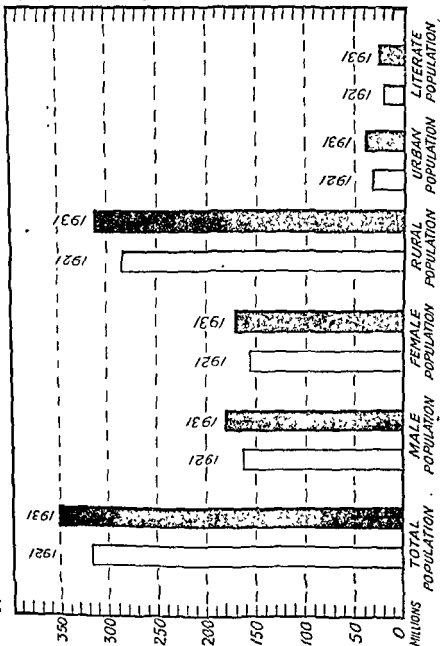


The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy



comorin. On the east and the west of the deposit which is here treated as Dravidian the

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The progress of urbanisation in India—If there has been any progress at all—has been very slow during the past thirty years, the whole increase being a little more than one per cent. The percentage of the urban population to the total is only 11, which however shows an increase of 0.8 per cent since the last census, due to the natural increase of the population.

Ireland 50.9 per cent, in Canada 53.7 per cent, in the U.S.A. 56.2 per cent, and in London and Wales 80 per cent.

The greatest degree of growth has been in number of towns with a population of from 20,000 to 50,000, the total population of which is now nearly double that of towns of 50,000 to 100,000. All classes of towns have increased in population, except those with population of between 5,000 and 10,000 and those having under 5,000. Thus the large industrial and semi-industrial towns have benefited at the expense of the smaller towns.

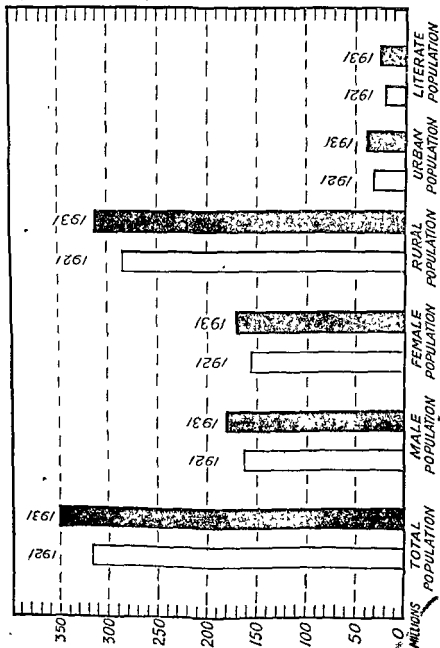
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY

Class of Places	1931		1921		Percentage of total Population.			
	Places	Population	Places	Population	'31	'21	'11	'01
Total Population	6,914,600	152,837,775	6,571,151	118,942,400	100	100	100	100
Rural Area	6,000,811	113,852,251	6,000,811	106,467,204	83.59	83.59	80.6	81.1
Urban Area	2,770,000	39,985,524	2,770,000	12,475,196	11.41	16.41	19.4	9.9
Towns having 100,000 and over	1	6,674,932	1	8,211,574	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2
Towns having 50,000 to 100,000	65	4,572,113	54	3,417,749	1.3	1.1	.9	1.2
Towns having 20,000 to 50,000	268	8,001,248	270	5,064,704	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.7
Towns having 10,000 to 20,000	541	7,442,492	451	6,235,489	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2
Towns having under 10,000	187	6,962,432	285	6,223,071	2	2	1.9	2
Towns having under 5,000	674	2,201,760	701	2,573,120	.6	.7	.6	.6

Migration.—In the population of the Indian Empire only 23,000 were born in other parts of the world. Of these 10,000 are of Asiatic birth, 11,000 of European birth and 2,000 others. The migration from India is approximately 2,000,000 in the balance of the population being against India.

Nearly all of these migrants are resident in other parts of the British Empire. There are about 160,000 Indians in the United States, Africa, of whom 142,000 are found in Natal. There are 26,750 in Kenya, the other overseas Indian communities in order of size are Mauritius,

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy.



CENSUS OF INDIA 1931—Population of Provinces and States.

Province, State or Agency	POPULATION, 1931				POPULATION, 1921	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—)			
	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Females		1921-31	1911-21	1891-1931.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
INDIA Provinces	1,408,679	252,837,778	181,828,923	171,009,855	318,942,480	+ 10.6	+ 1.2	+ 39.0	
Minor Provinces	1,096,171	271,526,632	129,031,650	131,595,377	340,858,101	+ 10.0	+ 1.3	+ 36.8	
	2,711	569,222	240,081	269,211	459,271	+ 13.1	+ 1.2	+ 21.4	
Anjuman and Nichbar Islands	3,141	29,403	16,702	9,761	27,046	+ 8.8	+ 2.4	+ 101.4	
	55,014	8,622,521	4,537,206	4,085,045	7,459,128	+ 15.6	+ 13.4	+ 79.2	
Baharistan	14,224	465,508	270,004	193,504	420,648	+ 10.2	+ 1.3	+ 21.8	
Local	27,521	50,114,002	26,041,694	24,072,308	46,792,392	+ 7.4	+ 2.7	+ 37.9	
Latvia and Orkney	81,021	37,677,576	18,793,134	18,884,442	33,935,418	+ 10.8	+ 1.4	+ 21.6	
Pondicherry, Madras, and Andhra Pradesh	121,679	21,939,603	11,535,003	10,404,600	19,343,219	+ 14.3	+ 1.8	+ 32.8	
	2,75,492	14,467,146	7,409,601	7,176,545	13,412,102	+ 11.0	+ 0.2	+ 292.5	
Central Provinces and Bihar	69,020	15,507,521	7,761,514	7,745,004	13,912,760	+ 11.5	+ 0.0	+ 20.8	
Coastal	1,594	163,427	60,178	52,752	163,834	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 8.4	
Delhi	273	6,06,246	309,497	296,749	488,452	+ 30.3	+ 19.0	+ 81.3	
Madras	142,277	46,740,107	23,082,027	23,657,109	42,713,985	+ 10.4	+ 2.2	+ 31.0	
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	13,518	2,125,076	1,316,514	1,309,258	2,251,340	+ 7.7	+ 2.5	+ 53.9	
Punjab	69,200	23,560,852	12,840,819	10,700,442	20,695,479	+ 14.0	+ 5.7	+ 49.2	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,219	48,408,763	24,445,005	23,963,757	45,375,069	+ 6.7	+ 3.1	+ 19.0	

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

It is claimed that the city of Calcutta contains 25,000 more inhabitants than Bombay which is the next largest city in India. There are nearly twice as many inhabitants in Calcutta per 100 as there are in Madras and almost three times as many as there are in Rangoon. Almost all the large cities of India, Bombay excepted, are in population since the 1921 census.

Madras which has expanded to more than half as large again as it was in 1921 has increased its population by actually a larger number during the decade than Calcutta. The same is true of Delhi and Madras which increased by 47 per cent and 22 per cent over the population of 1921. On the other hand, although the increase in the population of Calcutta during the last decade is greater than has been recorded in any of the other cities, the increase in its population is only 11 as compared with 21 5 in Karachi, 19 9 in Rangoon, 14 5 in Ahmedabad and 11 2 in Lucknow. Taking the suburban areas into account the population of Calcutta is 1,455,582 of which 1,196,731 are to be found in the city proper included in the municipal area.

City	Total Population	Density	Males per 1,000 males	Males per 1,000 females	PERCENTAGE VARIATION					
					1901 to 1921					
					1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1931		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Calcutta with Howrah	1,485,582	21,354	489	430	261	- 11 0	4 3	+ 11 9	+ 79 2	
Bombay	1,161,853	44,000	534	291	153	- 26 2	20 0	- 1 2	+ 50 2	
Madras	647,110	22,249	807	453	170	1 8	1 6	+ 22 8	+ 59 1	
Hyderabad with Secunderabad, etc.	450,804	8,409	889	449	118	- 12 0	- 10 0	+ 10 0	+ 27 0	
Delhi with New Delhi Shahjahanpura, etc.	447,442	0,535	679	246†	84†	+ 11 6	+ 30 7	47 0	+ 158 1	
Lahore	422,747	10,913	565	297	124	+ 12 7	23 2	+ 52 5	+ 187 7	
Rangoon	400,415	16,146	477	512	379	24 9	16 6	+ 17 1	+ 194 4	
Ahmedabad	311,781	853	853	405	168	16 6	26 4	+ 14 5	+ 145 9	
Bombay with Civil and Military Station,	306,470	11,799	802	405	168	+ 19 1	25 3	+ 29 0	+ 90 6	
Lucknow	274,670	13,272	745	258	43	- 1 0	- 4 6	+ 14 2	+ 8 2	
Amritsar	261,549	29,844	666	261	61	- 6 6	4 9	+ 65 3	+ 74 4	
Banarasi	263,385	6,720	638	286	114	+ 30 2	42 8	+ 21 5	+ 234 3	
Poona	250,187	6,409	811	404	149	+ 5 3	23 9	+ 16 5	+ 82 0	
Cawnpore	243,735	2,736	696	273	62	- 12 0	21 2	+ 12 6	+ 56 0	
Agra	229,504	12,448	833	214	62	- 1 4	6 0	+ 23 8	+ 56 4	

† For Delhi and New Delhi Cities only.

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10 yearly age groups at the last two censuses —

Age-group	1931		1921		Age group	1931		1921	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
0—10	2,802	2,888	2,673	2,810	40—50	969	891	1,013	967
10—20	2,086	2,062	2,087	1,896	50—60	661	545	619	606
20—30	1,763	1,856	1,640	1,766	60—70	260	281	347	377
30—40	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,398	70 and over	115	125	160	180
					Mean age	23.2	22.9	24.9	24.7

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS DURING

City	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Bombay	357	255	316	314	301	233
Calcutta	320	372	310	276	259	263
Madras	279	282	240	289	259	216
Rangoon	332	320	294	311	321	274
Lucknow	260	287	256	301	260	329
Lahore	223	241	291	204	214	187
Nagpur	258	302	254	233	291	279
Bahd	183	238	201	210	259	193

of 1,000 males.

Sex Ratio—The figures of the population of India by sex, as recorded by the latest census, show a further continuation of the steady fall in the proportion of females to males that

can be noted if regard be be paid to the figures in excess of 1,000 females to 1,000 males marked in the lower part of the table. This higher figure, however, the number of females to 1,000 males are approximately equal.

The wave of Mahomedan invaders that eventually swept over the country first touched

The Mughal Empire

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When war b
 France in 1744, and a French army acquired a strong position in the Rhine, stating on the course to be pursued, routed

Battle of Plassey

While the English were fighting the French war in the 8
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 Daula had acceded
 quarters of the

shed to justify the Company's
 prohibiting illicit gains, and by
 a reasonable pay from honest
 neither respect were his plans
 by his immediate successors. But
 towards a sound administration
 his second Governorship of Clive

as our military supremacy dates from his vic-
 tory at Plassey." Before Clive left India
 in 1767, he had readjusted the divisions of

and avoidance of cut throat competition—an agreement which was later ratified by the Indian legislature

The goal well envisioned by this (1920s Model) pact was followed up and an Indo British trade

... by almost all European countries which imposed exchange and quota restrictions on foreign imports. As a result of this Indian exports to Italy, Germany, Roumania and Turkey suffered a great deal

Nevertheless India turned the corner and at the time of writing seems within sight of economic revival if not prosperity. The budget for 1934 actually showed a surplus after allowing for the full restoration of salary cuts and a slight reduction in the income tax rates

Mr Gandhi announced his decision to have that body, with a view partly to enable it to function and possibly and unobscured

The year witnessed a keen and bitter controversy over the Communal Award. Hindu protesting it was unjust and Muslims insisting on retaining it. Between the two the Congress chose to remain neutral. This attitude displeased both and a section of Hindu Congressmen formed a separate party and resolutely strove to upset the Award

Another outstanding feature was the publication of the report of the Joint Parliamentary

and avoidance of cut throat competition—an agreement which was later ratified by the Indian legislature.

The good will engendered by this (1923) pact was followed up and an Indo-French trade agreement was concluded in 1931. The operation of this and the Ottawa Agreements limited

... which imposed exchange and quota restrictions on foreign imports. As a result of this Indian exports to Italy, Germany, Roumania and Turkey suffered a great deal

Nevertheless India turned the corner and at the time of writing seems within sight of economic revival, if not prosperity. The budget for 1931-35 actually showed a surplus after allowing for the full restoration of salary cuts and a slight reduction in the income tax rates.

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Mr ...
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Mr Gandhi announced his decision to leave it to be by with a view partly to enable it to function independently and unobserved by his personality and partly to diverting his time and energy to an intensely rural uplift programme. He has been described as a 'satyagrahi' on the part of Mr Gandhi to ... his position among the masses. Not to be outdone by Mr Gandhi, the Government of India sanctioned one crore of rupees to ... the condition of the agricultural population.

He was awarded a keen and latter controversy over the Communal Award. Hindu ... it was unjust and Madania insisting on retaining it. Between the two the Congress chose to remain neutral. This attitude displayed the and action of Hindu Congressmen ... a private party and ceaselessly strive to upset the Award.

Another ... feature was the publication of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which examined British and Indian witnesses (official and non-officials) on the

modification of the system of administration of Indian affairs in the United Kingdom, and issued their Report while the Government of India Bill was under examination by a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The Joint Select Committee in their Report issued an exhaustive Report on the Bill, which was passed in a form practically identical with that recommended by the Joint Committee, and received the Royal Assent on the 23rd December 1919.

The Divisions.—British India for administrative purposes is divided into 15 provinces, each with its separate Local Government or administration. In ten of the provinces—the three Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and the North West Frontier Province—the Local Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of not more than four members, and two or more Ministers. Burma, which was excluded from the original scheme, was brought into line with it in 1922. An Act of Parliament was passed, constituting Burma a Governor's Province, with a Governor, an Executive Council and Ministers, and a Legislative Council elected on a very democratic franchise, which gave the vote to women. The remaining provinces were then inclusive of the N.W. Frontier Province, who are technically mere agents of the Central Government of India. No change was made in the Act of 1919 in the system of administration in these six minor provinces but the Frontier Province was, after the Burma precedent, made a Major Province in 1932.

Dyarchy.—In ten nine provinces the Executive Government is a dual organisation which gives its unity to the Governor. The Governor is the head of the organisation and the Executive Council is the organ of the King. This administration of the provinces is reserved. The Governor is the Governor of Ministers who hold office during his pleasure, and must be members of the Provincial Legislative Council. To the Governor acting with Ministers is entrusted the administration of "transferred" subjects.

The Object.—The framers of the 1919 Bill had a twofold object in view. The primary object was to devise a plan which would render possible the introduction of successive stages of a new system of government in the provinces. The secondary object was to provide for the introduction of the new system in India in a way which would not involve any fundamental change in the existing system of administration in India, and to provide for the introduction of the new system in India in a way which would not involve any fundamental change in the existing system of administration in India.

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for a statutory demarcation of the functions to be exercised by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments respectively, in their administrative capacity. No attempt was made in this connection to limit the field open to the Indian Legislature, which still retains a concurrent (though not an overriding) power of legislation for the affairs of the provinces in general and of individual provinces, but the rules under the Act provide specifically for the exercise of this right in certain specified provincial matters, and the theory upon which the Act proceeds assumes that a convention will be established and rigorously observed which will confine intervention by the Indian Legislature in provincial affairs to matters so specified.

Finance.—The "revenues" of the provinces are divided into three classes:—

1. "Security" of "these rising loans on the right, subject in certain cases to the Governor-General's sanction, to initiate new taxation measures is formally recognised.

It was found impossible to devise any scheme of allocation of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments which did not leave the former with a deficit. This deficit is to be met in part by an annual contribution from seven of the eight Governors' provinces, the province of Bihar and Orissa, owing to the "five provinces"...

sums ranging from Rs 15 lakhs to Rs 64 lakhs. The annual contribution was in no case to be subject to increase in the future, and if reduction of the aggregate were found possible by the Government of India, reductions were to be made in the contributions of the four provinces...

adequately public opinion in the province, and to create an electorate. The first franchise rules gave the vote to about 5,000,000 of the adult population, and have enabled the Legislative Council of any "Governor's province" to extend to the franchise women.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governor's Council" have been already observed that this body was, in origin, like all other legislative

ship with the Indian
ed in their operation
hat is to say, they
are not confined in
gories of subjects.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

Название	Assistant	Surgeons—(English)
1	(United Provinces), M	
2	Bahadur A. Lakshmanchand	
3	Sur M. A. S. D. (Madras)	
4	Sur M. C. M. (Malta, F.R.C.S.)	
5	Rao Bahadur Dr. Mathan Das	
6	Dabiruddin Ahmad, O.B.E.	
7	Govardhan, I. M. A. S. (Central)	
8	Sur Bahadur D. J. A. S. L. M.	
9	(Bombay), M. J. J. M. (Peninsular)	

Staff Officer to the Military Adviser in Chief,
Indian States Forces, Major H C. James, M.C.

Deputy Director Traffic (Transportation), Akbar
Sahib Z. H. Khan

Principal Engineer, P. N. V. Sahadur

T. G.

H. Spinks, (Offg.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Secretary, The Hon'ble T. A. Stewart, I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, H. Dow, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, H. S. Mahk, I.C.S.

Secretary Indian Accountancy Bt., M. T.
Tannan, I.F.S. Bar at Law

Assistant Secretary, Rai Sahib Laddi Pasha
B.A. (on leave), Rai Sahib A. N. Puri
B.A., B.L. (offg.)

Assistant Secretary, G. Corley Smith, M.B.E.

Chief Engineer, Lighthouse Department and
Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British
India, J. Oswald, M. Inst. C.E.

Nautical Adviser to the Government of India
Capt L. V. White, O.B.E. R.N., (Retd.)

Chief Surveyor with the Government of India
Lt. Col. J. S. Page R.N.

Engineer, Lighthouse Department and Inspector
of Lighthouses in British India A. A. Seal,
B.Sc.

Actuary to the Government of India, N. Mukerji,
M.A., B.L. & LL.B.

Officer on Special Duty—Small C. Sen
M.Sc., B.L. Attorney at Law

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Director General, G. V. Fewster, C.I.E., I.C.S.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD)

HEADQUARTERS (SIMLA & DELHI)

Chief Commissioner Sir Arthur Russell

Financial Commissioner P. R. Rau

Member, A. L. Tylleu Patterson

Director of Mechanical Engineering J. M. D.
Wrench, C.I.E.

Director of Traffic I. D. Souza

Director of Establishment R. L. Mathur

Director of Finance, T. S. Banikara Aiyar

Director (Civil Engineering), Lt. Col. P. I.
Woodhouse M.C., B.E.

Secretary, L. H. Kirkness, B.Sc. (on leave)

Deputy Director (Establishment), T. W. C. M. H.

Deputy Director, Traffic (Commercial), H.
M. Jagtiani

by Labour, K. M. Hassan

W. C. C. Smith

cer. C. W. Scott, I.F.S.

y, M. D. Bartley,

Chief of Standards, J. M. D. Wrench,

C.I.E.,

Deputy Chief Controller of Standards L. H. Swain,

Assistant Chief Controller of Standards, L. S.

Cave

Chief Mechanical Draftsman T. T. Lamb

Chief Struc Draftsman J. V. S. Edwards

C. I. E.

C. I. E.

Assistant in charge Dinachand

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Secretary Sir Laurence Gasham, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
B.A. at Law

Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Mr B. N.
Rau C.I.E. I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary G. H. Spence, C.I.F., I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, Rai Anurta La'a Banerjee

Bahadur, B.A.

Assistant Secretary, A. W. Chubb

Superintendents L. L. Janice, A. K. Gupta, B.A.

SOLICITORS BRANCH

Solicitor A. Kirk Smith

2nd Solicitor, S. Webb Johnson, O.B.E.

1st Solicitor S. V. Muehran Bar at Law.

SURVEY OF INDIA

Col. H. J. Courthorn, B.Sc. M.C.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Director of Topographical Survey, B. C. M. D. C.
(London) F.R.S. J. S. B. M. Inst. M.C., F.R.S.

Sup. assistants A. M. Heron, D.Sc. (Edin.),
I.C.S. F.R.S. F.R.S., C.S. Fox Inst.
(Edin.) M. Inst. M.C., F.R.S., and L. L.
G. C. H. M.C. (March)

Asst. and N. assistants, H. Crook-shank M.A.,
B.A. (Phil.) J. J. Brinsford, B.A., B.L.,
(Edin.) M.C. (Cathryn), A. L. Coulson,
B.A. (Edin.) B.L., F.R.S., D. N. Wallis,
M.A. B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S., F.R.S., J. A.
Hampden M.C. (Edin.), B.L., F.R.S., C. I.
Garner M.C. (Edin.), F.R.S., M. Inst. M.C.;
F. L. G. M.A. (Cathryn), F.R.S., W. D.
West M.A. (Cathryn), M. S. Krishnan, M.A.
(Madras) A.R.C.S., B.L. (Edin.) (London);
J. I. Anker M.A. (Cathryn), J. L. D. D. D.
M.C. (Punjab), F.R.S., H. L. Chatter, B.Sc.
(Edin.), F.R.S., F.R.S., P. K. Ghosh, M.A.,
(Cal.), B.L., B.Sc. (Edin.), M. L. Sahni, M.A.,
(Cathryn), B.Sc. (Edin.), B.L.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, GCB, GCH, PC ..	.. 14 Nov. 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart (a) (offg) ..	.. 20 Mar. 1835
Lord Auckland, GCB, PC (b) ..	.. 4 Mar 1836
Lord Ellenborough, PC (c) ..	.. 23 Feb. 1842
William Wellesley Pole (offg) ..	.. 13 June 1844
The Right Hon Sir Henry Hardinge, GCB (d) ..	.. 23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, PC (e) ..	.. 12 Jan 1848
Viscount Canning, PC (f) ..	.. 20 Feb. 1856
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe	
(b) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec. 1839.	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.	
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846	

was the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1834, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Viscount Canning, PC (a) ..	.. 1 Nov 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, KT, GCB, PC ..	.. 12 March 1862
Major-General Sir Robert Napier, KCB (b) (offg) ..	.. 21 Nov 1863
Colonel Sir William T. Denison, KCB (offg) ..	.. 2 Dec 1863
The Right Hon Sir John Lawrence, Bart, GCB, KCSI (c) ..	.. 12 Jan. 1864
The Earl of Mayo, KP ..	.. 12 Jan 1869
John Strachey (d) (offg) ..	.. 9 Feb 1872

Lord Napier of Merchiston, KT. (e) (offg) .. .. .	.. 23 Feb. 1872
Lord Northbrook, PC (f) ..	.. 3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, GCB (g) ..	.. 12 Apr 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, KG, PC ..	.. 8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, KP, GCB, GCMG, PC (A) ..	.. 13 Dec 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, GC MG .. .. .	.. 10 Dec 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, PC .. .. .	.. 27 Jan. 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, PC ..	.. 6 Jan. 1899
Baron Amthill (offg) ..	.. 30 Apr. 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, PC (i) ..	.. 13 Dec 1904
The Earl of Minto, KG, PC, GC MG .. .. .	.. 19 Nov. 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, PC, GCB, GCMG, GCV, ISO (j) ..	.. 23 Nov. 1910
.. .. .	.. Apr. 1916
.. .. .	.. Apr. 1921
.. .. .	.. Apr. 1926
Baron Irwin .. .. .	.. Apr. 1931
The Earl of Willingdon .. .. .	.. Apr. 1931
(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1839.	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala.	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence.	
(d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, GCSI, CIE.	
(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of North- brook	
(g) Created Earl of Lytton 23 April 1880.	
(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 12 Nov 1884	
(i) Created an Earl .. .. .	.. June 1911.
(j) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (GCSI, and GMIK.) On quitting office he becomes GCSI, and GMIK, with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.	

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to introduce or fails to pass in a form recom-

for revocation or amending any Act or ordin.

Constituency.	Name.
Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce). **	Mr. Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody.
Calcutta (Non-Muhammadian Urban)	Mr Sarat Chandra Bose.
Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadian Urban) .	Dr P N Banerjee.
Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	
Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra
Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Mr Surya Kumar Som
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadian Rural).	Mr Akhil Chandra Datta
Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadian Urban) ..	Sir Abdur Rahim, K C S I, Kt.
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadian Rural)	
Dacca cum Mymensingh (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr A H, Ghuznavi
Bakarganj cum Faridpur (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr A K Fazul Huq
Chittagong Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Md Anwarul Asim
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr M A Raquib
Bengal (European) ..	Sir Darcy Lindsay, Kt, C I F
Do	Mr J A Milligan
Do	Mr G Morgan, C I F
Bengal Landholders	Mr Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury
Murari Association, (Indian Commerce)	Babu Rajnath Bajoria
Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadian Urban)	Dr Bhagwan Das.
Meerut Division (Non Muhammadian Rural)	Claudhuri Razhutsir Sarala Singh
Agra Division (Non Muhammadian Rural) .	Pundit Sri Krishna Dutta Pahalwal
Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non Muhammadian Rural)	Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant
Aligarh and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Sri Prakash
Banars and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non Muhammadian Rural)	Munshi Iqbal Saran
Lucknow Division (Non Muhammadian Rural)	Sri Mohan Lal Saxena
Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Sir Jagendra Singh
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadian Urban)	Maulana Shaukat Ali
Meerut Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi
Agra Division (Muhammadian Rural) .	Mr T A K Sherwani
Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadian Rural).	Maulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub, Kt.
United Provinces Southern Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Dr Zia ul Din Ahmed, C I F
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Mohammed Azhar Ali
United Provinces (European)	Mr J R Scott
United Provinces Landholders	Mr Vijaya Anand Gajapati Raj
Amlela Division (Non-Muhammadian)	Wasi Parmanand
West Punjab (Non-Muhammadian)	Lala Shyam Lal
Jullundur Division (Non Muhammadian)	Lala Faqir Chand.

** Entitled to representation in rotation.

Constituency.

Name.

B—NOMINATED MEMBERS—excluding the President.

(a) Official Members (13 excluding President)

Government of India	..	..	..	..	His Excellency General Sir Philip Walhouse Chetwode, Kt, G C B, K C M G, D S O
Do.	..	..	..	..	Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C S I, C I E
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr M G Hallett C I E
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr D G Mitchell, C S I, C I E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Sir Bertrand Glancy, C S I, C I E
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr. P C Talents, C S I, C I E
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr T A Stewart
Do.	..	..	..	..	Sir Guthrie Russell Kt
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr J N G Johnson C I E
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr G H Spence, C I E
Madras	..	..	..	..	Mr F W Stewart, C I E
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	..	..	Mr C L Phillips, C I E

(b) *Barar Representatives.*

Barar Representative	Mr. Ganesh Srikrishna Khasapada.
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(c) *Non-Official Members.*

Madras	Sir David Devadoss Kt
Do.	D B Sir K R Menon
Bombay	Khan Bahadur Sir N Choksy Kt, C I E.
Bengal	..	..	..	..	Mr Jyotnabath Ghosal C S I, C I E
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr Bijay Kumar Dasu
Do.	..	..	..	..	Nawab Khwaja Habibullah
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K C L R, Kt, (President)
The United Provinces	..	..	..	..	Mr Vamin Khan
Do.	..	..	..	..	Punjit Gokarn Nath Ugra.
The Punjab	..	..	..	..	Kaaji Charanjit Singh.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Nawab Malik M d Hayat Khan Noor, C S I
North-West Frontier Provinces	..	..	..	..	Major Nawab Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan, K C S I, Khan of Haid
Bihar	..	..	..	..	Moharajadhiraj Sir Kameswar Singh, K C S I of Darbhanga

The Commissioners exercise general
jurisdiction in the Districts in their Divisions.

Justice.

Administration of Justice is entrusted
to a Court sitting in Bombay, and

<p>Lack of funds has cramped the activities of Government in the field of Primary and Secondary Education Economy has been</p>	<p>a of expenditure on inspection and station, and repairs</p> <p>The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district</p>
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Estimated Revenue for 1934-35.

Principal Heads of Revenue.		Rs.			Rs.
V	Land Revenue	4,77,93,000	<i>Civil Works</i>		
VI	Excise	3,52,71,000	XXX	Civil Works ..	41,72,000
VII	Stamps	1,56,00,000	XXXI	Bombay Development Scheme	7,00,000
VIII	Forests	48,30,000			
IX	Registration	16,20,000			
IXA	Scheduled Taxes ..	18,50,000			
	Total ..	10,69,60,000		Total ..	48,72,000
<i>Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, &c.</i>			<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
XIII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	41,25,000	XXXII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	11,00,000
XIV	Work for which no Capital Accounts are kept ..	15,63,000	XXXIII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	10,19,000
	Total ..	56,88,000	XXXIV	Stationery and Printing ..	2,60,000
			XXXV	Miscellaneous	30,90,000
<i>Debt Service</i>				Total ..	55,59,000
XVI	Interest	1,39,83,000			
			XL	Extraordinary Receipts ..	41,70,000
<i>Civil Administration</i>				Total Revenue ..	15,12,32,000
XVII	Administration of Justice	19,78,000	<i>Debt heads —</i>		
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlements	3,40,000	Deposits and advances, Loans and advances by provincial Government Advances from provincial Loans Fund, etc ..		
XIX	Police	7,34,000			2,90,32,000
XX	Education	16,10,000	<i>Add —</i>		
XXI	Medical	14,94,000	Opening Balance ..		
XXII	Public Health	18,04,000			96,54,000
XXIII	Agriculture	4,65,000			
XXIV	Industries	10,000			
XXV	Miscellaneous Departments ..	14,42,000			
	Total ..	99,31,000		Grand Total ..	14,91,19,000

Estimated Expenditure for 1934-35

Direct Demands on the Revenue		Rs.	<i>Debt Service</i>		Rs.
5	Land Revenue	62,90,000	19	Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	2,07,51,000
6	Excise	47,45,000	20	Interest on other obligations ..	2,27,000
7	Stamps	2,30,000	21	Reduction or avoidance of debt ..	4,34,000
8	Forest	32,71,000		Total ..	2,14,12,000
9A	Forest Capital outlay ..	50,000	<i>Civil Administration</i>		
9	Registration	6,28,000	22	General Administration ..	2,08,24,000
9A	Scheduled Taxes	28,000	24	Administration of Justice ..	63,24,000
	Total ..	1,52,51,000	25	Jails and Convict Settlements ..	20,94,000
<i>Irrigation, Embankment, &c. Revenue Account</i>			26	Police	1,76,02,000
14	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	1,03,01,000	27	Ports and M'otage	7,000
15	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue	11,24,000	30	Scientific Departments ..	92,000
15	(1) Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Loans Relief fund	10,89,000	31	Education	1,80,32,000
	Total ..	1,24,14,000	32	Medical	46,50,000
			33	Public Health	25,92,000
			34	Agriculture	23,80,000
			35	Industries	4,08,000
			37	Miscellaneous Departments ..	5,47,000
				Total ..	7,60,56,000

Name and class of Constituency

Name of Member.

The Northern Division (Muhammadan) Rural

The Central Division (Muhammadan) Rural

The Southern Division (Muhammadan) Rural

Hyderabad District (Muhammadan) Rural

Karachi District (Muhammadan) Rural

Larkana District (Muhammadan) Rural

Soultur District (Muhammadan) Rural

Thar and Parker (Muhammadan) Rural

Nawabshah District (Muhammadan) Rural

Upper Sind Frontier District (Muhammadan) Rural

Bombay City (European)

Presidency (European)

Bombay University (University)

Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Commerce and Industry

Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Bombay Trades' Association, Commerce and Industry

Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry

Ahmedabad Commerce and Industry, Millowners' Association

Mr Landehall Khan Mir Muhammad Hassan Khan Talpur
Sayed Miran Muhammad Shah.
Shafiq Abul Majid L.Haram.
Ghulam Hyder Shah Shabidino Shah.
Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto
Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mahomed Abdulla Khan Isran

Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed Khan Wafad

Khan Bahadur Sher Muhammad Khan Karam Khan Bijarani
Lt Col H C Smith
Mr A C Owen

Rao Bahadur Ravji Ramchandra Kale
Mr J B Greaves
Mr G L Winterbotham

Mr John Humphrey, O B E
Mr A Greville Bullocke

Mr S D Sakltsali

Mr Sakurbi Lalchidai

NOMINATED
Non-Officials

Mr. S H. Prater,
The Rev. R. S. Modak
Mr Sitaram Keshav Dole
" Syed Munawar, B A
" R. R. Bakhale.
Dr. R R Ambedkar, Bar at Law,
" Parbottam Solanki, L M & S
Major W. Ellis Jones
Mr. D S Kamat.
Mr Mohamed Suleman Chasam Mitha.
Nawab Shah Rookh Shah Yar Jung Bahadur.
A L Bernal, I.S.O.

Officials.

Mr Salval Aminuddin, I.C.S.
C G Freke, I.C.S.
H F Knight, I.C.S.
A W W Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S.
C B B Clee, I.C.S.
J A Madan, C.I.E., I.C.S.
H B Clayton C.I.E., I.C.S.
J O J Rooma, M I Mech E.,
M.I.E.E., I.C.S.
C M Lane
R W Maxwell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
Khan Bahadur Azinkhan Inayatallah Khan
Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.
" C. W. A. Turner, C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S.

ex and Nonsuch, Dhyanl and Glendale in (endowments came into force early in 1925.

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1934-35	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1934-35
REVENUE—contd	Rs	EXPENDITURE—contd	Rs
XIII—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Gross Receipts	5,96,000	XIII—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Working Expenses	49,52,900
XIV—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,90,500	15—Construction of Irrig- ation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3,91,600
XVI—Interest	27,12,600	19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	69,51,700
XVII—Administration of Justice	16,99,500	20—Interest on other Obligations	9,800
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5,39,000	21—Appropriation for Re- duction or Avoid- ance of Debt	27,29,000
XIX—Police	5,49,700	22—General Administration	2,76,71,500
XX—Ports and Pilotage		24—Administration of Justice	67,59,800
XXI—Education	8,31,500	25—Jails and Convict Settle- ments	22,07,800
XXII—Medical	8,98,000	26—Police	1,65,07,500
XXIII—Public Health	1,54,900	27—Ports and Pilotage	13,000
XXIV—Agriculture	3,91,800	30—Scientific Department	91,000
XXV—Industries	13,64,700	XXXX—Hydro Electric Schemes Working Expenses	4,74,800
XXVI—Miscellaneous De- partments	13,62,700	31—Education	2,51,40,100
XXVII—Civil Works	17,75,900	32—Medical	91,73,800
XXVIII—Hydro Electric Schemes—Gross Receipts	6,22,100	33—Public Health	26,28,600
XXIX—Receipts in and of Superannuation	2,54,400	34—Agriculture	39,37,300
XXX—Stationery and Print- ing	3,92,500	35—Industries	24,67,300
XXXI—Miscellaneous	9,72,500	37—Miscellaneous Depart- ments	62,58,600
		41—Civil Works	1,43,01,000
Total Revenue	16,13,63,100	41B—Capital Expenditure on Hydro Electric Schemes met from Revenues	
RECEIPTS		43—Famine	1,00,000
Avenue ..	16,13,63,100	45—Superannuation Allo- wances and Pensions	79,41,200
Excess of Revenue over Expendi- ture ..	4,46,500	45A—Commuted value of Pen- sions financed from Ordinary Revenues	10,97,200
		46—Stationery and Printing	18,21,300
		47—Miscellaneous	4,74,100
		Total—Expenditure charged to Revenue	16,39,16,500
Grants and Advances by Provincial Government ..	35,99,100	DISBURSEMENTS	Rs.
		Expenditure ..	16,39,16,500
		Excess of Expenditure over Re- venue ..	
		32A—Capital outlay on Forests	

Director of Public Health, Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S. (on other duty), Lieut.-Col. J. R. D. Webb, O.B.E., I.M.S. (Officiating).

Accountant-General, L. B. Ward.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Colonel M. M. Khan, I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, G. B. Power, C.I.E.

Collector of Customs, C. R. Watkins, C.I.E.

Commissioner of Excise, E. F. Thomas, C.I.E. I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Registration, Diwan Bahadur N. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu

Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, T. Boyds, D.Sc., A. L. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc.

Superintendent, Fort Central Museum, and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Dr. F. H. Gravelly.

Director of Agriculture, S. V. Ramamurti, I.C.S.

Director of Industries, V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S.

Director of Fisheries, Dr. B. Sundara Raj.

Chief Conservator of Forests, A. Wimbush, I.F.S.

Director of Veterinary Services, P. T. Saunders, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., J.V.S.

Presidents and Governors of Fort St George in Madras.

William Gyfford	1684
Philip Yale	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	1692
Thomas Pitt	1698
Gulston Addison	1703

Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1709

Edmund Montague (Acting)	1709
William Fraser (Acting)	1709
Edward Harpison	1711
Joseph Collet	1716
Francis Hastings (Acting)	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	1721
James Macrae	1725
George Morton Pitt	1730
Richard Denyon	1735
Nicholas Morse	1744
John Blinde .. .. .	..
Charles Floyer	1747
Thomas Saunders	1750
George Pigot	1755
Robert Palk	1763
Charles Bounghier	1767
Josias DuPre	1770
Alexander Wynch	1772
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	1775
George Stratton	1776
John Whitehill (Acting)	1777
Dr Thomas Rumbold, Bart.	1778
John Whitehill (Acting)	1780
Charles Smith (Acting)	1780
Lord Macartney, K.B.	1781

Governors of Madras.

Lord Macartney, K.B.	1785
Alexander Davidson (Acting)	1785
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B.	1786
John Holland (Acting)	1789
Edward J. Holland (Acting)	1790
Major-General William Medows	1790
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.	1792
Lord Hobart	1794
Major-General George Harris (Acting)	1798
Lord Clive	1799
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	1803
William Petrie (Acting)	1807
Sir George Hillier Barlow, Bart., K.B.	1807
Lieut.-General the Hon John Abercromby	1813
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot	1814
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B.	1820
<i>Died 6 July, 1827.</i>	
Henry Sullivan Grimes (Acting)	1827
Stephen Rumbold Lushington	1822
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.	1832
George Edward Russell (Acting)	1837
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H. & C.	1837
Lieut.-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B.	1842
Henry Dickinson (Acting)	1848
Major-General the Right Hon Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.	1848
Daniel Elliott (Acting)	1854
Lord Harris	1854
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.	1859
William Ambrose Morehead (Acting)	1860
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G.	1860
<i>Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860.</i>	
William Ambrose Morehead (Acting)	1860
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.	1861
<i>(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1863 to 1864.)</i>	
Edward Maltby (Acting)	1863
Lord Napier of Merchiston, K.T. (a)	1866
<i>(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1872)</i>	
Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Acting)	1872
Lord Hobart	1872
<i>Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.</i>	
Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1875
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1875
The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, F.C., C.I.E.	1880
<i>Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1901.</i>	
William Hudleston, C.S.I. (Acting)	1891
The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1891

ELECTED MEMBERS—(contd.)

K. Koti Reddi.
W. K. M. Langley.
Khan Bahadur T. M. Moideoo Sahib Bahadur
P. C. Moses.
K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meeru Ravetta-
Bahadur.
Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa
Chettiyar.
M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
Rao Bahadur P. G. Muthu Chettiyar
K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
A. P. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.
T. Nerisa Reddi.
Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami
V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai
Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar
R. M. Palat
C. K. Parthasarathi Ayyangar
Selman M. G. Patnalk Mahasayo
Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, Kt
K. Pattabhiramayya
D. Pocker Sahib Bahadur
Pattayar of Palayakottai
P. Reddi Raju.
P. Ratnavelu Thevar.
Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo
Garu, Raja of Kalikote.
Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi
Narayana Deo, Raja of Parlakimedi.
P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
A. Ramakrishna Reddi
Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar
K. P. Ramam Menon
T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar

V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar
A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar
G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar
M. B. Rangaswami Reddi
Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasahapathi
Mudaliyar
G. Ramaswara Rao
I. Sandana Gounder
Rao Bahadur B. P. Saha Reddi
A. B. Shetty.
Gade, Simhachalam Garu.
K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar
J. M. Smith.
M. S. Sreetha
T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar
Dr. P. Subbarayan
U. C. Subrahmanya Dhatt
T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
Khan Sahib, Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur
Thomas Daniel
M. Vedachala Mudaliyar
K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar
Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur
Yahya Hasan Sahib Bahadur
T. V. K. Kama Raja Pandia Nayakar,
Zamindar of Bodinayakanur.
Shri Vyrtcherla Narayana Gajapati Raju,
Zamindar of Chemudu
K. C. M. Venkataswami Reddy, Zamindar
of Minampalli
Mirsapuram Rajasaru alias Venkataswami-
ya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar
of Mirsapuram

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Mrs K. Ahmelmanga Thayarammal.
V. T. Arasu.
C. Rasi Dev.
A. V. Bhanoji Rao
G. T. Boag, C. I. E., I. C. S.
M. Davidson.
Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai
R. Foulkes
H. M. Hood, I. C. S.
H. M. Jagannatham.
C. E. Jones, I. C. S.
Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurthi.
C. Krishna.
Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami
Ayyar, Kt
P. Mathusoothanan Thangal.

Rao Sahib V. J. Muniswami Pillai
Diwan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
G. R. Premayya
P. V. Rajagopala Pillai
Rao Sahib Pandit Ganesh Ramamurti.
Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj
T. B. Russell, I. C. S.
W. P. A. Soundara Pandian
Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
G. Srinamulu
Rao Sahib P. Subrahmaniam Chetti.
A. S. Swami Sahajanantham,
J. A. Thorne, C. I. E., I. C. S.
V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

Rao Bahadur Khan Bahadur Jayad Hussain
J. H. Boulton, I. C. S.

W. H. Lam Smith, M. A., I. C. S.
Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

There was a further fall in the total value of the total

101,603,76

lakhs in

at Rs 3

Romania

hermene

and Unite

Burma has

increased pr

land of Ind

from 447

lakhs to 1

It is also noteworthy that while the quantity

has increased, the value has decreased,

ports of petrol from foreign sources was

negligible.

For the year under report, imports

of drugs, medicines and

to show some improve

lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs 1

The total value of glass

imports registered a decrease from Rs 47.27

lakhs in last year to Rs 44.45 in the current

period

of

Rs

in

Al

the

figure, while those from United States and

Belgium marked a decline. Owing to the

continued development of the indigenous

sugar industry, sugar machinery to the value

of Rs. 2,13.05 lakhs was imported as

against Rs. 1,31.51 lakhs in 1932-33. Paper

mill machinery, cotton machinery and boilers

made notable increases while pulp and tea

machineries showed some decline.

The total quantity of imports of iron and

steel increased from 102,231 tons valued at

Rs. 1,00.00 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 1,00.00

lakhs in 1933-34.

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to show some improve

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During the year under report, imports

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lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs 1

The total value of glass

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valued at Rs 1.42.08 lakhs
valued at Rs 1.41.60 lakhs
United Kingdom has main-
position as supplier of
steel metal and brass.
ities of copper have been
S.A. and from Portuguese

showed an increase from

valued at Rs 65.36 to 613,782

70.38 lakhs. The quantity

and value of pasteboard, millboard, etc.,

decreased from 129,975 cwts valued at

Rs 12.48 crores to 118,420 cwts valued at

Rs 11.01 lakhs. The imports of wood pulp

show a considerable increase over 1932-33

from 283,181 cwts valued at Rs 19.75

to 364,603, cwts valued at Rs 21.05

total value of cotton piecegoods imported

a decline from Rs 5.44.68 lakhs to

Rs 5.44.68 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs 4.86.17

lakhs in 1933-34. The only item that regis-

tered a great decline from

Rs 6.01.02 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs 3.81.08

lakhs respectively. China and Japan were

the chief suppliers of cotton twist and yarn,

the next in order

of every variety

of grey bordered

chiefly from

During the year under report silk and artificial

silk of the total value of Rs. 26.59 lakhs were

imported as against Rs. 26.05 lakhs in 1932-33.

There was a general decrease in all kinds of

silk. In all these varieties Japan was the

principal supplier. It came next in the

supply of artificial silk and United Kingdom

figured third. The respective figures for silk,

mixed silk, and artificial silk piecegoods are

Rs 3.56 lakhs, Rs 4.14 lakhs and Rs 26.53 lakhs.

value of woollen goods imported

showed a decline from Rs 1.42.08 lakhs to

Rs 1.41.60 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs 1.41.60

lakhs in 1933-34. The only item that regis-

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Rs 6.01.02 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs 3.81.08

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at Rs. 9,34.70 lakhs to 701 842 tons valued at | between the local officers and the Government.
 Rs 10.18.68. Gern
 quantity and Unite
 Italy coming off net

as the votes in 1932 33

Administration

Local Self-Government

The following table shows the number of institutions and scholars in the Presidency for 1932-33. The total number of institutions is 1,040, and the total number of scholars is 1,04,000. The table is divided into two main sections: 'Institutions' and 'Scholars'. The 'Institutions' section is further divided into 'Universities', 'Colleges', 'High Schools', 'Middle Schools', 'Primary Schools', and 'Special Schools'. The 'Scholars' section is further divided into 'Males' and 'Females'. The table shows a steady increase in the number of institutions and scholars over the years.

Institutions	Percentage of scholars to the total	
	Recognised Schools	All Schools
Universities	8.46	8.66
Colleges	2.49	2.52
High Schools	5.58	5.71
Middle Schools		
Primary Schools		
Special Schools		
Total	5.58	5.71

In 1932-33 there were in the Presidency —

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES	
	Institutions
Universities	2
Arts Colleges	45
Professional Colleges	15
High Schools	1,122
Middle Schools	1,864
Primary Schools	44,623
Special Schools	2,818

5,040

The Education of Europeans is mainly con-

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1934-35

The figures are in Thousands of Rs.				The figures are in Thousands of Rs.			
Heads of Expenditure	Sanctioned		Sanctioned	Heads of Expenditure	Sanctioned		Sanctioned
	Estimate	Estimate			Estimate	Estimate	
	1933-34	1934-35			1933-34	1934-35	
	Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs	
Land Revenue	40.73	33.97	Forest capital outlay not charged to Revenue—				
Excise	17.77	17.24	In England				
Stamps	4.82	4.93	Construction of	In India	13.24	6.93	
Forest	15.84	14.48	Irrigation,				
Forest capital outlay charged to Revenue ..	48	29	Navigation,				
Registration	18.32	17.21	Embankment				
Scheduled taxes	5	5	and Drainage				
Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	18.81	24.28	works not charged to Revenue ..	In England	20	12	
Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	14.68	10.05	Civil works not charged to Revenue ..	In India	1.80	33	
Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed from			In England				
Famine Relief Grants ..			Commutated value of pension (not charged to revenue)	6.57	5.72		
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works ..	—1	36	Famine Relief Fund	56	56	60	
Interest on ordinary debt ..	12.15	14.07	Deposit Account—Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ..	48	61		
Interest on other obligations	3	5	Depreciation Fund for Government presses ..	1.41	23		
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	9.30		Repayments to the Government of India of Advances from Provincial Loans Fund ..	9.30			
General Administration ..	1,22.49	1,23.04	Subvention from Central Road Development Account ..	8.64	12.34		
Administration of Justice ..	98.14	95.43	Suspense	5.20	5.60		
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	50.01	44.89	Loans and Advances by the Government of Bengal ..	12.02	8.78		
Police	2,27.37	2,24.65	Total expenditure on Capital account	59.36	41.86		
Ports and Pilotage	4.78	5.64	Total expenditure	11.91.60	11,70.55		
Scientific Departments ..	30	29	Closing balance in Famine Relief Fund	12.79	12.54		
Education { Reserved ..	12.54	12.31	Other closing balances				
Transferred	1,15.75	1,16.71	Total closing balance	12.79	12.54		
Medical	50.71	49.41	GRAND TOTAL	12,04.39	11,83.09		
Public Health	39.77	36.98					
Agriculture	24.83	23.80					
Industries	12.05	12.21					
Miscellaneous Departments ..	2.01	2.22					
Civil Works	81.35	94.03					
Famine Relief	56	56					
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	53.60	58.45					
Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues		NB					
Stationery and Printing	40.52	18.05					
Miscellaneous	21.29	23.49					
Expenditure in England	41.20	41.00					
Total expenditure from ordinary revenue	11,32.24	11,23.69					

Administration

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., O.C.B., O.C.I.M.

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, N. V. H. Symons, I.C.S.
Military Secretary, Colonel R. B. Butler, C.B.E., M.C.

Honorary Physicians—Lt.-Col. J. D. Sanders,
I.M.S. Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling
Assistant Surgeon, Dr. B. A. Irvine
Aides-de-Camp Capt. L. H. Methuan O.B.E.,
The Argyll and Sutherland High
Lieut. A. F. Sykes, The King's Royal
Corps, Lieut. E. W. H. Worrall,
Light Infantry.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Kt., of Santosh, *President*.

Razur Rahman Khan, B.L., *Deputy President*

Secretary. Mr J. W. McKay, I.S.O.

Asst Secretary Mr K. Ali Atzal, Bar-at-Law.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Ex officio—

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

" " Mr R. N. Reel, C.S.I., C.I.P., I.C.S.

" " Sir Gopendra Lal Mitter, K.C.S.I.

" " Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E.

MINISTERS

Elected—

The Hon'ble Nawab K. G. M. Iarogui, Khan Bahadur

" " Mr Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt.

" " Khw. Bahadur M. Azizul Haque

Official Nominated Members—

Mr E. N. Blandy, C.I.E.

Mr G. S. Dutt

Mr D. Gladding

Mr N. G. A. Lagley

Mr H. P. V. Townend

Mr J. D. V. Hodge, C.I.E.

Mr O. M. Martin

Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, C.I.E.

Mr A. Dr C. Williams

Mr B. R. Sen

Mr E. N. Gilchrist, C.I.E.

Rai Mohendra Nath Gupta Bahadur

Mr J. M. Bottomley

Mr S. C. Mitter

Nominated Non-Officials—

Rev B. A. Nag

Rai Sahib Rebaty Mohan Sarkar

K. C. Ray Chaudhuri

Maulvi Latafat Hussain.

D. J. Cohen

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hafizur Rahman

Chaudhuri

P. N. Guha

Mukunda Behary Mullick

Elected Members.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Babu Jatindra Nath Basu	Calcutta North (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr S. M. Bose, Bar-at-Law	Calcutta East (Non-Muhammadian).
Seth Hunuman Prasad Poddar	Calcutta West (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Dr. Haridhan Dutt Bahadur.	Calcutta Central (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Hari Sankar Paul, Kt.	Calcutta South Central (Non-Muhammadian).
Dr. Sir Nkratan Sircar, Kt., M.D.	Calcutta South (Non-Muhammadian).
Munindra Deb, Rai Mahasai	Hooghly Municipal (Non-Muhammadian).
Dr. Amulya Ratan Ghose	Howrah Municipal (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Protulla Kumar Guha	24-Parganas Municipal, North (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Jogtali Chandra Sen Bahadur	24-Parganas Municipal, South (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai S. K. Das Bahadur.	Dacca City (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr. Satterwar Singh Roy	Burdwan North (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Jitendralal Banerjee	Birbhum (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr J. N. Gupta, C.I.E., M.B.E.	Bankura West (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Satya Kinkar Sahana Bahadur	Bankura East (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Hoseni Rout	Midnapore North (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr. R. Maith, Bar-at-Law	Midnapore South (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Sahib Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhyay	Midnapore South-East (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Sattish Chandra Mukharji Bahadur	Hooghly Rural (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Haribansa Roy	Howrah Rural (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Sarat Chandra Sutta	24-Parganas Rural Central (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr. P. Banerji	24-Parganas Rural South (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Debendra Nath Ballabh Bahadur	24 Parganas Rural North (Non-Muhammadian).

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency
Maulvi Nural Ahsar Choudhury ..	Chittagong North (Muhammadian)
Haji Nadi Ahmed Choudhury	Chittagong South (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Syed Osman Haidar Chaudhury	Tippera North (Muhammadian).
Khan Bahader Muhammad Abdul Momin C I	Noakhali East (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Muhammad Fazlullah	Noakhali West (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Mohammed Basiruddin	Rajshahi North (Muhammadian)
Khan Bahader Maulvi Lumaquddin Ahmed	Rajshahi South (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Hassan Ali ..	Dinajpur (Muhammadian)
Mr. A. F. Rahman	Rangpur West (Muhammadian)
Kazi Emdadul Hoque	Rangpur East (Muhammadian)
Mr. Altaf Ali	Bogra (Muhammadian)
Khan Bahader Maulvi Muazzam Ali Khan	Pabna (Muhammadian)
Nawab Musharruf Hosain, Khan Bahader ..	Malda cum Jalpaiguri (Muhammadian)
Mr C G Ashworth	Presidency and Burdwan (European)
„ W. L. Armstrong	Do
„ A. R. E. Lockhart	Do
„ J. W. R. Steven	Dacca and Chittagong (European)
„ R. H. Ferguson	Rajshahi (European)
„ L. T. Maguire	Anglo Indian
„ E. T. McCloskie	Do
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Mashipur.	Burdwan Landholders
Mr Sarat Kumar Roy ..	Presidency Landholders
„ Arun Chandra Singha	Chittagong Landholders.
Kumar Sahib Shekhareswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders
Mr Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Bar-at Law	Calcutta University
Raj Shashanka Kumar Ghosh Bahadur, C I	Dacca University
Mr. H. H. Burn	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
„ W. H. Thompson	Do
„ F. T. Henson	Do
„ H. Birkenhead	Do
„ C. C. Miller	Do
„ G. A. Mason	Indian Jute Mills Association
„ C. G. Cooper	Do
„ C. K. Nicholl	Indian Tea Association
„ J. B. Ross	Indian Mining Association.
„ H. R. Norton	Calcutta Trades Association
„ Surendra Nath Law	Pengal National Chamber of Commerce
Maharaja Sri Chandra Nandy, of Kasimbazar	Do
Raj Bahadur Das Goenka Bahadur, C I	Bengal Marwari Association
Mr Ananda Mohan Poddar	Pengal Mahajan Sabha
„ Babu Mohini Nath Basu	Expert—Bengal Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1933.
Raj Girda Chandra Sen Bahadur	Do — All I S G Department Bills
Mr Col. T. C. Boyd, I M S	Do — Bengal Medical (Amendment) Bill.

are Intermediate Colleges which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate

with the control of his office. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Ranikhet and

own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indians are the Thomason Hospital at King George's Hospital and the Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of

<i>Local Self-Government and Public Health Secretary, P Mason, ICS</i>	<i>R Money, In charge</i> 1863
<i>Judicial Secretary, L S White, ICS</i>	<i>The Hon Edmund Drummond</i> . . . 1863
<i>Industries and Education Secretary, P M Kharegat, ICS</i>	<i>Sir William Muir, KCSI</i> 1863
<i>Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch</i>	<i>Sir John Strachey, KCSI</i> . . . 1871
<i>P Anderson, CIP ICS (Offg)</i>	<i>Sir George Couper Bart, CB</i> . . . 1871
MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH
<i>Opium Agent, Ghazipur, G B V Paterson</i>	<i>Sir George Couper, Bart, CB KCSI</i> . . . 1877
<i>Chief Conservator of Forests, F Canning ICS</i>	<i>Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, KCB</i> . . . 1882
<i>Director of Public Instruction, H R Hartop, MA (Oxon)</i>	<i>Sir Auckland Colvin KCSI, CIP</i> . . . 1887
<i>Inspector-General of Police, N T Hollins, CIE</i>	<i>Sir Chas H T Crosthwaite KCSI</i> . . . 1892
<i>Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col A H Proctor DSO, VMC, MD, MC, FRCSE</i>	<i>Alan Cadell (Officiating)</i> . . . 1895
<i>Director of Public Health Kishori Lal Chaudhri, MB, MBR (Punjab) DPH (Lond), BSc Bahadur</i>	<i>Sir Antony P MacDonnell, KCSI (a)</i> . . . 1895
<i>Commissioner of Excise and Inspector General of Registration, R T Shrivastavi ICS</i>	<i>Sir J J D LaTouche KCSI</i> . . . 1901
<i>Inspector General of Prisons, Major H M Salmat Ullah, MC, MB DTM, MRCPI FRCP, ICS</i>	<i>(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell</i>
<i>Director of Agriculture R G Allan MA</i>	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.	<i>Sir J J D LaTouche KCSI</i> . . . 1902
<i>Sir C. T Metcalfe, Bart, GCR</i> . . . 1836	<i>Sir J P Hewitt KCSI, CIE</i> . . . 1907
<i>The Right Hon the Governor General in the North Western Provinces (Lord Auckland)</i>	<i>L A S Porter, CSI (Officiating)</i> . . . 1912
<i>T C Robertson</i> . . . 1840	<i>Sir J S Mison, KCSI</i> . . . 1912
<i>The Right Hon the Governor General in the North Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough)</i>	<i>Sir Harcourt Butler KCSI CIE</i> . . . 1918
<i>Sir G. R Clerk, KCB</i> . . . 1843	GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES
<i>James Thomson Died at Bareilly</i> . . . 1843	<i>Sir Harcourt Butler KCSI CIE</i> . . . 1921
<i>A. W. Diggle, In charge</i> . . . 1853	<i>Sir William Harris KCSI</i> . . . 1921
<i>J R. Colvin Died at Agra</i> . . . 1853	<i>Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, KCIF, CSI (Officiating)</i> . . . 1926
<i>E. A. Reade, In charge</i> . . . 1857	<i>Sir Alexander Muddiman KCSI, CIE</i> . . . 1928
<i>Colonel H Fraser, CB, Chief Commissioner, N-W Provinces</i> . . . 1857	<i>Died at Naini Tal</i>
<i>The Right Hon the Governor General administering the N-W Provinces (Viscount Curzon)</i> . . . 1858	<i>Capt Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Sahi Khan of Chhatari, CIE, MBE, In-charge</i>
<i>Sir G F Edmonstone</i> . . . 1859	<i>Sir Malcolm Hailey KCSI KCIE</i> . . . 1928
	<i>Sir George Bancroft KCSI</i> . . . 1930
	<i>Sir Malcolm Hailey KCSI, GCIK</i> . . . 1931
	<i>Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sahi Khan of Chhatari KCSI KCIF, MBE, LLD</i>
	<i>Sir Malcolm Hailey, KCSI, GCIK</i> . . . 1931
	<i>Sir Harry Graham Haig, KCSI CIE</i> . . . 1934
	<i>afternoon Dec 6</i>

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Farrukhabad District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Brijnandan Lal, Bar-at-Law
Etawah District (non Muhammadian Rural) ..	Rao Narsingh Rao.
Cawnpore District (non Muhammadian Rural)	Rai Sahib Ram Adhla
Fatehpur District (non Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Bhondu Ram
Allahabad District (non Muhammadian Rural)	Maharao Raja Bahadur Ram Singh Rao Bahadur.
Benares District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Chaudhri Bharos
Mirzapur District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pandit Shri Sadayatan Pande.
Jaunpur District (non Muhammadian Rural) ..	Raja Sri Krishna Dutt Dube
Ghazipur District (non Muhammadian Rural)	Rai Bahadur Babu Jagadeva Roy.
Balha District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Mr Dahari
Gorakhpur District (West) (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Rai Sahib Rai Rajeshwari Prasad, M.A., LL.B.
Gorakhpur District (East) (non-Muhammadian Rural).	Babu Adya Prasad, B.A., LL.B.
Basti District (non Muhammadian Rural) .	Raja Shiva Pati Singh
Azamgarh District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Thakur Girraj Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Naini Tal District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pandit Prem Lal Bahadur Belwal
Almora District (non Muhammadian Rural) .	Thakur Jang Bahadur Singh Bisht, B.A., LL.B.
Garhwal District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Sardar Bahadur Thakur Narayan Singh Negl.
Lucknow District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pandit Brahma Dutt alias Bhalya Sahib.
Unao District (non Muhammadian Rural)	Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh
Rae Bareilly District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Rai Bahadur Lal Sheo Pratap Singh.
Sitapur District (non Muhammadian Rural)	Kunwar Dinakar Prakash Singh
Hardoi District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Thakur Muneshwar Bakshi Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Kheri District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Thakur Jalendra Bahadur Singh
Fyzabad District (non Muhammadian Rural)	Raja Jagdebika Pratap Narayan Singh.
Gonda District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Raja Ambikeshwar Pratap Singh
Bahraich District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Raja Bhendra Bikram Singh
Sultanpur District (non Muhammadian Rural) .	Rai Bahadur Kunwar Surendra Pratap Sahi.
Partabgarh District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr C. Y. Chintamani
Bara Banki District (non Muhammadian Rural).	Rai Rajeshwar Hall, O.B.E. B.A.
Allahabad cum Benares (Muhammadian Urban)	Mr Zahur Ahmed Bar at Law
Lucknow cum Cawnpore (Muhammadian Urban)	Syed Ali Zabeer Bar at Law
Agra and Meerut cum Aligarh (Muhammadian Urban)	Muhammad Rasheed Uddin
Bareilly and Shahjahanpur-cum Moradabad, (Muhammadian Urban).	Syed Yusuf Ali B.A., LL.B.
Dehra Dun District (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Maqsood Ali Khan.
Baharanpur District (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shah Nazar Husain.
Meerut District (Muhammadian Rural) .	Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.E.
Muzaffarnagar District (Muhammadian Rural) .	
Bijnor District (Muhammadian Rural)	
Bulandshahr District (Muhammadian Rural) .	
Aligarh, Moolta and Agra Districts (Muhammadian Rural)	
Mainpuri, Litch and Farrukhabad Districts (Muhammadian Rural)	
Etawah, Cawnpore and Fatehpur Districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, C.I.E., B.A., Bar at Law
Jhansi Division (Muhammadian Rural) ..	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Saifid Bar at Law.

Roads Branch, one in the Hydro-Electric Branch / traditional village community organisation, the
and three in the Irrigation Branch, while elected committee or Panchayat possessing

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.
<i>Buildings and Roads.</i>	<i>(In thousands of Rupees)</i>		<i>(In thousands of Rupees)</i>
XXX—Civil Works	15,32	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	54
XXX A—Hydro Electric	12,09	Revenue Reserve Fund	..
Deduct—Working Expenses	—6,99	Central Road Fund ..	5 50
Net XXX A—Hydro Electric scheme	5,10	Miscellaneous Government account	2 84
Total	20,42	Research Fund	1,54
		Total	23,09
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		TOTAL PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS	12,16,74
XXXII—Transfers from Insurance Fund.	..	Opening Balance	10 99
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	1,13	Grand Total	13,07,73
XXIV—Stationery and Printing	2,62		
XXXI—Miscellaneous	18,80	EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	
Total ..	22,64	Direct demands on the Revenue.	
<i>Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments</i>		5—Land Revenue ..	7,21
XXIX—A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	..	6—Excise	10,59
XL—A—Transfers from the Reserve Fund ..	..	7—Stamps .. .	1,07
Total Revenue Receipts	10,66,38	8—Forests . . .	22,67
<i>Extraordinary Items</i>		9—Registration { (R) - (T) }	79
XL—Extraordinary Receipts ..	25 02	Total	73,31
Total Revenue	10,91,40	<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>	
Advance from Prov. Loans Fund	75,00	14—Works for which capital accounts are kept (Interest on debt)	1,37,70
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS		15—Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure	9,26
Recoveries of loans and advances	27,25	Total	1,46 96
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		<i>Debt Services</i>	
Famine Relief Fund	1,00	19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	—32,63
Appropriations for reduction or avoidance of debt	..	21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	11,88
Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans	2,67	Total ..	—20 75
Other appropriations	9,20	<i>Civil Administration.</i>	
		22—General Administration (Reserved).	1,05,25
		23—General Administration (Transferred).	1,89
		24—Administration of Justice ..	61,4

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
Advances from Provincial Loans Funds (Repayments).	9.20	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debts —	
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments —		Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans	2.69
Loans and Advances (Reserved)	7.96	Suspense	
" " (Transferred)	0.07	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Govt Presses	4.73
		Revenue Reserve Fund	6.23
		Central Road Fund	1.54
		Government Accounts	
		Reserve Fund	
Total	11.03	Total	11.19
		Total Provincial Disbursements	11.62 04
Deposits and Advances —		Closing Balance	1.25.09
Family Relief Fund		Grand Total	13.07.73

Governor, H
KCSI, C1

Private Secret.

Hodson's H. C. —
Aides de Camp — Lieut. the Hon'ble W. E.
Edwards

Inspector General of Police J M Fawcett CIP
Chief Conservator of Forests E N Parkes, ICS

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Colonel C H Reinhold, MC FRCS, ICS

Director of Public Health, Khair Bahadur, Dr K A Rahman OBE

Inspector-General of Prisons Lt Col F A

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Captain Khan Bahadur
Sir Alexander Hyat Khan, KBE
The Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd,
(Finance)

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Joga

A. S. on,

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, C. C. Garbett CMG, CIP, ICS

Home Secretary, J W Hearn ICS

Financial Secretary, C. M. G. Ogilvie, CBE, ICS

Secretary, Transferred Departments, T Marshall, ICS

Public Works Department

Irrigation Branch

Secretary, (Southern Canals), F J. Waller

Secretary, (Northern Canals), A. Murphree, OBE

Secretary, (Construction), J. D. H. Davidson

Buildings and Roads Branch

Secretary D Macfarlane

Financial Commissioners, A. Latta, CIP, OBE, ICS (Revenue), J. A. Ferguson, OBE, ICS (Development)

KCSI, CBE, died at Tonk, January 1971

R H Davies, CSI .. 1871

R E Fegerton CSI .. 1877

Sir Charles U. Altclauson KCSI, CIP .. 1882

James Broadwood ICS .. 1887

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick KCSI .. 1892

William Macworth Young, CSI .. 1897

Sir C M Huxar KCSI .. 1902

Sir D C J Hibberton, KCSI, resigned 1907

22nd January 1908

T G Walker CSI (Offg) .. 1907

Sir Louis W. Dane KCSI, CSI .. 1908

James McTrone Doule (Offg) .. 1911

Sir M I O'Dwyer KCSI .. 1915

Sir Edward MacLagan, KCSI, CML .. 1919

GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Edward MacLagan KCSI, CSI .. 1920

Sir Malcolm Hailes, KCSI, CIP .. 1924

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, GCSI, KCSI, KCMG, CBE .. 1928

Sir Herbert William Emerson, KCSI, CIP, CBE, ICS .. 1933

[illegible]

THE FINANCES OF BURMA

In common with the other Provinces of India, the financial arrangements between the Government of India and the Government of Burma underwent a remodeling in consequence of the reconstitution of the Province on the lines of the other Indian Provinces. The Province obtained substantial financial independence. The present position is set out in the following statement—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1934-35

(A) REVENUE RECEIPTS—ORDINARY.

	Rs
Taxes on Income	
Salt	2,25,000
Land Revenue	4,57,40,000
Licence	79,57,000
Stamps	48,00,000
Forest	74,00,000
Registration	3,00,000
Schedule Taxes	10,61,000
Irrigation, etc., Works with Capital Accounts	35,55,000
Irrigation, etc., Works (No Capital Accounts)	1,20,000
Interest	4,08,000
Administration of Justice	7,68,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	7,00,000
Police	8,82,000
Ports and Pilotage	2,38,000
Education	1,63,000
Medical	5,44,000
Public Health	1,43,000
Agriculture	1,14,000
Industries	10,000
Miscellaneous Departments	5,11,000
Civil Works	10,70,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	78,000
Stationery and Printing	1,41,000
Miscellaneous	18,05,000
Total (a)	7,90,60,000

(b) RESERVE RECEIPTS—
EXTRAORDINARY

Extraordinary Receipts	5,000
Total (a) & (b)	7,90,65,000

(c) DEBIT HEADS

Appropriation for reduction or availing of debt	
Depreciation Fund Government Presses	60,000
Depreciation Fund Commercial concerns	
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	2,66,000
Civil Deposits	8,40,000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	1,10,000
Total (c)	1,00,07,000

Total (a) (b) & (c)

Opening Balance

Grand Total

ESTIMATED DISBURSMENTS FOR
1934-35(1) EXPENDITURE CHARGED
TO REVENUE

	Rs
Land Revenue	53,01,000
Licence	18,31,000
Stamps	1,09,000
Forest	60,82,000
(a) Forest Capital Outlay	5,000
Registration	1,71,000
Schedule Taxes	1,000
Int on wks with cap Accounts	27,00,000
Other Revenue Expenditure	2,45,000
Interest on Ordinary Debt	3,80,000
Interest on other Obligations	..
Appropriation for reduction or availing of debt	
General Administration	1,01,41,000
Administration of Justice	58,65,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	27,00,000
Police	1,54,60,000
Ports and Pilotage	4,41,000
Scientific Departments	51,000
Education	70,70,000
Medical	40,83,000
Public Health	9,21,000
Agriculture	16,81,000
Industries	2,12,000
Miscellaneous Departments	8,19,000
Civil Works	86,46,000
Family	20,000
Superannuation & Pensions	60,48,000
Communication of Pension etc	
Stationery and Printing	8,82,000
Miscellaneous	12,25,000
Extraordinary Charges	
Total (a)	8,45,50,000

(b) EXPENDITURE NOT
CHARGED TO REVENUE

Capital Outlay on Forests	
Construction of Irrigation Works	31,66,000
Civil Works	
Other Provincial Works	
(b) Payment of accumulated value of Pensions	2,31,000
Payments in connection with Forests	1,37,000
Total (b)	3,34,000

Total (a) & (b)

(c) DEBIT HEADS

Debt Fund—Commercial concerns	
Debt Fund—Govt Presses	34,700
Loans and Advances	14,67,600
Civil Deposits	3,700
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	
Total (c)	15,42,000

Total (a) (b) & (c)

Closing Balance

Grand Total

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

Hon ble U. Chit Hlaing

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

U Pe Tha, Bar at Law

SECRETARY.

La Don, Bar at Law

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I M Elliot

Ex Officio Members

OFFICIALS

The Hon ble Mr. Thomas Couper, C S I, I C S

The Hon'ble U Ba K S M, B A

MINISTERS

The Hon U Ba Pe

The Hon Dr Ba Maw

Nominated Members

OFFICIALS

Harry Tomkinson C I L C B E, I C S

Walter Louth Gravely C I F, I C S

Philip Christopher Fogarty, I C S

Vacant

Vacant

Rylbeart MacIntyre MacDougall, I C S

Wilfrid Hugh Pavton, I C S

Hugh Graham Wylie, I C S

A McKerrall C I E

Colonel Clifford Altham Gill, R E S, I M S

A R Morris, I C S

R C Morris

Non Official

Arthur Eggar Bar at Law

John Arnold Cherry C I K Bar at Law

U Po Lin, T P S Landowner

Dr N. N. Parakk, L F P & L M S (Glas) I C S

(Lond) Medical Practitioner

A M M Vellayan Chittiar

U Po Yin, K S M, Merchant.

I P. Mhal

L. D. Houssem

ELECTED MEMBERS

U San Shwe Pa

U Kuo Bar at Law

U Po Yin, T P S

U La Shwe

U Maung Maung Gyi

U Ba Thaw

U Chit Hlaing, Bar at Law.

Daw Hnin Ma

U La Hlan.

L Choon Fong.

U Tun Aung

Khaq Hock Chuan.

R K Ghose

U N Das.

Ganga Singh

M M Rasi, Bar at Law.

S A N Tyaaji

Vacant

Tilla Mohamed Khan

A M A Kareem Ghani

U Tun Baw

Bra Shwe La, T P S

U Shwe Nvim

Saw Pe Tha, Bar at Law

Vacant

U Ba Thien

U Shway Tha

U Pho Khine

U Po Mya

U So Nuun Bar at Law

Rantri U Maung Maung

U Thin Maung

U Saw

U Kyaw Din, Bar at Law

Dr La Yin

U Paw U

U Sein Ba

U Ba Tin

U Nyan

U Kyaw Dun

U Ba Saw

U Tun Min

U Po Maung

U Ba Chaung

U Mya

The Hon ble Sir J A Maung Gyi, Kt

Bar at Law

U Pu.

U Tha Gyi

U Tin

U Nj, Bar at Law

U Ba Chaw

U Po Thien

U Kyi Myint, K S M

U Kyaw Galar Bar at Law

U Mya Tha Dun

U Maung Gyi Bar at Law

U Lu Pe

U Sein Win

Vacant

U Min Oh

Khaq Lock Chuan

U Maung Gyi (Istadan)

U P Khin Min.

U On Maung

U San Tu

U Ba Tin

U L.

U Ba Thaw

Dr Ba Maw Bar at Law

U H Campagnie M B E, I S A, Bar at Law

Sir Chaw de Glandville, Kt, C I E, O S E, Bar at Law

U L. Storcham

U S. Watchorn

U Ba Gyal

U Chaw Chaw Khine.

U C Penn.

U Tun Pe

Khaq Bahadur Ahmed Chaudh

THE FINANCES OF BIHAR AND ORISSA—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)				(In thousands of Rupees)			
Expenditure.		Budget Estimate		Expenditure.		Budget Estimate	
1934-35				1934-35.			
5—Land Revenue	15,63	46—Stationery and Printing	..	..	7,53
6—Excise	17,02	47—Miscellaneous	..	..	1,33
7—Stamps	1,08	51—Contributions to Central Governments by the Provincial Government	..	..	....
8—Forests	7,21	51A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	..	..	..
8A—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue..	17	52—Extraordinary payments	..	..	20
9—Registration	6,53	Total expenditure charged to Revenue	5,37,00		
14—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept	20,40	Commuted value of pensions	..	..	2,81
15—Irrigation Revenue Account—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenue			2,85	Payments to Retrenched Personnel	2		
15 (1)—Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Famine Insurance Grants				Deposit Account of the Grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	14 01		
16—Irrigation Capital Account—Construction of Irrigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	—46	Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government	1,01		
19—Interest on Ordinary Debt			47	Repayments of Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund	71		
20—Interest on other obligations			84	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund (Repayments)	..	..	6,26
21—Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	71	Famine Relief Fund	..	..	16,76
22—General Administration			75,78	Subvention from Central Road Development Account	..	..	3,10
24—Administration of Justice			40,16	Suspense	..	..	1,39
25—Jails and Convict Settlements..			18 97	Total expenditure not charged to revenue	..	..	46 07
26—Police	85,43	Reserve for unforeseen	..		
27—Ports and Pilotage	2	Total expenditure	..	..	5,83,07
30—Scientific Departments	32	Closing balance	..	..	(b) 24,29
31—Education	81,59	GRAND TOTAL	..	..	6,07,27
32—Medical	26,51	Provincial { Surplus	..	..	....
33—Public Health	11,50	{ Deficit	..	..	22,96
34—Agriculture	14,14				
35—Industries	8,44				
37—Miscellaneous Departments	67				
41—Civil Works	51,12				
43—Famine	43				
43—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	39,42				
43A—Commutations of Pensions Financed from ordinary Revenue							

(b) Includes 24 58 in Famine Relief Fund, 424 for Road Subventions and 1 out of the grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

ELECTED.

Name.	Constituencies.
Shanth Manmohan Das	North-East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	West Patna (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Patna University
.. .. .	Bhagalpur Division Landholders
.. .. .	Tirhut Division Landholders.
.. .. .	Chota Nagpur Division Landholders
.. .. .	North Saran (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	South East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Samaeetpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	North-West Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Last Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Last Gaya (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Shirabad (Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	West Patna (Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadian Urban)
.. .. .	Katanga (Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Purnea (Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Central Parganas (Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Hazaribagh (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	North Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Palaman (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Patna (Non-Muhammadian Urban)
.. .. .	Patna (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	North Cuttack (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadian Urban)
.. .. .	South Puri (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Rumbulpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Orissa Division Landholders
.. .. .	Central Parganas (North) (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	South Puri (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	North Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	West Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	Central Parganas (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
.. .. .	North West Monghyr (Non-Muhammadian Rural)

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1934-35.

Principal Heads of Revenue.

Rs.

Taxes on Income	
Salt	
Land Revenue	2,55,78,000
Excise	
Stamps	
Forest	
Registration	

Total .. 4,23,76,000

Irrigation.

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,54,000
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,21,000

Total .. 2,75,000

Debt Services.

Interest	5,64,000
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Civil Administration.

Administration of Justice	4,41,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,41,000
Police	40,000
Education	7,01,000
Medical	71,000
Public Health	69,000
Agriculture	2,65,000
Industries	8,000
Miscellaneous Department	4,23,000

Total .. 22,51,000

Civil Works.

Civil Works	10,92,000
---------------------	-----------

Miscellaneous.

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	11,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	52,000
Stationery and Printing	48,000
Miscellaneous	6,23,000

Total .. 7,34,000

Extraordinary items

Extraordinary receipts	15,000
--------------------------------	--------

Total Provincial Revenue .. 4,73,17,000

Debt Heads.

Rs.

Deposits and Advances— Famine Relief Fund	2,33,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	3,00,000
	6,30,000

Depreciation Fund for Forest
Tramway 20,000Depreciation Fund for Govern-
ment Presses 32,000Subventions from Central Road
Development Account 6,39,000

Civil Deposits 43,000

Loans and Advances by Provincial
Governments 30,27,000Advances from Provincial Loans
Fund and Government of India 14,64,000

Total Debt Heads .. 65,67,000

Total Revenue and Receipts .. 5,38,71,000

Opening balance { Ordinary
Famine Relief Fund 45,50,000

Grand Total .. 5,84,21,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1934-35

Direct Demands on the Revenue.

Land Revenue	19,72,000
Excise	9,21,000
Stamps	1,44,000
Forest	35,69,000
Registration	1,80,000
Total	60,86,000

Irrigation.

Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works— Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	31,14,000
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Re- venues	1,22,000

Total .. 32,36,000

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, B.A. (Oxon),
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

he Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao,
Jat-at-Law,
he Hon'ble Mr. Fare Gordon, B.A. (Oxon),
C.I.E., I.C.S. (On leave)
he Hon'ble Mr. N. J. Roughton, B.A. (Oxon)
C.I.E., I.C.S., Temporary Member

MINISTERS

he Hon'ble B. G. Khaparde, B.A. LL.B.
he Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. S. Navadu, B.A.
LL.B.

SECRETARIAT

Asst. Secretary C. F. Waterfall, I.C.S.
Financial Secretary, C. D. Deshmukh, I.C.S.
Revenue Secretary R. N. Rameshjee, I.C.S.
Settlement Secretary, T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S.
Legal Secretary, Rao Bahadur G. H. Gokhale,
B.A., LL.B.
Education Secretary, E. A. Macnee, M.A. (Cantab.),
V.D., I.C.S.
Secretary, Public Works Department (Buildings
and Land and Irrigation Branch) H. A. Haddad,
M.C.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Commissioner of Settlements Director of Land

Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt.
L. R. Kher, B.A.
Postmaster General, S. B. Sinha, M.A.
Accountant General A. J. Currah
Tribunal Commissioner, F. I. Griffith Esq. at Law
I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, J. H. Ritchie, M.A. B.Sc.
Director of Veterinary Services, Major R. F.
Stilling, F.R.C.V.S.
Director of Industries and Rejuvenation Co-operative
Societies, G. S. Bhalja, I.C.S.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS

Colonel P. K. Elliot 1861
Lieut. Colonel J. K. Spence (Official) 1862
R. Temple (Official) 1862
Colonel J. K. Elliot 1864
J. S. Campbell (Official) 1864
R. Temple 1865
J. S. Campbell (Official) 1865
R. Temple 1865

J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (Official) 1867
G. Campbell 1867
J. H. Morris C.S.I. (Official) 1868

Confirmed 27th May 1870

Colonel R. H. Keathuge V.C. C.S.I. (Offl) 1870
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. 1872
C. Grant (Official) 1879
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. 1879
W. B. Jones, C.S.I. 1881
C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Official) 1881

Confirmed 27th January 1885

D. Fitzgibbon (Official) 1885
J. W. Nell (Official) 1887
A. Markingill C.S.I. 1887
R. J. Crosthwaite (Official) 1889

Until 7th October 1889

J. W. Nell (Official) 1890
A. P. Muirhead, C.S.I. 1891
J. Woodburn C.S.I. (Official) 1891

Confirmed 1st December 1891

Sir C. J. Lamb C.S.I. K.C.I.E. 1895
The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibbotson C.S.I. 1898
Sir A. H. L. Fraser K.C.S.I. (Official) 1899

Confirmed 1th March 1902

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Howell C.S.I.,
C.I.E. (Official) 1902

Confirmed 2nd November 1901

Mr. J. S. P. Fitch C.S.I.,
at Law 1901
T. O. Miller, C.S.I. 1905
(Official) 1906

Until 21st October 1901

F. A. T. Phillips, I.C.S. (Official) 1907
Until 24th March 1907 Also from
20th May to 21st November 1901
The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Bradlock K.C.S.I.
I.C.S. 1907
Mr. H. A. Crump C.S.I.,
I.C. 1912

Sub. pro tem from 26th January 1912
to 16th February

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fox Strangways,
C.S.I., I.C.S. (Sub. pro tem) 1912
The Hon'ble Sir H. Robertson K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E., I.C.S. 1912
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Crump C.S.I.,
I.C.S. (Official) 1914
Sir H. Robertson K.C.S.I.,
I.C.S. 1914
Sir Frank George Sly,
K.C.S.I., I.C.S. 1919

GOVERNORS

H. I. Sir Frank Sly K.C.S.I., I.C.S. 1920
H. I. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I. C.B.,
C.I.E. C.V.O. C.B. I.C.S. 1923
H. I. Mr. J. J. Marten C.S.I., I.C.S. (Official) 1927
H. I. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B.,
C.I.E. C.V.O. C.B. I.C.S. 1927
H. I. Sir A. I. Nelson, K.C.I.E. C.B. I.C.S. (Official) 1932
H. I. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I. C.B.,
C.I.E. C.V.O. C.B. I.C.S. 1932
H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
V.D., I.C.S. 1932

ELECTED MEMBERS.

A—Members elected from the Central Provinces

Name.	Constituency
Dr. Balraj Jabwara	Nagpur Division (Urban)
Dr. Madaram	Jubbulpore District (South) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
Rai Sahib Badri Prasad Pujari	Jubbulpore District (North)
Dr. Channu	Damoh District
Dr. C. B. Parakh	Saugor District
Rai Sahib Lala Jainarain	Seoni District
Dr. T. J. Kedar	Mandla District
Dr. Sheoprasad Pandey	Raipur District (North).
Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande	Raipur District (South)
Dr. Jhuninal Verma	Bilaspur District
Dr. Dukhand	Drug District
Rai Bahadur Dadu Dwarkanath Singh	Hoshangabad District
Jhordhari Malhulal	Nimar District
Mr. Waman Yado Deshmukh	Narsinghpur District
Mr. Anjore Rao Kirdutt	Chhindwara District
Rai Sahib Pandit Ramsanahi Gaurha	Betul District
Khan Bahadur F. F. Tarapore	Nagpur District (West)
Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Prasad Jaiswal	Wardha District
Mr. Gopalrao Rambhau Joshi	Wardha Taluk
Mr. Arjunlal	Chanda District
Beth Sheolal	Dhondra District
Mr. Chandan Lal	Bilghat District
Mr. Ganpat Rao Shanker Rao Deshmukh	Jubbulpore Division (Rural, Muhammadan (Rural))
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu	Chhattisgarh Division (Rural)
Mr. Shikramprasad Sultanprasad Tiwari	Nerbudda Division (Rural)
Mr. H. S. Dube	Nagpur Division (Rural)
Mr. Vinayak Damodar Kolte	Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Landholders, Special Constituencies
Khan Bahadur M. M. Sultan	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Landholders.
Mr. Ishikhar Ali	Nagpur University
The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi	Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association
Khan Bahadur Syed Huzat Ali	Central Provinces Commerce and Industry.
Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Shareef	
Beohar Gulab Sing	
Thakur Manmohan Singh	
Mr. D. T. Mangalmoorti	
Mr. L. H. Bartlett, O.B.E.	
Beth Thakurdas Goverdhandas	

B—Members from Berar nominated after election

Mr. Vilhal Bandhaji Chitola	East Berar (Municipal) Non Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr. R. A. Kandlikar	West Berar (Municipal)
Dr. Panjabrao Shyamrao Deshmukh	Amraoti (Central) Non Muhammadan (Rural).
Mr. Motilal Bajirao Tikake	Amraoti (East)
Rao Sahib Uttamrao Sitaramji Patil	Amraoti (West)
Mr. Srihar Govind Saphal	Amraoti (Central)
Mr. L. M. Patil	

ELECTED MEMBERS

A.—Members elected from the Central Provinces

Name.	Constituency
Mr. Balraj Jalawara	Nagpur Division (Urban)
Mr. Daduram	Jubbulpore District (South) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
Rai Sahib Badri Prasad Pujari	Jubbulpore District (North)
Mr. Channa	Damoh District
Mr. C. B. Parakh	Saugor District
Rai Sahib Lala Jalnaram	Seoni District
Mr. T. J. Kedar	Mandla District
Mr. Sheoprasad Pandey	Raipur District (North)
Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande	Raipur District (South)
Mr. Jhunjholi Verma	Bilaspur District
Mr. Dohchand	Drug District
Rai Bahadur Dadu Dwarkanath Singh	Hoshangabad District
Chondharj Malkhola	Nimar District
Mr. Waman Yado Deshmukh	Narsinghpur District
Mr. Anfore Rao Kardutt	Chhindwara District
Rai Sahib Pandit Ramsahehl Gaurha	Betul District
Khan Bahadur F. F. Tarapore	Nagpur District (West)
Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Prasad Jalawal	Wardha District
Mr. Gopalrao Rambhau Joshi	Wardha Tahsil
Mr. Arjunlal	Chandri District
Seth Sheolal	Bhandara District
Mr. Chandan Lal	Balighat District
Mr. Ganpat Rao Shanker Rao Deshmukh	Jubbulpore Division (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural)
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu	Chhattisgarh Division (Rural)
Mr. Shivrampasad Suttanprasad Tiwari	Nerbudda Division (Rural)
Mr. R. S. Dube	Nagpur Division (Rural)
Mr. Vinayak Damodar Kolte	Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Landholders, Special Constituencies
Khan Bahadur M. M. Mulla	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Landholders
Mr. Ishwar Ali	Nagpur University
The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi	Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association.
Khan Bahadur Syed Hifazat Ali	Central Provinces Commerce and Industry.
Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Shareef	
Reohar Gulab Singh	
Thakur Manmohan Singh	
Mr. D. T. Mangalmoorti	
Mr. I. H. Bartlett, C.B.E.	
Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas	

B.—Members from Berar nominated after election

Mr. Fihal Bandhuji Chasbol	East Berar (Municipal) Non Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr. R. A. Kaulkar	West Berar (Municipal)
Dr. Pandurang	Amravati (Central) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
	Amravati (East)
	Amravati (West)
	Akola (East)
	Akola (North West)
	Akola (South)
	Dudhna (Central)
	Bhikana (Malkajur and Jalgaon)
	Yestmal (East)
	Yestmal (West)
	Berar (Municipal) Muhammadan (Urban)
	East Berar (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural)
	West Berar (Rural)
	Berar Landholders Special Constituencies
	Berar Commerce and Industry.

It concluded the M
 section of the M

Trans India District
 Trans India District

Trans India District
 Trans India District

This last figure is
 only 161.3 females per 1,000
 and 872.2 females per 1,000

This disproportion of
 sex is not explained by
 more than in other parts
 where it also appears. It
 is more than in any other part

Trans India District

Administration.

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the

Under Secretary to Government, G. R. Kamat, I.C.S. (offg)

Under Secretary (Transferred Department),

Chief Commissioner

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), D C Dis.
Assam Secretariat (P W D), A B

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Director of Land Records & Surveys, J. G. Registration, etc., b P Dewal, I.C.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, S L. Mukta I.C.S., (offg)

Director of Agriculture, J N Chakravarti, (offg)

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, G. B. Sen (offg)

Conservator of Forests, Assam A J W Milroy.

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, C S Mullan I.C.S.

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator General, M. H. B. Lathbridge, I.C.S.

Inspector General of Police, T. P. M. O'Callaghan, I.C.E.

Director of Public Instruction, G A Small

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Col J P Cameron, I.C.E., C.S.I.

Director of Public Health, Lt-Col. T. D. Munson.

Chief Engineer, E. F. Darke.

GOVERNORS.

Sir Nicholas David Beaton Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1921

Sir William Sinclair Morris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1923.

Sir William James Reid, K.C.I.E., C.B.I., 1925

Sir Robert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., 1927.

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1932.

GOVERNOR

H. E. Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (on leave) The Hon Mr A J Laine, C.I.E., I.C.S. (offg)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Mr A J Laine, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Prem Chandra Dutta, C.I.E.

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Hamid, B.L.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Kanak Lal Barua, B.L.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Private Secretary, Capt H O Gaudas, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

Aide-de-Camp, Capt R E Peel, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Sardar Bahadur Narsingh Mali, I.D.S.M.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Krishna Lal Chetia.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Lt Col J P Mornin, I.D.

SECRETARIES, ETC., TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, J. A. Dawson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Finance and Revenue), H. M. L. Hard, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Transferred Departments), H. G. Debnath, I.C.S.

Administration

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the

Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked, with certain minor provinces, to suit its undeveloped character with the older major provinces of India

GOVERNOR.

R. L. Sir Michael Kean, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (on leave). The Hon Mr A. J. Laine, C.I.F., I.C.S. (on leave).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Laine, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Premode Chandra Dutta, C.I.F.

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Hamid, B.L.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Kanik Lal Barua, B.L.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Private Secretary, Capt R. C. Caudias, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

Aide de Camp, Capt R. F. Peel The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

Honorary Aide de Camp, Subadar Major Sagar Bahadur Nainaling Mahi, I.D.S.

Honorary Aide de Camp, Subadar Krishna Lal Chetia

Honorary Aide de Camp, Lt Col J. P. Martin, I.C.S.

SECRETARIES, ETC., TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, J. A. Dawson, C.I.F., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Finance and Revenue), H. M. Pithadia, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Transferred Departments), H. G. Bengtson, I.C.S.

Under Secretary to Government, G. R. Kamit, I.C.S. (offg)

Under Secretary (Transferred Departments), N. V. Phukan, B.L.

Secretary to Government (Legislative Department) and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, W. H. B. Isthbridge, I.C.S. (offg)

Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., L. P. Burke, I.C.S.

Superintending Engineer, D. F. Taylor, I.C.S.

Under Secretary, P. W. D., Mr K. T. L. Pennell, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary Finance and Revenue Departments, A. V. Jones, I.C.S. (on leave).

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), D. C. Das.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P. W. D.), A. D. Dutt

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration etc., S. P. Datta, I.C.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Societies & Industrial Authorities, S. L. Mehta, I.C.S. (offg)

Director of Agriculture, I. N. Chakrabarti, (offg)

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, G. B. S. N. (offg)

Conservator of Forests, Asst. A. J. W. Murray.

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Asst. C. S. Mullen, I.C.S.

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator General, M. D. D. Lithbridge, I.C.S.

Inspector General of Police, T. P. M. O'Callaghan, I.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, G. A. Small

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Col J. P. Cameron, I.C.S. (on leave)

Director of Public Health Lt Col. T. D. Harrison

Chief Engineer, F. F. Burke

GOVERNORS

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beaton Bell, K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E., 1921

C.B.E., 1921

Sir Michael Kean, K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E., 1921

Baluchistan.

Administration

It was, nevertheless, to protect the British II. The Districts of each were handed over to a Political Officer. After the country. A Afghan War, the British

Handeman's strenuous insistence

Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular. Quetta, which has the rainfall, records no more than 11½ in year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the rainfall is less than 10 inches.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The Hon'ble Sir Norman Cater, K C I E, I C S

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner. B J Gould, C M G, C I E, I C S

Secretary to the Agent to the and Chief Commissioner, I C S.

Secretary to the Agent to the in the Public Works Depart C H. Haswell, C I E

Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Major J. E. Lister, M B E

Principal Secretary and Deputy Assistant

PORTS — Port Blair and Boningto in the Andamans and Car Nicobar and Camorta in the Nicobars. Timber and coconuts are exported from the Andamans and coconuts and their products from the Nicobars.

COORG.

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern

Lt.-Colonel Stevenson, I M S
Civil Surgeon, Quetta, Major R. Hyv, I M S
Civil Surgeon, Loralai and Sibi, Major J. Rodger, M C, I M S.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, C I E

AJMER-MERWARA.

and wheat

Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. G. D. Hume, C S I, C I E.

Aden.

Aden was the first new territory added to the empire. Supply mains for distributing water by pipe laid at Crater. The city has been the scene of the most extensive drainage system. The drainage system has been the most extensive.

January 19th, 1839

Climate—The average temperature of the

The whole extent of the water supply has been certain modifications this greater has been

political situation in Aden and the Aden Protectorate. The settlement of Aden itself remains under the Government of India. The

Chief Commissioner and Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Bernard Rawdon Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Commanding British Forces, Gromadain (I.A. Fort), D.S.O., M.C.

and Sessions Judge, R.W.H. Davies, I.C.J. Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C.

the Port Trust and Settlements, M. I.S.T. C.E.

Captain T. Hickelbotham

The administration is vested in a Chief Commissioner who is also Resident and Com

Administrative Medical Officer, Port Health Officer and Medical Officer etc. L. C. Harout-Lieut-Colonel E. S. Phin

police, has been reorganised

(it is proposed to separate Aden from India)

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the

The Secretary of State.

Until the Reform Act of 1919 came into force the Secretary of State had the unqualified

Under-Secretary of State
Wart, KCB, KCIE, CBE

Under Secretary of State
P.

Deputy Under Secretary of State.

Secretaries of State.
CBE CB
AO

Council.
CBE
KBE KCIE
KBE, KCIE, KCIF, CBE
CBE
KBE, KCIF, CBE
CBE CBE MVO

The High Commissionership

The financial readjustment was accom-

Sir Atul C Chatterjee
Mr A V I Parsons, KBE

Brown, CB, CVO
A Biddle

Secretary of State

J. W. N. Homan
lary C. M. Larkin,

Secretary of State
CBE
MVO

Deputy Under Secretary
Under Secretary

Hheads of Departments.

SECRETARIES.

Financial: P. D. Grist
G. H. Baxter, (Acting)
Public and Judicial: R. T. Peel, M.C., (Acting).
Military: Major General Sir J. P. S. D. Coleridge, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Personal Assistant: Col. G. L. Pepys, C.B., F.S.O.
Joint Secretary: J. A. Simpson, (Acting).
Staff Officer attached: Col. J. C. Maer, D.S.O.
Political: J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C., P. J. Patrick, C.S.I.

Economic and Overseas: E. J. Turner, C.B.E.
Services and General and Establishment Officer: F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E.

Reforms (India):
Sir Vernon Dawson, K.C.I.E.
Sir Archibald Carter, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Reforms (Burma):
D. T. Monteath, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Accountant General: Sidney Turner, C.B.E., F.I.A.
also *Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India.*

RECORD DEPARTMENT—Superintendent of Records: W. T. Ottewill, M.B.E.
Auditor: E. L. Ball.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies: R. Mowbray

Asst. to ditto: W. Gauld, C.B.E.

Librarian (Vacant)

Asst. Librarian: H. N. Randle, D.P.H., M.A.

Sut-Librarian: J. W. Smallwood, M.A.

P

Members of the Medical Board: Lt.-Col. G. Mc I. C. Smith, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I.E.

Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State: Sir Herbert G. Pearson.

Asst. Solicitor: F. H. Marten, C.B.E.

Information Officer: H. MacGregor.

Ordinance Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines, R.A.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2.

The High Commissioner: Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

Personal Assistant: V. J. G. Davies.

Private Secretary: W. M. Mather, M.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner: B. Rama Rao, C.I.E.

Chief Accounting Officer: A. J. C. Edward, F.I.A.

Secretary, General Department: R. Montgomery.

Indian Trade Commissioner: Dr. D. V. M. CIE, CBE.

Deputy ditto: Y. N. Sukthankar.

Secretary, Education Department: T. D. Litt. (Lond.)

Store Department Depot at Bel Road, Lambeth, S. E. 1.

Director-General: Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Padio C.I.E., C.I.M.E.

Director of Purchase: J. P. Forsyth

Director of Inspection: F. E. Buxton, M.I.E.E.

Secretaries of State for India.

Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby) 18

Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (Viscount Halifax) 18

Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon) 1

Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury) 18

Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (Earl of Iddesleigh) 18

Duke of Argyll 1

Marquess of Salisbury 1

Viscount Cranbrook 18

Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devonshire) 1

Viscount Cross 1

Earl of Kimberley 18

H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) 189

Lord George F. Hamilton 1

St. John Brodrick (Viscount Middleton) 1

John Morley (Viscount Morley) 1

The Earl of Crewe (Marquess) 1

Austen Chamberlain 181

E. S. Montagu 1

Viscount Peel 18

Lord Oliver 182

Lord Birkenhead 182

Viscount Peel 182

W. Wedgwood Benn 182

Sir Samuel Hoare 183

The Indian States.

was enclosed within the boundaries of 1,773,164 square miles, with a population of 52,837,778 of people—nearly one-fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large portion was under the rule of the British Government. The great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene to preserve the peace and order of the States.

Rights of Indian States

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, the right of self-government within their territories. The British Government has no right to interfere with the internal affairs of the States, except in cases of emergency. The British Government has the right to demand the allegiance of the Chiefs, and to require them to furnish it with arms and ammunition. The British Government has the right to demand the allegiance of the Chiefs, and to require them to furnish it with arms and ammunition.

Relations with the Paramount Power

These are the conditions under which the Indian States are governed.

When the British Government is engaged in a war, the Indian States are bound to furnish it with arms and ammunition.

The British Government has the right to demand the allegiance of the Chiefs, and to require them to furnish it with arms and ammunition. The British Government has the right to demand the allegiance of the Chiefs, and to require them to furnish it with arms and ammunition. The British Government has the right to demand the allegiance of the Chiefs, and to require them to furnish it with arms and ammunition.

The British Government has the right to demand the allegiance of the Chiefs, and to require them to furnish it with arms and ammunition. The British Government has the right to demand the allegiance of the Chiefs, and to require them to furnish it with arms and ammunition.

Government

Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign powers, other than the British Government, without the sanction of the British Government. The British Government has the right to demand the allegiance of the Chiefs, and to require them to furnish it with arms and ammunition. The British Government has the right to demand the allegiance of the Chiefs, and to require them to furnish it with arms and ammunition. The British Government has the right to demand the allegiance of the Chiefs, and to require them to furnish it with arms and ammunition.

Local Officers.

vincial Governments but in the p scattered over British India the dut Agent are usually entrusted to th or Commissioner in whose distric All questions relating to the In are under the special supervision c prime Government, and in the pers of the Governor-General.

Closer Partnership.

HYDERABAD.

which, as stated above, brings in about 4 21

nance—Hyderabad State is by far the

exports

Produce
country
infants
mission

mill
cotton
ack co
if kno

Education—The Osmania University at Hyderabad which marks a new landmark in the history of the Executive Council.

Hyderabad (First of the Madras Union number of education the number of Prins having been largely)

Revenue and Police Member, Dowlah Bahadur, Judicial Member, Jung Bahadur, Public Member, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung, Member of the Hon'ble Mr. D. G. MacKenzie, C. I. &

MYSORE.

The State of Mysore is bounded by the Madras Union to the north and the British India to the south.

Administration—The City of Mysore is the capital of the State but Bangalore is the administrative headquarters. His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in the State and the administration is conducted under his control, by the Dewan and the members of Council. The High Court consisting of three Judges is the highest judicial tribunal in the State. There are two constitutional Houses in the State—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 by an executive order of Government and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time by similar orders of Government. Under the scheme of constitutional developments announced in October 1921 the Dewan is the

Administration in Mysore.

... with a sub-station at Basur. A
 ... Institute has been opened at Bangalore
 ... the manufacture of serum and virus for
 ... inoculation against rinderpest and other

finances—The actual total receipts and
 disbursements charged to Revenue for the last
 five years together with the revised budget esti-
 mate for 1933-34 and budget for 1934-35 were
 as below—

Year	Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1929-30 ..	3,74,37,981	3,74,02,390	5,556	
1930-31 ..	3,75,40,314	3,75,34,720	5,594	
1931-32 ..	3,32,85,293	3,94,21,342		61,947
1932-33 ..	3,37,45,182	3,58,03,763		18,281
1933-34 (Revised)	3,34,27,523	3,56,15,671		17,887
1934-35 (Budget)	3,44,37,000	3,65,92,000		21,550
	3,63,31,000	3,62,32,000	1,07,000	

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works— Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at
The river Cauvery in its course through the Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped
and attached to them is a training college for

BARODA.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the name of the large tract of land in the north-west of India, bounded by the Arabian Sea to the west, the British Empire to the north and east, and the Indian Ocean to the south. It is a large and fertile country, and is one of the most important of the Indian States.

2 of the States are as

	Area in square miles.	Population in 1931.
	23,317	936,218
	1,938	216,528
Mewar Residency and S. R. Agency —		
Idalpur	12,694	1,564,010
Danswara	1,606	225,106
Dungarpur	1,447	227,544
Partabgarh	886	66,539
Kuchhalgarh (Chief ship)	340	85,564
Western Rajputana States Residency & States (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Palanpur and Danta).		
The Aravalli Hills intersect the		
Jaipur Residency —		
Alwar	2,158	749,751
	15,579	2,631,775
	858	85,774
	2,553	317,360
	405	54,233
	19	2,700
utana States		
	35,010	2,125,882
	16,061	76,255
Palanpur	1,769	264,179
Danta	347	20,172
Eastern States Agency —		
Bundi	2,220	216,720
Bharatpur	1,978	486,954
Dholpur	1,201	651,046
Jhalawar		14
		0
		5

rice of Rajputana. The revenue and of Jalor, fled to Ligar and killed Chowrasmal
penditure of the State, are now about Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of

Polwar State

Jodhpur State

of 100 square miles and a population of which 8 per cent are per cent Muslims and the rest Against. The great part of the rainfall is in the winter season and is not so heavy as in the West. The East is mostly not irrigated. There is no railway and the supply of subsoil is limited. The only important

of the State is the head of the

Member. The revenue of the State is about 7 lakhs and the expenditure is about the same.

Deputy Minister—Mr. Nand Lal Bhanjee (Viz.)

Home Minister—Mr. Nand Lal Bhanjee

Dungarpur State. with Banwara, formerly comprised the country called the Bazar. It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill tribes it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the people. The British King of Gidhar

of this time having an army of 50,000 men, on expelled by the British and returned with a large force. The cause of the

His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 27th April 1911 and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1914.

Revenue about 14 lakhs Bakh and 12 lakhs Kallar.

Tonk State.—Partly in Rajputana and

long family.

State was

1724

the

granted to him was consolidated in the

state. The present Ruler of the state is

His Highness Sardar Prithvi Narayan Singh

According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,31,773. In area it is 16,682 square miles.

Shahpura State—The ruling family | father, Maharaja Sir Kishen Singh who died
on the 9th of March 1929

Rs. 20,72,000

State—The family of the ruler
belongs to the Bamrolan

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has the honour of being the

born in 1882, succeeded his father Maharaja Shri Mangal Singh.

recruiting in
War. His
The capital
miles west

there was practically no irrigation in the State the crops depending on scanty rainfall in 192 the Sullay 620,000 ac of the State suffered in Canal land sale is going held out for which it is in the north

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital

Alwar State is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana. The Alwar House is the head in India of the Narwar

Mahomed Khan Bahadur, K.C.V.O.

Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century

RAJPUTANA

Agent to Governor-General—The Hon. Lt.-Col G. C. S. I. C. I. E.

COMPTROLLER

Col W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E.

JAIPUR

1. Jaipur

RAJPUTANA STATES.

Major H. M. Poulton

RAJPUTANA STATES

H. M. Wightwick

RAJPUTANA STATES

of the

in succession from Maharaja Pratap Singhji was

Political Agent—Lt. Col W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising

Bundelkhand Agency, between 22°-35' and 26°-19' North and 75°-10' and 83°-0' East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22' and 24°-17' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East. The British State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 51,651.11 square miles and the population (1931) amounts to 6,635,737.

The great majority of the ...
 The ...
 The ...
 The ...
 The ...

... of the ten treaty states mentioned above.— Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Haji Rao

Name.	Area in square miles	Pop
Indore	9,002	13,
Bhopal	6,924	7,
Rewa	13,000	15,
Orchha	2,080	3,
Datta	912	1,
Dhar	1,800	2,
Dewas, Senior		
Branch	440	
Dewas, Junior		
Branch	410	
Samthar	178	
Jaura	602	1,

Gwalior.—The house of S
 decent to a family of which
 the hereditary
 Satara. The
 patent of rank
 of the Gwalior
 held a high
 Rao. In 17
 Puar, Holkar
 to levy a contribution
 retain half the amount
 troops. In 1776 Rao
 left Rao to Delhi
 It was distinguished
 exploits. Raoji Rao
 ancient city of Aja
 became the capital of the
 During the time of Mahadji

State enjoys a salute of 21
 in direct relations with the

Indian State Forces Cavalry 1,500 Infantry and Artillery, besides Regular and Irregular troops

guaranteed Estates, excluding the Indore and
Bewa States and the Hapur and Lalgarh

In 1790 his power was firmly established.

may roughly be divided into divisions, Central India West

	miles		Lakhs Rs
Indore ..	9,002	13,25,089	124
Bhopal ..	6,924	7,12,955	80
Bewa ..	13,000	15,87,445	60
Orchha ..	2,080	3,14,601	10
Datta ..	912	1,58,844	13
Jhark ..	1,800	2,45,430	17
Dewas, Senior Branch	449	83,321	1
Dewas, Junior Branch	410	70,513	6
Samthar ..	178	31,307	3
Jaora ..	602	1,00,166	13

Gwalior.—The house of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of pater in a village near Satara. The head of the family was granted a patent of rank for the Gwalior I. held a military rank. In 1726 P. H. Holkar and others empowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sard-mukhi" and retain half the amount for payment to their troops. In 1736 Kanhoji Scindia accompanied Raj Rao to Delhi where he and Mulhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Kanhoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the time became the capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Dowlat

was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empire. Subsequently he received other titles and entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. He died on the 20th June 1884 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant General II H. Maharaja Sir Mitho Rai Saini Aliyah Bahadur, C.I.O. C.S.I. G.B.E., A.D.C. to the

of Jerusalem in 1897. He died in June 1901 and was succeeded by his son H. Isaacson Ra Smilga. During his illness, minority the administration of the House.

The State has an area of 26,867 sq. miles and population of 2,50,000 according to the census of 1911. The average rainfall is from 25 to 26 inches. The average revenue is Rs. 21,50,000 and average expenditure is 2,00,50,000.

The State has a 1 lie in Indian State Forces Cavalry and Artillery, besides Regu troops.

twice a year

Palampur—Palampur is a first class State
of the
five

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital

tion was made in the 8th century.

RAJPUTANA.

on. Lt -Col. G

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STATES

M. Garstin,

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-33' and

its 1, 9 902 square miles
out one crore and thirty-
six to the Census of 1921
State is about 1,325,000,
of 14.5 per cent over the

sovereignty remained unaffected. [The Treaty] There are two first grade Colleges in the City.
of 1918 which embodied these provisions still one is maintained by the State and teaches
represents the existing situation. [The Treaty] There are two first grade Colleges in the City.

of the G. I P Railway. Besides the trunk, Allamatabat, Motamad nas Sultan, Nadrus-
Sved Hikat Ali, At, M A, JFR
Subkari-Khan
bat, Lieut Colonel H de N Luca,
my Department
bat, Rasul Qadir Ziaul Uloom, Mufti
Anwarul Haq, M A, M F, Member,
d
—Munshi Hyman Mohammad Hayat.

ical Department is under His High-
ness the Secretary being Murchraf
Ir Koz Ah Hahder Abbas
of Jerusalem with the right of

Location: Locally situated on the

Journal Article

THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1936. The day has opened
briskly by construction of roads.

His Highness's second daughter of H. H. the was performed on the 11

Dhar—This State

COCHIN—**PERUMAL DURGAI N. NAIDU** is **PERUMAL** and President of the Council of Administration

Dacca—**Rao Bibidur Deyshanker J. Dey**, Advocate

Bahadur Vise
Khan Bahadur
All Khan, Secy
Khan M. A. L. N.
Mohammad Nas
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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Dir, Swat and Chitral. The valleys of which the State consist are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated. The internal administration of the is conducted by His Highness Sir

Ruler of the State, Mianul

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES, 1913.

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency, included

Pudukottai ..	1,179	400,694	53
Banganapalle ..	256	39,218	3
Sandur ..	167	13,583	1

These States were brought into direct relations with the Government of India on October 1913.

Travancore—This State, which has an area of 7,124 square miles and a population of 5,995,973 with a revenue of Rs. 132,03,14

TABLE showing the state of cultivation.

in perpetuity
the title of
Chief as a
esent ruler is
hindurao Ghor
ruling powers

maintains no
ant staple crop
d are found in

Agent to the Governor-General—Lt-Col. D.
M. Field

The minerals of the State possess unusual
interest. The hematites found in it are pro-

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA

1911—

The Honourable Mr C. Latimer, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
F.R.S.

Subar Kantha Agency.—As stated above
this is a new group comprising the States and
States in the old Bunas Kantha Agency and
States and Estates in the old Mohl Kanthi

Agency except the Danta State. Before the

found a ready market all over India. The capital town is Bhungadhra a fortified town.

The chief products of the State are

Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the

of the State Infantry. The capital is Jamnagar, according to the Census of 1931. The capital of the State is Portland, a flourishing place nearly 4 miles in circuit.

The principal products are cotton, for the capital is Rajahmundry, a big trade centre for Southern India. Samsat is a cotton press factory. There is one spinning mill, one at Ichla and one at Ichla, a great centre of Jainism, the year round to darkly Dev are also the principal places of Athuvam, Valsavay and Athuvam.

and at monuments in the
at Jaipur, Jalore
Maharaja at Loh,
at Nankheshwar, Washel
Varanasi place at Nagher,
at Jaipur Rajasura

The auxiliary force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which, there are some irregular infantry, and the Bhavats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four

Photava old Masjid at Munjpur, Place of Ashan
at Gotarku. Malvalah fir = Idargah at Gotarka
and Nilkanth Malvalah at Hunwar.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as The Hussainbakhsh Zahiria Mahant Ashra.

Porbandar—The Porbandar State on the Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar comprises an area of 642 square miles and has a population of 1,15,741 souls.

His Holiness the Nawab Sahib Fatah-ul-Jang established a bank named "Aaliyah Bank" to aid money to cultivators and others on easy terms, and thus save them from the clutches of the money lenders.

Idar.—Idar is a First Class State with an (the Bhoomias are included all subordi

GUJARAT STATES AGENCY AND BARODA RESIDENCY.

is now known as the State, for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda. The Political Agencies thus amalgamated were the Rewa Kantha Agency, the Kaira Agency, the Surat Agency, the Navik Agency and the Thana Agency.

See also p. 10, 11.

Baroda.—This State has an area of square miles, a population of 52,525, and an annual revenue of about Rs. 2½ lakhs. Ruling Prince belongs to the Bafid family. State pays a tribute of Rs. 9,705 9-8 to

- (1) Baroda . . . (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (2) Baroda . . . (Old Surat Agency)
- (3) Baria . . . (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (4) Baroda
- (5) Cambay
- (6) Chhota
- (7) Dharampur
- (8) Jawhar
- (9) Junnagar
- (10) Rajpipla
- (11) Sachin
- (12) Sant

Baria.—This State has an area of 978

Mustampur.—This State has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 111,000. It was seized by Badi Jawhar and Badi Miyan Ged

Jawhar.—This

At the annual
of Rs. 5 lakhs. Up to the
Mahomedan invasion of
Bar was held by a Vakil, but
first Koli Chief obtained it
Bar by a device similar to
he asked for and received

Bewa Kantha Agency.—Including the Surgana State and the Dangs **Surgana.**—Is situated on the borders of the Nalk District.

DECCAN STATES AGENCY AND KOLHAPUR RESIDENCY.

This Agency which was formed in consequence of the transfer of the Bombay States to the direct control of the Government of India includes the following States —

Kolhapur.	Miraj (Sen)
Janjira.	Miraj (Jun)
Savantvadi.	Kurandwa
Modhol.	Kurandwa
Sangli	Ramdurg
Bhor	Aundh
Jimkhondl.	Akalkot
Phaltan.	Savnur
Jath	Wadi Lata

The above States are in politic. with the Government of India. Agent to the Governor-General for States and Resident at Kolhapur, whose headquarters are at Kolhapur.

Agent to the Governor-General for States and Resident at Kolhapur — Colonel J. C. Iate

Secretary to the Agent to the General — Major A. A. Russell, M.C.

Under-Secretary to the Agent to the General (Ex-officio) — Captain L. F.

hapur in 1765, and again in 1792, w the Raja agreed to give compens for the losses which British merchants

estates are administered by their hold except in the case of two whose holders

—This State is situated to the South

against the determined attacks of

Marathas The British, on succeeding the (Badalur Shrimant Khem Sawant M. Sahab

The following are the particulars of the remaining States group I in this Annex—

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population	Revenue	Tribute to British Government.
				Rs	Rs
Akalkot	Shrimant Maharaja Vijay shankar Jateshwar Rao Phonde Raja Sahab of	438	90,000	13,000	14,500
Aundh	Maharaja Bhavanrao Shrin narayan Maharaja Rajwade Pant Prithvi Rao	501	70,000	4,15,000	No tribute
Jambhandi	Maharaja Shankarrao Parsh uram Maharaja Ajayash Patwardhan	524	1,14,000	8,27,000	2,500
Jath.	Shrimant Mahadash Ramra o Maharaja Rajwade	980	91,000	3,42,000	11,200

Maharaja Manikya Sir Bhikram Kishore Bahadur, who is a member of the Lunar race and comes of the Lunar race 18th August 1903 and he salute of 13 guns. He is Maharaja Manikya Bahadur on 13th of Military prestige of Tripura State takes the history to date Both as regards its relations with the British Government. The State differs alike from the large Native States of India, and from those which are classed as tributary. Besides being the Ruler of Tripura, the Maharaja also holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the Districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet. This estate covers an area of 600 square miles, and is held to form with the State an indivisible Raj. Disputes as to the right of succession have occurred on the occasion of almost every vacancy in the past producing in times gone by disturbances and domestic wars, and exposing the

late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Maharajpur (Oudh) on the 16th January 1929 but on her death in November, 1923, married the eldest daughter of H. H. Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yashendra Singh Bahadur K.C.I.E. Maharaja of Panna. The State courts are authorised to inflict capital punishment. The capital is Agartala.

Political Agent—Magistrate and Collector of Tippera (Ex-officio)

EASTERN STATES AGENCY

From the 1st of January 1901 to the 31st of December 1902 the States are—Athgarh, Athmalik, Barma, Baramba, Bantar, Bimal, Bimal, Changbikar, Chitkhadan, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Jaspur, Kalakandi, Kanker, Kowardi, Keonjhar, Khatgarh, Khindpara, Kharsawan, Korra, Mayurbhanj, Nandgaon, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Patna, Rajgarh, Rajrakhol, Ranpur, Sakhi, Sarangarh, Serakela, Sonpur, Surajya, Takher, Jhikha and Udsipur.

The total area is 53,680 square miles and the total population 71,08,736. The annual income is Rs. 1,47,67,529. These States pay a tribute amounting to Rs. 3,35,549 to Government.

Kharsawan and Serakela—The inhabitants are mostly hillmen of Kolarian or Dravidian origin. The chief of Kharsawan belongs to a junior branch of the Porabhat Raja's family. The State first came under the notice of the British in 1791 when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Maharaja of Serakela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The chief is bound when called upon, to render tribute to the British Government, but he has never had to pay tribute. The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State. The adjoining State of Serakela is held by the elder branch of the Porabhat Raja's family.

The States of Athgarh, Athmalik, Barma, Baramba, Bantar, Bimal, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Kalakandi, Keonjhar, Khatgarh, Khindpara, Kharsawan, Korra, Mayurbhanj, Nandgaon, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Patna, Rajgarh, Rajrakhol, Ranpur, Sakhi, Sarangarh, Serakela, Sonpur, Surajya, Takher, Jhikha and Udsipur.

ri, Pal Lahara, Patna, Rajrakhol, Ranpur, Sakhi, Sarangarh, Serakela, Sonpur, Surajya, Takher, Jhikha and Udsipur. These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours on the one hand and with the wild beasts of the forests on the other. In course of time their hill forts were captured by Arakan adventurers who garrisoned with the tribal chiefs and sold themselves in their place. British rule came in these daring interlopers and the British Rajputs from the north came to the aid of the Rajputs and remained behind to fight the Rajputs and dynasties. It was thus that the Rajput ruler of Mayurbhanj over the Rajputs was succeeded by his son while the second son seized Keonjhar. The chiefs of Barma and Daspalla were also descended from the same stock and a Rajput who is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmalik, Narsinghpur, Pal Lahara, Takher and Patna. Nayagarh, it is alleged, was founded by a Rajput from Rewah and a son of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khindpara. On the other hand the chiefs of a few States such as Athgarh, Baramba, and Dhenkanal owe their origin to favourites or distinguished servants of the British sovereigns of Orissa. The State of Ranpur is believed to be the most ancient of the hill States covering a period of over 1,000 years. It is noteworthy that this family is of Kolian origin and furnishes the only known instance in which, amid minor vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The British acknowledged the supremacy of the Rajput power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invasions. In other respect neither the ancient of Orissa nor their successors, the Mogh

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Three States Rampur, Tehri and Benares are included under this Government.—

State	Area Sq. Miles	Popu- lation
Rampur	842	4,61,919
Tehri (Garhwali)	4502	4,70,109
Benares	872	3,31,163

Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Sayid Faizulla Khan Bahadur was most loyal and true to the British Government to whom he

That in his own name as well as that of the Dowry he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the English Nation.

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to exhibit his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. His Highness Nawab

Rampur State.—The State of Rampur

Upon his death his Kingdom underwent many alterations and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayid Faizulla Khan Bahadur. The Province

PUNJAB STATES

There are 14 States of the Punjab which since 1921, have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Hon ble

the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, who resides at Lahore
The following are details —

Name.	Permanent salute in guns	Area (Sq miles)	Population (1921)	Approximate revenue in lakhs of rupees
Patiala	17	5,942	1,625,520	145.0
Bahawalpur	17	16,434	984,612	45.5
Kabirpur†	15	6,030	1,27,113	15.0
Jind	13	1,209	324,676	24.0
Nabha*	13	947	237,574	25.5
Kapurthala	13	599	316,757	30.0
Mandi	11	1,139	207,465	125.8
Sirmur, (Nahan)†	11	1,018	148,568	59.0
Bilaspur (Kahlur)*	11	453	100,094	3.0
Malerkotla	11	163	82,072	85.0
Faridkot*	11	679	184,364	173.2
Chamba	11	3,127	146,370	84.7
Buket	11	592	54,468	22.5
Loharu*	9	226	23,393	13.7

* Under administration

† Personal salute raised to 13 guns

* Personal salute raised to 13 guns in April 1907

... who
succeeded in 1907

... of the Nawab within
his own territories and opened up the traffic
on the Indus and Belej. During the first
Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the

Chamba—This State is
west and north by Kashmir,
south by the British districts

The
Western
The
British
The
Lan
Unit

uncatched from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present chief is H. H. Raja Ram Singh, who was born in 1890, and succeeded in 1919. The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some

of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 31 lails, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and food.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway. The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler—Colonel His Highness Farman-

Jind.—Jind is one of the three States (the other two being Patiala and its area is 1,264 square miles, with a population of 222,879 souls and an income of

The history of Jind as a separate State from 1763, when Raja Gajpat Singh, the grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, a grandson of the famous Jind ruler.

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajpu

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwain, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry,

Field Officer. The Hon'ble Agent to the Nabha — Nabha which became a separate

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General Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara at the Corps was reconstituted and sent to service.

Khairpur—The state of Khairpur lies in

Previous to the accession of the taluk on the fall of the Kalhoro dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fateh Ali established himself as ruler of the taluk. Subsequently his nephew, Mir Sorhab, founded the Khairpur branch of the family. In 1882, the independence of our State was recognized by the British Government. The ruler is a first class entitled to a permanent salute of 15 and 17 guns inside the State.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

until Long States have an area of 5,349 and on the 27th and 28th parallels of the Upper Waters of the N'Mai

ca 20,156 square miles and the South ca 2,000 square miles. The administrative area is a huge triangle with 19th and 24th parallels and 100° and 105° E.

Hisawngchaw with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7,230 lies between the 24th and 25th parallels of latitude and on the 95th parallel of longitude between the Chindwin river and the State of Manipur.

The population below family; Wa-ye of the

scholarship of the Khir.

to the end

Administration.

Karenni.

Tongoo. The largest state is Kar
with an area of 3,000 square mil.
population of 30,677 and a revenue of
14 lakhs of rupees. More than half
inhabitants are Red Karens. An
Political Officer is posted at Lolikaw
to the supervision of the Superintendent

soon disappear

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

In 1910, the

Administration

communications have also been much improved

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad-Sialkot branch line of the North Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the

aggressive measures passed by His Highness' Government in recent years include the raising of the age of consent to 14 for girls and 16 for boys and the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation meant to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

owners and Farmers of the District: and one member advocates elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified.

come up for decision and discussion the Director of Finances also sits on this Tribunal

Under the presidency of the Governor-General the following bodies are also working —

Under the provisions of the above quoted Decree is also officiating in the capital of Portuguese India a administrative court

PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Comm known as "Free Zone" this area being Zone," in addition to plots which

(III) Exemption of Government Taxes.—In addition to the above privileges all factories, Commercial

Government, special concessions and privileges are granted, such as:

(1) For Establishment of Factories or Industrial Concerns.—All machinery, building materials, tools, raw materials, etc., required for construction, maintenance and regular working

the Governor General of Portuguese India and presented at the office of the Mormugao Improvement Trust at Vasco da Gama, giving therein full particulars of the area and plot etc., required. Such applications are disposed of within as little time as possible. Full information can be obtained from the Mormugao Improvement Trust, Vasco da Gama

DAMAN.

The settlement of Damam

same of 60 of 31 The r

not been determined. Before the Portuguese power in the East, Damam ed on an extensive commerce especially the east coast of Africa. In those days is noted for its dist

an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel

L.D.

small duties.

of it. This they gained, first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1921, is 13,814 of whom 228 were Christians

offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at and finally perished with a desire to obtain possession

The chief exports from Pondicherry are oilseeds, visited by French steamers, sailing

PONDICHERRY.

South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the authorities on these and kindred matters, and in this capacity is styled the Special Agent accredited to the French Government who is usually an officer of the Indian Army. The town is compact, neat and clean, and divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets

It was captured and was restored in its times by the Emperor under Admiral Bosc

The Settlement is isolated pieces of land from the main part of the British District of South Arcot, they border on the sea. The Collector of South Arcot name owed so much.

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in the 26th Feb 1931) 27,282. The town was permanently occupied by the

and appeared, and at present it is little more than a village, but it has a great deal of land

Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Ray of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in

universal suffrage, but in the municipality of Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of

The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view of politics in 1919. But speaking broadly, Sandeman
the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that

to avert the settlement of their account by the [in British foreign policy less attractive to the

they would not take it

Russia and the Frontier—The Cur
policy was up to the time of its collapse are
assisted by extraneous events. The great

As nature knows a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the

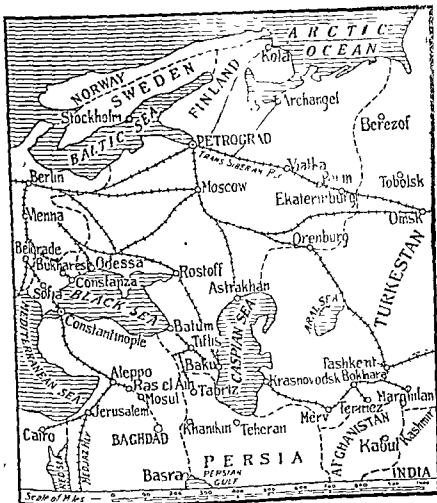
A considerable importance was never of
 signed any significance
 of Germany, when
 belage of that Power, a
 ring the war. Althou
 Mesopotamia, Turke
 ted in that country,
 ber than accepted fi
 y were substantially
 ministration, it is un
 way. For a brief
 sed the status of Mex
 volution that fine
 ame a power in the
 adly Turkey recont
 use it was no-one's
 Arab, to turn her

The New Frontier Problem—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand,

This controversy lasted long. It resulted which they saw British occupation to be bringing a typically British compromise which specially to their cousins northward of them. In

I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

Railway Position in the Middle East.



Frontier (Durand Line) — — — — —

British Administrative Border



III—PERSIA.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Persian question as affecting Great Britain must take an active hand in Persia because she could not be a passive witness to Indian frontiers.

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

We can now approach the real frontier question of the day, the future of Waziristan. Unlike other parts of India, however, the wild people acknowledge little allegiance to the British Government.

a forward railway policy will help to solve the problem. A line has been surveyed from Tank to Draband and thence up the valley to Fort Sandeman, so connecting with the Zhob and perhaps later to Wana. The Gumal Tangi

so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed, their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years. Dealing with the Close Border pres-

entirely, on these hills, every day, as the road towards the mountains, valleys, and

greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards

tribes, and must remain there so long as the policy is not extended over their highlands.

bombing. The road system, meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, who had been bombed several times, found discrete

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933—Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the winter of 1933 both in the operations of the modern frontier policy and the need to adopt a live policy if it is to be successful. The Mohmands may be divided into two classes of description he divided into two classes of the Upper Mohmands who live in the north of the Mohmand country, and the

VI—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian | Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran

ected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Dolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahman made himself master in his own kingdom. By

means into which it is not well closely to enter, he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893 and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and ser-

Murder of the Amir—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy

signed.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers

a long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that this was one of the cherished ambitions of his father, King Habibullah, who was assassinated in 1919. King Amanullah, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India.

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organized against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sort of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in the internal

With every appreciation of the spirit and

VII.—TIBET.

Map of the Eastern portion of Tibet, showing the frontiers of the British Empire.

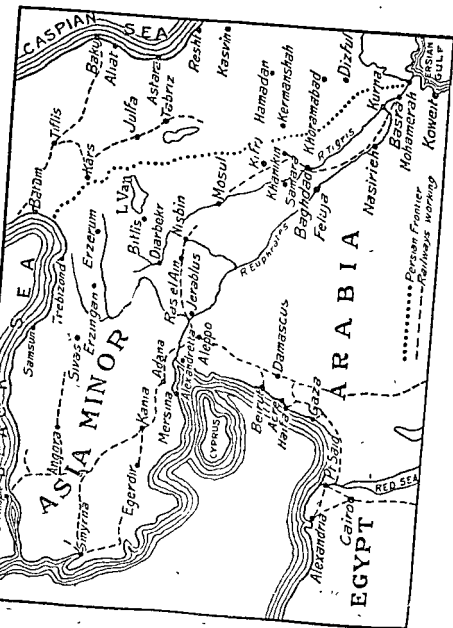
Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1899 Lord

the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy five lakhs of

machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharaja, 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After

arm of the Indian Empire. Beyond Nepal, ing and steps have been taken to prevent



The Army.

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as *chums*, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company.

the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were existing battalions of ten with large establishments of The Madras and Bombay at the same time reorganised on cavalry and artillery com-

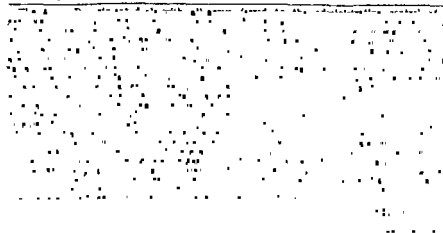
Reorganisation of 1790—The Indian armies, which had on the Presidency system, The European troops were

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the

Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Narpur, and Indore [in which the powder was enclosed in a
~~man in possession and possession of the powder~~]

and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organised into three | is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army. In order that he

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. The Army Department—The Department



Plan Showing Chain of Command.

2112. COMBATANT IN CHIEF.

(His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Western Command
(Lt Genl Sir Conquill G. Matheson,
K.C.B., C.M.G., Brit. Ser.)

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Northern Command
(Genl Sir Kenneth Wigram,
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.)

- Commander, District — Baluchistan
(1st class)
(Maj) Genl H Karlake, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)
 - Commander, 4th (Quetta) Infantry Brigade
(Brigr C. N. T. Broad, D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)
 - Commander, 5th (Quetta) Infantry Brigade
(Brigr. A. J. H. Choate, D.S.O., I.A.)
- Commander, Zhob (Independent) Brigade Area.
(Brigr J. C. McKenna, D.S.O., I.A.)
- Commander, Sind (Independent) Brigade Area
(Maj) Genl C. Kirkpatrick, C.B., C.B.E., I.A.)
- Commander, District — Waziristan
(2nd class)
(Maj) Genl D. E. Robertson, C.B., D.S.O., I.A.)
 - Commander, Razmak Brigade
(Brigr J. S. Marshall, D.S.O., C.B.E., I.A.)
 - Commander, Bannu Brigade.
(Brigr F. H. Maynard, M.C., I.A.)
 - Commander, Wana Brigade
(Brigr T. Milne, D.S.O., I.A.)
 - Commander, 2nd (Shikot) Cavalry Brigade
(Brigr F. Gwatkin, D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)
 - Commander, Ferozepur Brigade Area
(Brigr H. M. Burrows, I.A.)
- Commander Lahore District —
(1st class)
(Maj) Genl C.
 - Commander, 1st (Abbottabad) Infantry Brigade
(Brigr H. L. Haughton, C.B.E., C.B.E.)
 - Commander, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr A. L. Ransome, D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.)
 - Commander, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade
(Brigr C. W. Frizell, D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.)
- Commander, District — Rawalpindi
(1st class)
(Maj) Genl R. C. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)
 - Commander Kohat Brigade
(Brigr H. L. Scott, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., I.A., A.D.C.)
- Commander, Kohat District —
(2nd class)
(Maj) Genl D. J. Shuttleworth, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., I.A.)
- Commander, District — Peshawar District —
(1st class)
(Maj) Genl S. F. Muspratt, C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., I.A.)
 - Commander, 1st (Rissalpur) Cavalry Brigade
(Brigr D. K. McLeod, D.S.O., I.A.)
 - Commander Lapdikotal Brigade
(Brigr A. L. M. Molesworth, I.A.)
 - Commander, Peshawar Brigade
(Brigr C. J. L. Auchincloss, C.B., D.S.O., C.B.E., I.A.)
 - Commander Nowshera Brigade
(Brigr Hon. H. R. L. G. Alexander, D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.)

Army Headquarters

— Maj Genl D. H. Stoddard, C.B.,
I.A.

G. Gen & Tech Adviser, R. T. C.—Maj-

E. D. Giles, C.B., C.M.D., D.S.O., I.A.

I. R. A.—Maj Genl H. W. Newcome, C.B.,

C.M.D., D.S.O. Ret. Sec.

(His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit Ser)

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Western Command
(Lt-Genl Sir Forquhill O Malleson,
K.C.B., C.M.G., Brit Ser)

—Commander, Baluchistan
District —
(1st class)
(Maj-Genl H Karslake, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit Ser)

—Commander, 4th (Quetta) Infantry
Brigade.
(Brigr C N F Broad, D.S.O.,
Brit Ser)
—Commander, 5th (Quetta) Infantry
Brigade
(Brigr A J H Choate, D.S.O.,
I.A.)

—Commander, Zhob (Independent)
Brigade Area
(Brigr J L McKenna, D.S.O.,
I.A.)

—Commander, Sind (Independent)
Brigade Area
(Maj-Genl C Kirkpatrick, C.B.,
C.M.E., I.A.)

—Commander, Waziristan
District —
(2nd class)
(Maj-Genl D E Robertson,
C.B., D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, Razmak Brigade.
(Brigr J S Marshall, D.S.O.,
O.B.E., I.A.)
—Commander, Bannu Brigade
(Brigr F H Maynard, M.C.,
I.A.)
—Commander, Wana Brigade
(Brigr T Milne, D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, 2nd (Sialkot) Cavalry
Brigade
(Brigr F Gwatkin, D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)
—Commander, Perozepur Brigade
Area

—Commander, Rawalpindi
District —
(1st class)
(Maj-Genl R C Wilson, C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, 1st (Abbottabad)
Infantry Brigade
(Brigr H J Haughton, C.I.E.,
C.B.F.)
—Commander, 2nd (Rawalpindi)
Infantry Brigade
(Brigr A L Ransome, D.S.O.,
M.C., Brit Ser)
—Commander, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry
Brigade
(Brigr C W Frizell, D.S.O.,
M.C., Brit Ser)

—Commander Kohat District
(2nd class)
(Maj-Genl D I Shuttleworth,
C.B., C.B.F., D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, Kohat Brigade.
(Brigr H L Scott, C.B., D.S.O.,
M.C., I.A., ADC)

—Commander, Peshawar Dis-
trict —
(1st class)
(Maj-Genl S F Muspratt, C.B.,
C.S.I., C.I.F., D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, 1st (Risalpur)
Cavalry Brigade
(Brigr D K McLeod, D.S.O.,
I.A.)
—Commander Jandikotal Brigade
(Brigr A. L. M. Molesworth,
I.A.)
—Commander, Peshawar Brigade
(Brigr C J E Auchinleck, C.B.,
D.S.O., O.B.E., I.A.)
—Commander Nowshera Brigad
(Brigr Hon H R L.
Alexander, D.S.O., M.
Brit Ser)

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Northern Command
(Genl Sir Kenneth Wigmore,
K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., I.A., ADC)

Plan Showing Chain of Command.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—could.

(His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)

Commander,
Burma Ind
District.

(2nd class.)
(Maj.-Genl D. Deane,
C.B., D.S.O., I.A.)

General Officer
Commanding-in-Chief,
Southern Command.

(Lt.-Genl Sir George D. Jeffreys,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., Brit. Ser.)

General Officer
Commanding-in-Chief,
Eastern Command.

(Genl. Sir C. Norman Macmillan, G.C.B.,
C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A., A.D.C.)

Commander, Madras District—
(2nd class)
(Maj.-Genl G. Fleming, C.B.,
C.B.F., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)

Commander, Bombay District—Commander, Mhow Brigade Area
(2nd class.) (Brigr I de L. Conny, I.A.)

(Maj.-Genl. H. Needham, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)
Commander, Poona (independ-
ent) Brigade Area —
(Brigr. F. G. Spring, C.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)

Commander, Deccan District—
(1st class)
(Maj.-Genl O. H. L. Nicholson,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit.
Ser.)

Commander, Presidency and

(2)

(1st class)

Commander, Lucknow
District —
(2nd class)
Maj.-Genl C. A. Milward, C.B.,
C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., I.A.)

Commander, Delhi (independ-
ent) Brigade Area —
(Brigr M. Saunders, C.B., D.S.O.
I.A., A.D.C.)

Commander, Meerut District—
(1st class)
(Maj.-Genl R. J. Collins, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)

—Commander, Rangoon Brigade Area.
(Brigr C. C. Foss, V.C., D.S.O., Brit.
Ser.)

—Commander, 4th (Secunderabad)
Cavalry Brigade
(Brigr G. de la P. Beresford, V.C.,
I.A.)

—Commander, 10th (Jubbulpore)
Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr C. G. Linz, D.S.O., V.C.,
Brit. Ser.)

—Commander, 11th (Ahmednagar)
Infantry Brigade
(Brigr L. S. H. Smithers, I.A.)

—Commander 12th (Secunderabad)
Infantry Brigade
(Brigr D. G. Johnson, V.C., D.S.O.,
V.C., Brit. Ser.)

—Commander 6th (Lucknow)

In-

(Brigr D. G. Johnson, V.C., D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, 7th (Dehra Dun)
Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr K. M. Laird, D.S.O., Brit.
Ser.)

—Commander, Allahabad Brigade
Area
(Brigr D. G. Ridgeway, C.B.,
D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, 3rd (Meerut) Cavalry
Brigade
(Brigr. L. M. Dorman, D.S.O.,
V.C., Brit. Ser.)

—Commander, 8th (Barham)
Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. N. M. E. Radcliffe-Smith,
V.C., I.A.)

Secretary, P. W. D., to the Agent to the Army C...

readiness for war of the engineer

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structional efficiency, accuracy

all projects and designs submit

and composition of the corps of supply
and transport

iras Sappers and

Bangalore King

ers and Miners

Royal Bombay

headquarters at

Secretary, P. W. D., to the Agent to the

Army Co-operation Squadron at Peshawar.

Command.—There is one Wing only namely 3 (Indian) Wing, R.A.F., Quetta. The Wing Commander is with Air Force rank corresponding to Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Royal Air Force in India.

The Royal Air Force in India is under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, India.

There are 10 squadrons of aeroplanes, 8 of which are stationed in India, and 2 are stationed in the United Kingdom. The rank of a Wing Commander is equivalent to that of a Colonel in the Army.

The number of aeroplanes in a squadron is 12.

Subordinate formations.—The formations subordinate to the Royal Air Force Headquarters are,—

(i) GROUP COMMANDERS.

(ii) WING COMMANDERS.

(iii) SQUADRON LEADS.

(iv) The Aircraft Section.

Of the 8 squadrons 4 are equipped with the following types of aeroplanes:

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practically the whole of the motor transport bodies required for R A F vehicles are built or repaired at Aircraft Park. The Heavy Transport flight is administered by this unit.

the training of cadets for the Indian Air Force cannot at present be undertaken in India, and arrangements have been made to continue their training at Cranwell.

Regular Indian Forces.

of number of

Indian cavalry

officers and

ishment of
ted as follows:

Battalions

28

7

20

125

125

The normal strength of an active battalion

	British Officers	Indian Officers	Indian other ranks
Infantry	12	20	703
Gurkhas	13	22	808

The strength of an infantry training battalion depends upon the number of battalions forming the regiment. The average is as follows:—

British Officers 10, Indian Officers 15, and Indian other ranks 780

In 1932 it was decided that the Pioneer organization was no longer absolutely necessary

The warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and airmen are employed at all units. The personnel of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps are employed as follows:—

- (a) Technical Section ..Aircraft Depot.
(artificers) Aircraft Park.
(b) M T Drivers Section ..All Units.
(c) Followers Section ..All Units.

The total establishment of the Royal Air Force in India is as follows:—

Officers	260
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trying upon the human constitution both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disability.

കുലകർമ്മം.

Regular Indian Forces.

(g) The Indian Military Service.

the
Del
Ind
Que. and the
Service and the Queen Alexandra's
Military Nursing Service for India are
primarily concerned with the medical care
of British troops, while the officers of the
Indian Medical Service are the

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

Officers with King's commissions.	
Indian officers	6
British other ranks	16
Indian other ranks	2,83
Indian civilians	18
Followers	1,34
Total	4,675

are also 3 035 reservists
mechanical transport establishments
of the following:—

- Field units—
- 11 M T Companies, consisting of 1 headquarters, 32 service sections (higher establishment), and 8 service sections (lower establishment).
 - 5 M T Companies for motor ambulance convoys consisting of 5 headquarters, 1 section (higher establishment) and 11 sections (lower establishment).
 - 2 M T Companies (Mobile Royal Units) consisting of 2 headquarters and 4 sections.
- (b) Maintenance units—
- 5 Heavy Repair shops.
 - Central M T Stores Depot.
 - Vehicle Reserve Depot.
 - Chakiala Headquarters.
 - Experimental section.

Commands of miscellaneous classes employed by the Army in Waziristan are given medical treatment in military hospitals, and arrangements have been made with the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society for the medical treatment and care of cases amongst Indian soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy and diabetes.

Indian Army Service Corps—The Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster General, is constituted in three main branches, namely (a) Supply, (b) Animal transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport. The latter is constituted upon a special basis, which is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

The strength of the establishment is shown by categories in the following table—

SUPPLY.

Officers with King's commissions	
Indian officers	123
British other ranks	63
Civilians	280
Followers	547
Total	1,401

Total .. 2,424

ANIMAL TRANSPORT

Officers with King's commissions	
Indian officers	43
British other ranks	129
Civilians	39
Indian other ranks	97
Followers	2,845
Total	1,403

Total .. 11,501

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes. The total establishment now consists of 2,068 vehicles with 109 motor cycles.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. At present the officers of the service are mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps since at present there are no facilities for training.

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Serv

The Ordnance Services which are under the M G O may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character, and also, under an arrangement introduced in recent years, with clothing and general stores other than engineering stores.

ation of all units, services and departments of the army. A general responsibility for the efficiency of all the animals of the

7 years in army service and 8 years in the reserve.

Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of

sonnel of the Indian
drivers of mechanical
vehicles of the Army

previous leader for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for the army and for

Education
the army
Education
superior
the Indian
follows

British
officer
61

Ter
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Cave
in the

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came

such
and 8
Infantry
person

tations,—machine gun companies, a Signal | ment has not been completely filled in all cases

insufficiently they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial and urban units

part of CLASS A troops.

Class C.—These troops consist in the main of militia formations, which are not permanently embodied. The standard of training, discipline and armament, prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for Class B troops.

The authorized and actual strength of the

School of Artillery, Kakul.

{ The strength of the Reserve on the 1st

Effectives, 1934

	Officers with King's Commissions.	British other ranks.	Indian Officers with Viceroy's Commissions.	Indian other ranks.	Clerks and other civilians.	Followers.	Indian reservists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Combatant Services (includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps) ..	3,929	54,310	3,17	1,21,794	(1)	19,329	33,280
II. Staff (inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services) ..	566	494	20	13	1,334	500	..
III. Training Establishments (inclusive of personnel of Departmental Corps) ..	106	135	11	87	64	490	..
IV. Educational Establishments ..	61	161	50	24	446	278	..
V. Indian Army Service Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	405	733	277	13,411	1,284	6,079	4,611
VI. Indian Army Ordnance Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	119	654	6	1,022	838	225	85
VII. Medical Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	861	802	629	3,424	..	4,708	5,800
VIII. Veterinary Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	44	4	112	655	48	90	77
IX. Remount Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	26	16	8	145	273	2,618	..
X. Miscellaneous Establishments (inclusive of Military Accounts Department) ..	314	125	140	585	5,424	2,010	..
XI. Auxiliary and Territorial Forces (Permanent Establishments) ..	120	244	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,621	57,604	4,422	1,41,223	9,759	36,005	4

(a) Included in column 7.

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War, see "The Book" of 1920, p. 152, et seq.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England the are being prepared at the standard rate of 1s

SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross)

Table 1

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates.	Budget estimates as passed.
Rupees (000's omitted.)			
Defence Services—Effective	41,63,38	40,95,94	41,45,52
Defence Services—Non-effective.. ..	8,59,34	8,62,78	8,62 70
Defence Reserve Fund	14,76	8,49	49,75
Total ..	50,37,48	49,67,21	49,58,47

NOTES—(1) This summary includes the cost of the Royal Air Force, which is included in the Army Estimates, and also the expenditure on non-effective services, but does not include debt services.

(2) All Expenditure for Military purposes incurred in the United Kingdom by the Indian Government, as also all contributions to the Imperial Government for these purposes, are included in the above figures.

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

1. The following table gives the main items of Army Expenditure, (gross) shown for India and England separately:—

Table 2.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
INDIA.			
Rupees (000's omitted).			
A. Effective Services:			14,04,27
Mands, etc.			6,21,09
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			2,15,96
Special Services			1,84,08
Transportation, Conservancy, Anti-malarial measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous			3,44,81
Total Effective Services			1,97,01
(2) Non-effective Services:			20,67,22
Non-effective charges			3,65,26
B. Auxiliary and Territorial Forces:			68,72
C. Royal Air Force:			1,01,53
Effective			20
Non-effective			
Total India:			
Effective	32,36,32	31,63,23	31,37,47
Non-effective	3,53,03	3,61,60	3,65,52
Total ..	35,89,35	35,14,92	35,02,99

Table 2—contd.

	1932-33	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
ENGLAND.	(Rupees	000's omitted)	
1. Standing Army.			
(1) Effective Services—			
Fighting Services			3,08,30
Administrative Services .. .			42,41
Manufacturing establishments (including stores)			23,74
Army Headquarters, Staff of Com- mands, etc.			10,99
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			58 86
Special Services .. .. .			..
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-ma- larial measures, hot weather establish- ments and miscellaneous .. .			83,07
Total Effective Services ..			5,27,37
(2) Non-effective Services			4,84,01
B. Royal Air Force :			
Effective			80,12
Non-effective			4,20
Total—England	11,02,59	10,88,68	10,95,70
Total Army Expenditure :			
Effective	33,48,40	37,57,64	37,44,90
Non-effective	8,43,54	8,43,96	8 53,73
Grand Total ..	40,91,94	46,03,63	45,98,69

The amounts expended in England on sum of Rs 450 millions only

ing expenses of military esta-
bakeries, pasture and da-
hanging factories, and stor-
ance factories and base
workshops are includ

of various gratuities.

Cost of the Army.

The division of expenditure on *Military Engineer Services* between India and England is shown below—

		1932-33	1933-34.	1934-35.
		Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
India	.. .. .	(Rupees	000's omitted)	
England	.. .. .	3,40,80	3,42,42	2,79,00
	.. .. .	57,07	4,36	4,26
	Total	3,46,50	3,46,78	2,84,16

Cost of the Army—A Tribunal was set up in 1932 to investigate the contributions

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the matters on which the Tribunal will make recommendations have been subjects of controversy for many years, and, as was recognized in the Report of the Simon Commission, the issue bears upon the great constitutional problem now under consideration. One reason for the connexion is the heavy burden of the cost of defence upon India. Taking the Central and Provincial Governments together, it amounts to 29 per cent of the total expenditure, and if the Central Government alone is considered it amounts to 34 per cent. These calculations take account of net receipts only from semi-commercial undertakings such as railways, posts, and telegraphs.

Capitation payments.—When, after the Mutiny, the troops of the East India Company were amalgamated with those of the Crown

Haldane war (Lord Curzon of State for the rate was raised to £11 8s, the annual charge on India being thereby increased by about £300,000. During the War India met this liability as part of her normal military expenditure, and all extraordinary costs arising from the employment of Forces from India in the various theatres of War were met by the British Exchequer, in accordance with decisions of Parliament.

The great increases in rates of pay and cost of equipment led to the capitation rate being raised in 1920 to £28 10s. Since 1924 India has paid on account each year £1,400,000, compared with War Office claims, backed by elaborate details which amounted in 1926-28 to approximately £4,600,000 and would still exceed the provisional payments by about £300,000 annually. The Government of India has disputed

The Strength of the Army.

BRITISH TROOPS

The following table gives the average strength of British troops, and the main facts as regards their health for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929:—

Period.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 average	60,410	39,389	303	488	2,004.57
1915-19	68,199	53,367	593	1,980	3,277.53
1920	57,332	61,429	335	2,314	3,483.08
1921	58,681	60,515	408	749	3,070.04
1922	60,168	37,834	284	714	1,902.32
1923	63,139	37,595	237	979	1,793.31
1924	58,614	38,569	216	879	1,857.05
1925	57,378	36,069	166	997	1,750.19
1926	56,788	35,893	171	910	1,758.60
1927	55,632	34,666	149	820	1,654.22
1928	56,327	33,034	166	556	1,635.99
1929	59,827	38,742	203	671	1,746.84

INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China and Nepal and other stations outside India in 1923 was 131,190.

The following table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths, and invaliding for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 —

Period	Average strength	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids	Average constantly sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Admissions	Deaths	Invalids	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 (average)	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	544.6	4.39	5.4	20.7
1915-19 (average)	204,293	161,022	3,435	4,829	7,792	783.2	16.81	23.6	38.1
1920	216,445	161,987	2,124	4,564	9,265	762.3	9.81	21.1	42.8
1921	175,384	119,215	1,782	3,638	6,031	679.7	10.16	20.7	34.4
1922	147,840	77,468	1,014	2,619	3,639	524.0	6.86	18.0	24.6
1923	143,234	66,817	856	2,328	2,955	466.7	5.98	16.3	20.63
1924	134,742	57,014	772	1,731	2,432	423.1	5.73	12.8	18.05
1925	136,473	48,691	547	1,712	2,053	356.8	4.01	12.5	15.
1926	135,146	52,517	507	1,569	2,042	383.6	3.75	11.6	15.4
1927	133,200	47,054	442	1,842	1,972	338.6	3.37	12.8	15.
1928	131,190	48,739	372	1,251	2,034	371.5	2.81	9.54	15.
1929	154,580	45,658	639	1,431	1,861	361.5	3.42	16.

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1910-14 average	63,440	39,339	303	489	2,094.57
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1921	58,681	60,515	408	749	3,070.04
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1926	135,146	52,517	567	1,660	2,082	389.6	3.73	11.0	
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1928	131,190	48,719	372	1,251	2,034	371.5	2.81	6	
1929	154,530	45,654	639	1,431	1,864	361.5	3.42		

and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire machine guns and infantry had surrendered and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew to him before he died. His valour and initiative Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers were of the highest order.

Johar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, Rifles.—For most conspicuous

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers, gagement.

abis.—For beyond all 1971 He

ion himself three hours

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

considerably improved. The the place of the ad been flagship uiser replaced the

of the East uiser Squadron

ser, 9,850 tons ons; "Enterpris arily replaced t tons); Sloop "Fowey," an

India contributes £100,000 a year towards naval expenditure and approximately £3,000 a year on account of Indian Transport Service performed by the Admiralty, and also maintains the Royal Indian Navy.

India's Naval Expenditure.

Since 1869 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy. Under existing arrangements which date from 1895 7 the subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid towards the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which may not be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India. India's total naval expenditure is well under half a million pounds.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval defence discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations with their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Navy consists of a Depot Ship, 4 Sloops, 2 Patrol vessels and a 5th sloop has just been completed in England and will replace one of the Patrol vessels.

and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire machine guns and infantry had surrendered and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order. Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their

Dilaman Gohar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion,

—For most conspicuous
in 1915 at Neuve Chapelle.
the German position he
it partly with bombs who
trench, and was the first
ch traverse, driving back
y were eventually forced
as killed during this en-

Ressaldar Badin Singh, 14th Lancers,
attached 29th Lancers —For most conspicuous
bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the

engagement.

Sepoy Ishaw Singh, 28th Punjab's —For

quite beyond all
121 He
he chest

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

had considerably improved. The
the place of the
ad been flagship,
uizer replaced the

of the East
uizer Squadron)

ser, 9,850 tons ;
ons, "Enterprise
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"Powey," and

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A fifth sloop has just been completed in England and will replace one of the

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy (The Sea Service) Ahwaz 1856-57 War in China 1859-60 under the Government of India) traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company started a small fleet of vessels to protect its trade from the pirates who preyed upon the ships. The first two ships (the *Osander*), in 1612 under the command of Captain ...

1612-1686 Co.'s Marine

Bombay

Indian Navy

Bombay Marine

H. M. Indian Marine

Royal Indian Marine

Royal Indian Navy 1934.

various duties
"DUFFERIN,"
"LAWRENCE,"
"NORTHBROOK,"
"TO"
"VAL"
"NTH"

employed on many and
Indian Marine Ships
"DUFFERIN,"
"NORTHBROOK,"
"TO"
"VAL"
"NTH"

Ports, Office

port duties in Indian

India's Naval Force has always

and the official residence of the Flag Officer Commanding

of Operations in Mesopotamia a large number of Regular and Temporary Officers and men were seconded to the Royal Engineers and General Service respectively for duties in the

War Service of India's Naval Forces.

1612-1717 Continuous wars

Portuguese

Coast of In

ture of Chi

dienne in

1774 Mahat

part of th

French and

Trincomalee,

Colombo, etc

1801 Egyptian campaign under Sir Ralph

Abercrombie 1803 War with France, 1810

Taking of Mauritius and capture of French

ship in Port Louis. Early part of the nine-

teenth century suppression of Jowassi Pi-

rates in the Persian Gulf 1811 Conquest of

Tara 1813 Expedition against Sultan of

Sambor 1817-18 Mahratta War, capture

of Forts at Severndroog. 1819 Expedition

to exterminate piracy in the Persian Gulf

1820 Capture of Mocha. 1821

against the Beni-koo-All Arabs.

Burma War. 1827 Blockade of

Somali Coast 1835 Defeat of

the British 1838 Expedition to Afghanistan and

capture of Karachi. 1838 Capture of Aden

1840-42 War in China. 1843 Sino War

Battle of Mance, capture

1845-46 Maori war in New

Zealand 1849 War in Punjab, siege of Mool

Burma War, Capture of Rangoon

Burma, Prom and Pegu

War, capture of Bushire, A

which controlled all that country, and important executive

transports between

trawlers were built in the Bombay and Calcutta Dockyards and mine sweeping operations were carried out with these and launches off Bombay and elsewhere the trawlers were also used for towing duties

Retired Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on naval transport duties in England and France, and also in very responsible positions with the Inland Water Transport in France

Reorganised in detail in the Indian Year Book for 1922 and earlier editions (q v 202 et seq)

Reorganised in detail in the Indian Year Book for 1922 and earlier editions (q v 202 et seq)

Shortly afterwards

was not adopted, and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment

To effect this change in the title, it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discip-

A Combatant Service—Happily for the

The Royal Indian Navy which has been

Personnel, 1935

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy and P. & I. O., East Indies
Naval Secretary
Flag Lieutenant

Rear-Admiral A. E. F. Bedford, C.B.
Paymaster Commander M. H. Elliott, M.B.E., R.N.
Lieut. H. Morland, R.I.N.

Chief of the Staff and Captain Superintendent of Dockyard

Staff Officer (Operations)

Commander of the Dockyard

Squadron Gunnery Officer

Squadron Signal Officer

Engineer Manager of the Dockyard

1st Assistant to the Engineer Manager of the Dockyard

2nd Assistant to the Engineer Manager of the Dockyard

Naval Store Officer

Financial Adviser

Chief Superintendent

Captain A. G. Maundrell, R.I.N.

Commander P. A. Mare, R.I.N.

Commander A. R. Rattray, R.I.N.

Lieut. K. Durston, R.I.N.

Lieut. M. H. St. L. Nott, R.I.N.

Engineer Captain W. W. Collins, R.I.N. (to leave)

Engineer Commander W. Richardson, R.I.N. (Off Engineer Manager).

Engineer Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. Telford

J. A. B. Hawes Esq. (Temp.)

The Hon'ble Tarran Sims, F.R.C.

V. G. Rose, Esq.

MARINE TRANSPORT STAFF.

Divisional Sea Transport Officer, Bombay	.. ..	Commander C. H. Boykett, R.N.
Asst. Sea Transport Officer	.. ..	Lieut.-Comdr. C. L. Turbett, R.N.
Sea Transport Officer, Karachi	.. ..	Lieut.-Comdr. R. B. Caws, R.N.

CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Constructor	.. ..	W. O. J. Francis, Esq.
Assistant Constructor	.. ..	E. J. Underhay, Esq.
Electrical Engineer	.. ..	N. T. Patterson, Esq.
Assistant Naval Store Officer	.. ..	P. Hearn, Esq. (Temp.)

OFFICERS

Captains	.. ..	9	Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders, Engineer-Lieutenants and Engineer-Sub-Lieutenants	.. ..	35
Commanders	.. ..	15	WARRANT OFFICERS		
Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, and Sub-Lieutenants	.. ..	44	Gunners and Boatswains	.. ..	16
Engineer-Captain	.. ..	1	Warrant Writers	.. ..	8
Engineer Commanders	.. ..	13			

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN

Who are recruited, in the main, from the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, in almost equal proportions.

SHIPS.

Sloop Minesweeping	..	H. M. I. S. Clive	..	2,050 tons	..	1,700 Horse Power.
Sloop	..	Cornwallis	..	1,290	..	2,500
Sloop Minesweeping	..	Hindustan	..	1,190	..	3,000 S. H. P.
Sloop Minesweeping	..	Lawrence	..	1,225	..	1,900 Horse Power
		Indus				
Surveying Vessel	..	Investigator	..	1,574	..	11,376
Depot Ship	..	Dalbousie	..	1,980	..	
Patrol Vessel	..	Pathan	..	695	..	3,500 S. H. P.

In addition to the above there are 11 vessels composed of minesweeping and steam trawlers, service launches, target towing tugs, distributed at Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi.

DOCKYARDS.

CALCUTTA.

Principal Officer, Marine Department	..	part-
Principal Officer, Marine Department	..	eyor,
Principal Officer, Marine Department	..	strict;
Principal Officer, Marine Department	..	3rd,

factories.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Medical Officer, Major R. McKinlay, R.A.M.C.
 Officer in Medical Charge, of Dispensary,
 Captain J. B. D'Souza, M.B.E., L.M.D.

R. I. N. Warrant Officers.

MADRAS

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor

BOMBAY.

KARACHI.

Mercantile Marine Department.

ADEN.

Mercantile Marine Department.

BOMBAY.

CHITTAGONG.

Nautical Surveyor and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

PORT BLAIR.

Engineer and Harbour Master.

Agriculture.

The distribution of the rain the year, which is of considerable importance to agriculture, is none too good. It is not quite so bad as is often supposed. The rainfall is greatest in the winter, and is otherwise the hottest time of the year, and when it is most needed. It should be remembered that in the winter intermittent showers are practiced, as evaporation is very rapid. The rainfall is concentrated in a limited period, and has its drawbacks and demands. Agriculture, in many countries, is a movable property.

movable property

Implements are made of wood although

For *Rabi* crops which demand a fine seed-bed preparatory tillage consists mainly of repeated treatments with the indigen- what in different parts of India, rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

Often the indirect effect of the tank in main- agricultural departments is now well over 1

and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. Exports.—The exports of raw cotton from

is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses—Pulses are commonly grown through-

United Kingdom	270	231	166	167	342
Other parts of the British Empire	7	6	6	7	3
..	1,640	1,686	1,080	1,085	1,022
..	393	361	183	150	261
..	53	232	81	124	163
(exclusive of 1 g. etc.)	556	609	436	131	337
Spain	341	217	121	123	145
Germany	60	106	5	62	61
Other countries	314	309	166	162	247
	176	121	85	64	159

Cotton—Is one of the most important commercial crops in India and despite the sharp fall both in quantity and value due to the trade

important buyer. An
ation in January,
ry million bales of
Japan, India will
of Japanese piece
apparently successful
crease the United
Indian raw cotton.



AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Parallel develop-
provision made
animal health.
Institute of Vet-
started in 1903 as
research on rinder
research institute which also manufactures

much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention. The agricultural departments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods improved, the problem is now to develop and intensify such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. At no time

from product on in excess of effective demand.

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further

staff appointed in the various provinces

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation

of veterinary matters generally and would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as

Constitution of the Council.—In a Resolution, Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was

encl.—In addition to the 18 *ex-officio* members the Governing Body includes the following gentlemen—

Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G. Narayana Chetty elected by the Council of

Advisers: Mr B. C. Burt, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S.; Colonel A. Oliver, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S.; Mr. A. M. Livingstone and the Secretary—Rai Bahadur Malik Charan Das, I.S.S. (on leave preparatory to retirement).

The Advisory Board consists of the Vice-

or unofficial. Though certain of its activities are administered direct the Council has no permanent research institute of its own and its normal method of promoting agricultural and veterinary research is by means of research grants to existing institutions. Proposals for

Representative of the Indian Tea Association and of the Southern India Planters' Association—

M.
C.
E.
the
A
L

(i) Special All-India schemes of research

Livingstone

Constitution of the Council.—In a Resolution, Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the cost of its staff.

of the Council and two technical members.

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I.A.S.; Colonel A. Oliver, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C. are administered direct the Council has no
V.S.; Mr A. M. Livingstone and the Secretary— permanent research institute of its own and its

Representative of the Indian Tea Association
and of the Southern India Planters' Association
Mr P.

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In

(i) Special All-India schemes of research

Co-ordinated schemes of research in
provinces where grants in aid are given
to be carried out provincially as part
general scheme. Examples are found

The Rice research scheme in Madras,
U.P., Burmah, B & O. and Assam.

The Sugarcane testing station scheme
in Punjab B & O., Bombay, Bengal, Assam,
all collaborating with the Coimbatore cane

The work of the Council.—It is an

(ii) Research schemes carried out by arrangement in one province or State on a problem of all-India importance or affecting several provinces.

Transport scheme: the Madras Potato Breeding scheme.

Grants to Universities to enable research workers on the University staff to expand existing research of agricultural importance or to develop the agricultural aspect of their

Statements showing schemes of Agricultural and Veterinary Research in Universities or Colleges in India and sanctioned by the Council up to December 1932

Name of University	Schemes	Amount sanctioned
		Rs
Dacca (†)	Research on the effect of the rice plant	34,040
Dacca		11,200
Calcutta (†)		14,100
Calcutta		11,500
Punjab		12,600
Punjab		8,700
Punjab		13,500
Punjab	Research on the effect of ions on plant growth by Mr. S. S. Bhatnagar	6,000
Punjab	Investigation of an electric method of Hygrometry by Prof J B Seth for 2 years	3,600
Madras	Research in the cytological study of Indian crop plants	25,830
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Research on water Hyacinth by Prof Parila of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	9,646
Agra College (†)	Research work on cereal rusts by Dr Mehta of Agra College	1,07,100
Agra College (†)	Research work on investigation on Physiologic forms of wheat rusts by Dr Mehta of Agra College	3
Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.	Research work on the Physiology of rice plant of Prof. R H Dastur	10.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	(i) Scheme for the preparation of cheap synthetic manure from town refuse and waste materials	1
	(ii) Scheme for the extension of sewage farm investigation with special reference to Papaya and Plantain cultivation	18.
	(iii) Scheme for the extension of work on "quality" in crops	5.
Vishwa Bharati* Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Shriniketan	Development of methodology in rural research	18.
School of Science, Calcutt		62.
Allahabad Institute		8.

* Funds not yet allotted for these schemes

(†) Since extended for a further term of years

II Statement showing schemes of Agricultural and Veterinary Research received from Universities or Colleges in India and approved by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research during 1933

Name of University	Scheme.	Amount
		Rs
Calcutta*	Scheme for statistical studies relating to Agricultural work in India by Prof P C Mahalanobis for five years	40,000
Punjab*	Investigations on the relations of Physico-chemical factors to the fertility of soils by Dr S S Bhatnagar for seven months	2,420
Punjab*	Investigation of the wither tip of citrus trees by Dr H C Chaudhuri for 4 months	2,200
Lucknow*	Enquiry into the Helminthiasis of cattle, sheep and goats in the United Provinces by Prof G C Thapar for 5 years	25,460
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore*	Study of the composition and nutritive value of milk of the cow, buffalo and goat for three years	50,588

III Statement showing schemes of Agricultural and Veterinary Research received from Universities or Colleges in India and approved by the I C A R during 1934

Name of University	Scheme	Amount
		Rs
Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Orla*	Financial assistance to	30,000
Madras*	Research on the development, morphology and anatomy of sugarcane-sorghum hybrids and of the Indian sugarcane and wild saccharums for three years by Prof Ekambaram	7,600
Calcutta*	Investigation of the life history, Economics and development of fresh water fishes of Bengal for 3 years by Dr H K Mukerjee	7,870
Dacca*	Research on the Bio-Chemical and Physico-chemical properties of rice at the Bio-Chemical laboratory for 5 years	21,600

* Funds not yet allotted for these schemes

The principal whole time research officers employed under the Council are —

Agricultural Statistician—Mr. M. Vaidyanathan (I C A R Headquarters)

Chief Economist—Mr. E. D. Kapoor (I C A R Headquarters)

Entomologist at Locust Sub-Station—Dr. K. R. Karandikar, Panaji

The following research schemes have sanctioned by the Governing Body Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

Statement of research schemes sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to which funds have been allotted —

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No	Name of Scheme	Total sanctioned grant	Budget Estimates for 1935-36	REMARKS
	ENCOURAGEMENT OF SUGAR CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE	R₹	R₹	
	A-I SCHEMES DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNCIL			
1	Sugar Technologist— (a) Main Office (b) Sugar Cable Service (c) Indian Sugar Trade Information Service	1 66,100 40 900 34 100	51,000 8,900 6 500	
2	Construction and testing of improved Juice boiling belt	3 400		
3	Appointment of the Chief Economist and Staff in connection with the investigations into the cost of production of crops in the principal sugarcane and cotton tracts in India	75 400	16,400*	*Half the cost is met by the Indian Central Cotton Committee
	A-II GRANTS-IN-AID TO CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS			
1	Bengal scheme of sugarcane crushing and gur-boiling	5 700		
2	Grant to the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute (a) Non recurring (1,25,000) (b) Recurring (20,000) per annum for 5 years	2,25 000	20,000	
3	Investigations into the cost of production of crops in the principal sugarcane and cotton tracts in India—			
	Cost of meetings		6,500	
	(i) Madras		15,000	
	(b) Bombay		18,100	
	(c) Punjab		17,800	
	(d) Bihar and Orissa		10,400	
	(e) Bengal		7,700	
	(f) United Provinces	4,43,200	15 000	
	(g) Central Provinces and Berar		15,200	
	(h) Hyderabad		4,700	
	(i) Mysore		4,700	
	(j) Haroda		4 700	
	(k) Sindh		4 600	
	(iii) Cost on account of remuneration for checking the data ..		4,800	

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant	Budget Estimates for 1935-36	REMARKS
	A-II GRANTS-IN-AID TO CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS— <i>contd.</i>	Rs	Rs	
1	Grant for research on Mosaic and other cane diseases at Pusa (a) Non recurring (12,000) (b) Recurring (53,000) for 3 years	65,000	19,400	
5	Establishment of Sugarcane station in Bihar and Orissa and appointment of a Sugarcane specialist (a) Non recurring (78,400) (b) Recurring (17,000) per annum for 5 years	2,05,800	25,600	
		82,000	10,000	
7	Grant to the Government of Mysore for Breeding of thick canes in Mysore (a) Non recurring (3,000) (b) Recurring (3,600) per annum for 5 years from 1933-34	21,000	3,700	
8	Lump sum grants of Rs 8,000 each to the U P, B & O and Punjab Governments, for experiments in the designing of a satisfactory small power sugar cane crushing mill	29,000	3,100	
9	Sugarcane seedling testing station at Dacca (a) Non-recurring (1,350) (b) Recurring (2,340) per annum for 5 years from 1931-32	13,100	2,300	
10	Sugarcane Research Station in the Bombay Deccan (a) Non-recurring (67,900) (b) Recurring (90,840) per annum for 5 years from 1931-32	5,22,000	63,200	
11	Research on the genetics of sugarcane at the Imperial Cane breeding Station Coimbatore for 5 years	37,000	5,900	
12	Research on sugarcane in the Madras Presidency for 5 years (a) Non recurring (28,600) (b) Recurring (1,21,500)	1,50,100	34,100	
13	Scheme for the establishment of a sugarcane research station for the Punjab for 5 years from 1933-34 (a) Non recurring (9,650) (b) Recurring (1,23,350)	1,33,000	31,100	

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant	Budget Estimates for 1935-36	REMARKS
	A-II GRANTS IN-AID TO CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT—contd			
14	Investigations into various problems of sugar industry in the United Provinces (5 years from 1933-34) (a) Non-recurring (18,950) (b) Recurring (94,950)	Rs 1,11,900	Rs 16,000	
		1,67,400	69,100	
16	Extension of Sugarcane work at the Jorhat Experimental Station, Assam for 5 years (a) Non-recurring (13,000) (b) Recurring (30,000)	49,000	8,300	
		6,000	1,600	
	B-I.—ENCOURAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF AGRICULTURE			
	SCHEMES DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNCIL			
	<i>Locust control measures.</i>			
1	Special staff for research work with headquarters at Karvehi, from 1930-31 to 1934-35	5,60,200	86,300	
	B-II.—SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH			
1	Statistical Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence	35,000	10,000	
2	Indian Oil Seed Crushing Industry Committee	18,200	2,500	
3	Award of a prize for a bone-crusher worked (a) by animal power (b) by mechanical power	7,000 1,00,000	1,000	
4	Marketing scheme at Headquarters			Special Marketing Office created
5	Marketing scheme (Provincial portion)	10,00,000	2,33,000	
	B-III.—GRANTS IN-AID			
	CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS			
1	Dotankul—sub-station at Karnal— (a) Non-recurring (10,000) (b) Recurring (24,700). per annum for 5 years from 1930-31	1,23,900	12,400	

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No	Name of Scheme	Total sanctioned grant	Budget Estimates for 1935-36	REMARKS
	CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS— <i>contd</i>	Rs	Rs	
2	Agricultural Meteorology, Poona— (a) Non recurring (3,000) (b) Recurring (18,670) per annum for 3 years from 1932-33	61,600	9,300	
3	Grant to the Government of Punjab for locust control measures	12,000		(not settled)
	be	22,600	4,300	
		54,600	44,100	
		2,41,700	26,200	
		1,08,800	17,200	
		2,02,100	36,600	
		1,17,900	24,700	
	(a) Non recurring (29,800) (b) Recurring (22,000) per annum for 5 years			
(v)	Bengal— (a) Non recurring (33,500) (b) Recurring (26,200) per annum for 5 years	1,55,300	24,300	
(vi)	United Provinces— (a) Non recurring (39,900) (b) Recurring (22,100) per annum for 5 years	1,64,000	24,700	
(vii)	Madras— (a) Non recurring (25,500) (b) Recurring (18,620) per annum for 5 years	1,15,700	19,500	
7	Deputation of Dr B. N. Uppal to foreign countries to study virus diseases of plants	6,700		(completed)
8	Research work on potatoes in Madras for 5 years from 1933-34	20,000	4,000	
			7,500	
		90,200	17,000	
		66,000	21,200	

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant	Budget Estimates for 1935-36.	REMARKS
		Rs.	Rs.	
	CENTRAL PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT—contd			
	(c) Bengal for 5 years	56,000	7,600	
	(i) Non recurring (14,000)			
	(ii) Recurring (42,000)			
	(d) United Provinces for 5 years—	1,60,800	25,500	
	(i) Non-recurring (10,200)			
	(ii) Recurring (1,41,000)			
	(e) Bihar and Orissa for 5 years—	90,000	15,000	
	(i) Non-recurring (8,000).			
	(ii) Recurring (84,000)			
	(f) Punjab for 2 years—	11,100	5,200	
	(i) Non-recurring (1,500)			
	(ii) Recurring (9,600)			
11	Dry farming research scheme for the Bombay Deccan	2,40,000	34,100	
12	Dry farming research scheme in the ceded Districts of Madras	1,39,500	24,000	
13	Dry Farming Research scheme for Hyderabad—Deccan	59,400	10,100	
14	Cocconut enquiry officer	7,000		(completed)
15	H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Scheme for the improvement of the castor crop in India	61,100	10,600	
	Recurring 56,300			
	Non-recurring 4,750			
	(From 1934-35 to 1939-40)			
	Total 61,050			
17	Financial Assistance to the Oil Technological Section of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute	30,000	30,000	
18	Malting and Brewing Test of Improved Barleys—			
	(i) United Provinces	4,600	1,600	
	(ii) Punjab	6,000	509	
	(iii) Bihar and Orissa	6,000	2,400	
	B-IV—UNIVERSITIES AND PRIVATE PERSONS			
1	Dacca University scheme of Agricultural Research for 5 years from 1930-31	30,800	1,400	
2	Prof Mukerjee's scheme of research into properties of colloidal soil constituents—			
	(a) Non recurring (4,100)			
	(b) Recurring (2,000) per annum for 5 years from 1931-32 ..	14,100	1,000	
3	Prof Mithalnobis's scheme of investigation on experimental errors in field trials	51,500	7,100	
4	Dr Bhatnagar's scheme of effect of various ions on plant growth from 1930-31 to 1934-35	8,000		(completed)
5	Dr Bhatnagar's scheme of investigation on relations between the physico-chemical properties and fertility of soils from 1931-32 to 1934-35	10,700		(completed).

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No	Name of Scheme	Total sanctioned grant	Budget Estimates for 1935-36	REMARKS
	B-IV,—UNIVERSITIES AND PRIVATE PERSONS—contd	Rs	Rs	
		10,800	600	
		13,900		
8	Investigation on the Organic Constituents of Indian Soils by Prof J C Ghosh	11,200	1,800	
		5,400	2,600	
		3,600	1,800	
11	Investigation for preparation of cheap synthetic manure from town refuse and waste materials by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	5,000	2,600	
	C—RESEARCH SCHEMES CONNECTED WITH ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND ANIMAL DISEASES			
	GRANTS-IN AID			
	<i>Central and Provincial Governments</i>			
1	In connection with the appointment of a physiological chemist to study animal nutrition problems at Dacca (5 years from 1931-32)	46,600	10,300	
2	Dr. Satter's scheme of goat-breeding from 1931-32 to 1935-36 (a) Non recurring (7,000) (b) Recurring (23,000)	33,500	5,000	
3	Appointment of Veterinary Investigation Officers in Provinces (5 years) —			
	(i) Hyderabad		10,400	
	(ii) Bombay		10,300	
	(iii) Bengal		9,200	
	(iv) Punjab		9,400	
	(v) Bihar and Orissa		9,800	
	(vi) Central Provinces		9,100	
	(vii) Madras		7,200	
	(viii) United Provinces		8,700	
	(ix) Assam		8,500	
		5,00,000		
		7,800		
		20,100	6,600	
6	Extension of work on animal nutrition in the Madras Presidency for 3 years	49,600	8,400	

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF EXPIRED SCHEMES

<i>Sugar Schemes</i>		<i>Animal Husbandry Schemes</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Lump sum grant to Shahjahanpur Research Station for a detailed examination of new seedling cane ..	6,000	1. Testing of Drug Plasmoquine	523
2. Deputation of a chemist to Bhopal to test K. B. Hadis' process of manufacturing Sugar by open pan method	1,030	2. All India Legislation for the control of animal disease	415
3. K. B. Hadis Commercial Test of Bihari under Lal Har Sahai Gupta	12,920	Total Rs.	938
4. Deputation of the Sugar Technologist to Europe and America	12,666	(I)	
Total	32,666 or 32,700	<i>Contributions, etc</i>	
		1. Contribution to Royal Veterinary College, London	1,000
		(II)	
		<i>Deputation of India's Representatives at International Conferences</i>	
		1. Deputation of Dr K. C. Mehta and others to the International Botanical Congress at Cambridge in 1930	2,432
		2. Expenditure on the Third Entomological Conference in London in 1930	741
		3. Expenditure on the International Veterinary Conference in London in 1930	525
		4. Expenditure on the Conference of workers interested in problems of fruit production within the Empire held in London in 1930	103
		5. Indian Delegation to the International Institute of Agriculture Rome	5,150
		6. India's representation at the Ninth International Dairy Congress, Copenhagen, 1931	3,372
		7. Cost on India's representation at the Preparatory Conference to the Second World Wheat Conference, Rome	857
		8. Cost of India's representatives at the Soil Workers' Conference held in London in 1930	163
		Total Rs.	11,250
<i>Agricultural Schemes</i>			
1. Grant to Dr K. C. Mehta for —			
(a) Investigation of rusts of wheat and barley	41,432		
(b) Investigation into the Physiologic forms of wheat rusts	4,008		
(c) Giving some relief from a part of his duties at college	4,192		
2. Hemp marketing officer	13,864		
3. Investigation into the vitamin contents of mangoes by Dr Zilva	1,015		
4. "Water Hyacinth" by Professor Parija	9,646		
5. Standardisation of Physico-chemical single value in measurements most suitable for Indian Soils by Dr A. N. Pari	5,250		

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF EXPIRED SCHEMES—*cont'd*

<i>Agricultural Schemes—contd</i>		Rs	(III)	R
6	Grants to Provinces for collecting data on manurial experiments conducted in the past	17,329	<i>General Schemes</i>	
			1 Honorarium to Dr Agharkar	75
			2 Honorarium to Mr Amar Nath ..	50
7	Distribution of Sodium Fluosilicate to Indian States	1,757	Total ..	1,25
8	Cost of exhibits in connection with commercial samples room of the High Commissioners office	516	(IV)	
			Grand Total of (I), (II), (III) and (IV)	16,1
			Sugar Schemes ..	32,70
			Agricultural schemes ..	99,00
			Animal Husbandry and General Schemes ,	16,63
		98,000 or 98,000	Grand Total ,	1,43,33

RESOLUTION

The reports of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India and the Central Banking Inquiry Committee.

the population of the recommended standard: 9 As regards finance the Government

could be achieved,

AREA, CULTIVATED and UNCULTIVATED, in 1931-32 in EACH PROVINCE

Provinces.	Area according to survey	Deduct Indian States	NET AREA.	
			According to survey	According to Village Papers
	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	1,770,921		1,770,921	1,770,921
Assam	43,375,360	7,890,560	35,484,800	35,484,800
Bengal	52,044,314	3,477,760	48,566,554	48,566,554
Bihar and Orissa	71,507,095	18,334,720	53,172,975	53,172,975
Bombay	97,446,023	18,668,960	78,877,063	78,877,063
Burma	155,849,528		155,849,528	155,849,528
Central Provinces and Berar	85,190,400	21,207,680	63,982,720	64,060,237
Coorg	1,012,260		1,012,260	1,012,260
Delhi	369,904		369,904	369,904
Madras	91,073,424		91,073,424	91,158,469
North-West Frontier Province	8,573,296	140,800	8,437,496	8,576,829
Punjab	65,257,905	3,286,700	61,971,205	60,187,672
United Provinces	72,648,741	4,348,232	68,300,509	67,970,517
Total	746,124,831	77,255,412	668,869,419	667,057,729

Provinces	CULTIVATED		UNCULTIVATED		Forests.
	Net area actually sown	Current fallows	Culturable waste other than fallow	Not available for cultivation	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	357,930	151,613	303,402	861,134	96,782
Assam	5,752,043	1,811,270	19,527,781	4,571,030	3,822,676
Bengal	23,567,900	5,300,710	5,915,644	9,152,760	4,629,540
Bihar and Orissa	24,768,100	6,214,766	6,999,990	8,017,146	7,172,964
Bombay	32,239,045	10,737,504	7,108,016	19,695,044	9,096,554
Burma	17,470,599	4,245,204	59,890,313	52,036,821	22,200,591
Central Provinces & Berar	25,257,361	3,536,041	14,077,297	4,941,846	16,247,692
Coorg	137,793	171,547	11,690	331,045	357,185
Delhi	218,850	7,124	63,093	80,737	
Madras	33,495,793	10,666,863	13,042,033	20,463,293	13,333,775
North-West Frontier Province	2,275,121	509,044	2,764,037	2,663,346	360,281
Punjab	27,549,514	3,321,166	14,716,694	12,721,912	1,979,286
United Provinces	35,745,770	2,469,775	10,973,860	9,913,535	9,268,577
Total	228,835,924	49,041,627	154,999,849	145,614,386	88,565,903

NOTE.—Statistics for Manipur Pargana have been omitted as it now forms part of Ind State

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED *				
	Rice	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or Cholum (great millet).	Bajra or Cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	43	17,770	41,903	157	292
Assam	601,656	..	..	..	..
Bengal	1,519,614	16,169	5,436	10	80
Bihar and Orissa ..	3,488,584	254,437	130,838	3,040	1,486
Bombay	1,409,544	591,157	20,013	654,520	478,356
Burma	1,349,174	83	..	131	..
Central Provinces & Berar	811,522	53,455	1,784	335	..
Coorg	3,591	..	..	..	..
Delhi	20	22,905	2,445	636	210
Madras	8,261,907	2,784	2	446,900	311,226
North-West Frontier Province	41,369	329,640	60,517	24,565	8,327
Punjab	651,477	4,916,800	196,858	211,074	335,500
United Provinces	453,372	3,751,494	1,902,993	45,697	3,328
Total ..	18,594,883	9,956,674	2,362,789	1,387,065	..

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1931-32 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or cholam (great millet)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer Merwara	586	30,696	61,767	104,994	35,238
Assam	4,699,639				
Bengal	22,128,800	145,200	87,500	8,200	2,200
Bihar and Orissa	14,091,300	1,220,900	1,358,400	83,500	71,100
Bombay	3,159,208	2,314,405	35,161	7,893,837	5,228,780
Burma	12,543,154	40,519		651,870	
Central Provinces & Berar Coorg	5,527,392 83,128	3,513,009	16,851	4,290,249	119,306
Delhi	36	46,948	12,711	39,067	69,630
Madras	11,537,733	17,361	2,911	4,830,678	2,877,161
North-West Frontier Province	41,405	1,014,240	152,441	81,433	155,136
Punjab	799,028	9,079,613	629,490	1,013,634	3,232,886
United Provinces	6,678,506	7,897,212	4,187,004	2,619,023	2,150,162
Total	81,287,906	25,330,103	6,495,226	21,608,475	13,941,599

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Ragi or marua (millet)	Maize	Gram (pulse)	Other food grains and pulses	Total Food Grains.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	111	72,252	35,681	56,523	400,238
Assam				213,683	4,912,713
Bengal	4,400	83,700	179,700	1,071,000	23,708,700
Bihar and Orissa	714,100	1,633,900	1,465,000	4,646,500	25,372,700
Bombay	644,198	191,418	1,019,057	3,208,499	23,694,563
Burma		221,113	244,640	734,065	14,435,361
Central Provinces & Berar Coorg	13,826 3,351	154,249	1,327,128 320	5,447,568 1,062	20,409,575 87,661
Delhi	15	2,069	99,020	7,502	267,998
Madras	2,200,674	110,184	105,112	6,948,542	28,630,356
North-West Frontier Province		449,266	224,072	308,292	2,229,274
Punjab	14,934	1,004,431	5,516,685	1,495,388	22,816,099
United Provinces	246,292	2,125,045	5,685,928	6,511,350	38,048,5
Total	3,870,753	6,108,794	10,931,743	30,448,881	80,000,000

* Included under "Other food grains and pulses"

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1931-32 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	Dyes and Tanning materials.		Drugs and Narcotics					Fodder Crops.
	Indigo	Others	Opium.	Tea	Coffee	Tobacco.	Other Drugs and Narcotics (a)	
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	..	431,145	..	23	..	1,403
Assam ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,830	..	..
Bengal	..	..	..	199,100	..	292,800	3,800	100,100
Bihar and Orissa ..	4,000	500	..	4,100	..	141,100	..	31,400
Bombay ..	182	520,034	..	24	4	159,423	29,778	2,449,710
Burma	405	..	..	55,393	17	91,922	67,249	235,416
Central Provinces and Berar	3	34	..	..	..	15,871	2,349	441,073
Coorg ..	..	..	..	415	40,533	7	..	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	..	464	..	25,207
Madras ..	37,239	5,237	..	69,794	51,160	268,815	156,512	464,978
North-West Frontier Province ..	..	23	..	..	..	13,444	55	126,115
Punjab	8,992	7,241	1,177	9,695	..	85,258	1,480	4,471,971
United Provinces ..	2,631	630	40,916	8,455	..	69,303	2,470	1,277,283
Total	53,453	533,599	42,093	775,121	91,714	1,150,260	263,688	9,624,662

(a) Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also

Provinces	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops	Miscellaneous Crops		Total area sown	Deduct area sown more than once	Net area sown
		Food.	Non food			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	1,467	7,719	2,542	463,408	107,478	357,930
Assam	413,838	(b)	155,941	6,424,851	672,809	5,752,043
Bengal	772,100	249,000	104,300	28,875,400	5,107,500	23,567,900
Bihar and Orissa	652,900	1,066,300	247,900	30,086,600	5,318,500	24,768,100
Bombay	255,855	3,148	8,622	33,697,572	1,448,527	32,249,045
Burma ..	1,099,195	21,375	246,496	18,379,794	(c) 909,195	17,470,599
Central Provinces and Berar	120,999	4,491	985	27,900,806	2,613,445	25,287,361
Coorg ..	5,832	..	..	139,051	1,258	137,793
Delhi	6,130	494	520	319,633	100,693	218,950
Madras ..	741,075	69,422	137,272	38,314,577	4,848,779	33,465,798
North-West Frontier Province ..	21,931	61,633	3,003	2,636,778	361,657	2,275,121
Punjab	284,058	216,800	6,500	32,008,677	4,457,183	27,551,494
United Provinces ..	521,490	199,970	7,938	43,814,345	8,098,578	35,715
Total	4,895,660	1,899,502	1,022,519	262,901,495	34,065,571	..

(b) Included under Miscellaneous non food crops

(c) Includes an area of 1 acre for the second time owing to triple cropping during

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Source — Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1932-33
 The figures represent the out turn of provinces (British districts) in 1931-32 in thousands of tons —

Provinces	Rice.	Wheat.	Sugarcane (Gur)	Tea (000 lbs)	Cotton (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Jute (1932) (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Linseed.	Rape & Mustard	Sesamum.	Castor Seed	Ground- nut (Unshelled)	Barely.
Ajmer Merwara ..	..	9	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Assam ..	1,539	..	..	243,229	15	340	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal ..	9,493	34	273	83,482	15	6,187	20	46	..	..	..	..
Bihar & Orissa	5,728	469	307	887	14	519	92	139	26	..	..	..
Bombay	1,427	444	187	..	728	..	14	136	30	8	..	514
Burma	4,202	..	..	..	34	..	..	14	28	12	498	10
C P & Berar	1,772	673	35	..	442	..	87	16	30	..	125	..
Delhi ..	..	9	2	..	2	..	..	..	39	8	39	2
Coorg ..	51	..	..	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Madras ..	5,385	..	324	27,509	421	..	..	..	..	33	1,234	..
N W Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	10	97	..	..	..
Punjab ..	..	250	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Provinces ..	1,989	2,760	368	1,902	538	..	3	184	..	..	..	53
..	2,610	2,207	1,597	1,597	205	..	..	..	14	..	..	161
Total ..	31,649	7,258	3,780	863,550	2,429	7,026	*374	*467	*123	8	..	107
							*1,012		*387	64	1,800	2,386

* Includes mixed crop of U. P.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS: (Figures in thousands of acres)

	1924-25.	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32.
Area by professional survey ..	667,646	667,010	667,750	670,038	670,947	669,016	666,345	668,800
Area according to village papers ..	86,514	86,037	87,029	86,985	87,224	87,277	87,002	87,058
Area under forest ..	150,071	150,194	149,014	149,643	149,034	146,873	140,810	145,614
Area Not available for cultivation	152,894	151,872	152,531	155,477	154,680	155,491	154,617	155,000
Cultivable waste other than fallow	47,179	49,308	49,004	51,029	48,432	49,714	49,619	49,642
Yellow land ..	226,980	225,849	226,012	223,802	228,166	228,161	229,115	229,836
Net area sown ..	45,290	47,566	47,185	48,121	49,162	51,010	49,607	48,729
Area irrigated ..								
Area under Food crops—								
Rice ..	79,306	80,172	78,502	76,007	81,122	79,424	80,072	81,288
Wheat ..	24,848	23,979	24,181	24,309	24,926	24,731	24,797	25,320
Barley ..	6,970	6,010	6,387	6,255	7,533	7,027	6,693	6,495
Jowar ..	22,470	20,617	21,121	21,248	20,534	27,241	22,808	21,609
Bajra ..	11,906	12,260	13,801	14,062	12,952	13,291	13,493	13,942
Ragi ..	3,380	3,681	3,854	3,852	3,904	4,000	3,673	3,871
Maize ..	5,348	5,504	5,555	5,247	6,012	6,552	6,468	6,103
Gram ..	16,552	14,325	14,664	13,973	13,625	11,458	13,644	15,022
Other food grains and pulse	28,888	24,712	23,154	29,800	29,651	30,294	30,033	30,449
Total Food grains	200,328	196,060	197,219	196,478	203,269	200,018	202,736	203,014
Area under other food crops including fruits, vegetables, condiments, spices & miscellaneous food crops.	7,071	7,755	7,537	7,644	7,652	7,898	8,241	8,389
Roghan ..	2,655	2,805	3,041	3,046	2,675	2,583	2,869	3,041
Oilseeds ..	94	95	91	92	87	91	92	92
Other ..	716	723	728	743	700	706	773	775

Nearly one-eighth of the whole area irrigated in India.

Rs 2 to Rs 3-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs 2 to Rs 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses. Charge is made for additional water-tugs. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

temptation
rent, and the
distributed

ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may however be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for sepa-

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Triennial Comparisons.—The average area irrigated in British India by Government works of all classes during the triennium 1927-30 was nearly 30 million acres.

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1925-28.	Triennium 1927-30.
Madras	7,305,587	7,277,987
Bombay (Deccan)	440,536	406,748
Sind	3,395,379	3,579,592
Bengal	97,182	90,054
United Provinces	2,698,285	3,039,867
Punjab	10,442,730	11,200,550
Burma.	1,939,029	1,994,321
Bihar and Orissa	930,112	917,067
Central Provinces	417,950	400,438
North-West Frontier Province	369,343	403,064
Rajputana	24,820	31,984
Baluchistan	22,319	22,407
Total	27,978,152	29,954,059

Productive Works—Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was one-and-a-half million acres more than in the previous period —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	3,732,271	3,821,815
Bombay Deccan	2,699	2,637
Sind	2,894,469	2,681,519
United Provinces	2,462,061	3,372,506
Punjab	9,755,740	10,775,794
Burma	1,631,403	1,378,393
Central Provinces	153,942	21,889
North-West Frontier Province	200,413	207,750
Total	20,732,907	23,202,303

Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	271,455	266,849
Bombay-Deccan	277,709	239,278
Sind	527,737	831,722
Bengal	73,381	67,802
United Provinces	207,312	252,643
Punjab	243,613	424,756
Burma... .. .	248,110	539,253
Bihar and Orissa	889,733	904,303
Central Provinces	230,280	333,482
North-West Frontier Province	156,911	195,314
Rajputana	23,272	31,984
Baluchistan	22,070	22,407
Total	3,191,583	4,109,793

Non-capital Works.—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	3,174,731	3,189,303
Bombay-Deccan	157,025	164,833
Sind	87,278	86,351
Bengal	22,135	22,252
United Provinces	8,006	14,717
Punjab	349,768	Nil
Burma	72,870	76,676
Bihar and Orissa	2,246	2,764
Central Provinces	45,689	45,067
Total	3,919,749	3,601,963

Irrigated Acreage.—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1930-31 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below:—

Provinces.	Net area cropped	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1930-31 In lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation. In lakhs of rupees.
	Acres	Acres			
Madras	39,193,000	7,573,000	19.3	17.63	22.33*
Bombay-Deccan ..	28,264,000	403,000	1.5	10.38	2.02
Sind	4,336,000	3,716,000	85.7	51.90	6.87
Bengal	28,399,000	73,000	0.3	4.85	27
United Provinces ..	43,021,000	3,939,000	9.3	25.12	14.43
Punjab	30,265,000	11,485,000	38.0	33.38	24.77
Burma	19,023,000	2,098,000	11.6	6.62	6.35
Bihar and Orissa ..	29,779,000	890,000	3.0	6.28	6.39
Central Provinces ..	20,650,000	423,000	2.1	6.63	1.40
North-West Frontier Provinces ..	2,423,000	405,000	16.7	2.94	1.28
Rajputana	377,000	20,000	5.3	35	5
Baluchistan	457,000	22,000	4.8	36	3
Total	243,188,000	31,097,000	12.7	1,36.44	86.19

* Exclusive of the value of crops raised on some 3 million acres irrigated by non capital works.

Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below —

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	271,405	266,849
Bombay-Deccan	277,709	239,278
Sind	527,737	831,722
Bengal.	73,381	67,802
United Provinces	207,312	252,643
Punjab	243,613	424,756
Burma	268,110	539,253
Bihar and Orissa	889,733	904,303
Central Provinces	230,280	333,482
North-West Frontier Province	156,911	195,314
Rajputana	23,272	31,981
Baluchistan	22,070	22,407
Total	3,191,584	4,109,793

Non-capital Works—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30.
Madras	3,174,731	3,189,303
Bombay-Deccan	157,625	164,833
Sind	87,279	86,351
Bengal	22,135	22,252
United Provinces	8,006	14,717
Punjab	349,768	Nil.
Burma	72,870	76,676
Bihar and Orissa	2,546	2,764
Central Provinces	45,689	45,067
Total ..	3,919,749	3,601,963

Irrigated Acreage—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1930-31 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below:—

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	Acres.	Acres			
Madras	39,193,000	7,573,000	19.3	17.63	22.33*
Bombay Deccan ..	26,264,000	403,000	1.5	10.33	2.02
Sind	4,336,000	3,716,000	85.7	21.90	6.87
Bengal	28,399,000	73,000	0.3	4.85	27
United Provinces ..	43,022,000	3,989,000	9.3	25.12	14.43
Punjab	30,265,000	11,485,000	38.0	33.38	24.77
Burma	18,023,000	2,098,000	11.6	6.62	6.35
Etihar and Orissa ..	22,779,000	890,000	3.0	6.28	6.39
Central Provinces ..	20,650,000	423,000	2.1	6.63	1.40
North-West Frontier Provinces ..	2,423,000	405,000	16.7	2.94	1.23
Rajputana	377,000	20,000	5.3	35	5
Baluchistan	457,000	22,000	4.8	36	3
Total ..	243,183,000	31,097,000	12.7	1,36.44	86.19

* Exclusive of the value of crops raised on some 3 million acres irrigated by non-capital works.

from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikkim to Kashmir.

of storms recorded during the period 1877 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution:—

	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Bay of Bengal	1	4	13	28
	July	Aug	Sep.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.

To the south of this easterly wind of the

of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras. It is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India is —

May ..	..	3.1	inches.
June ..	..	7.9	..
July ..	..	11.2	..
August ..	..	10.3	..
September ..	..	7.0	..
October ..	..	3.3	..

years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are—

- (1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India.
- (2) A prolonged break in July or August or both
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country.
- (4) The determination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September fine and

May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season. The following gives the total number of modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself year after year

(For monsoon of 1934, see page 337)

First class weather observatory (W1) which is furnished with autographic instruments for continuously recording pressure, temperature, humidity, wind, and cloud.

ORGANISATION.

First class weather station (W1) which is furnished with autographic instruments for continuously recording pressure, temperature, humidity, wind, and cloud.

Magnetic Observatory (M) furnished with instruments for continuous observation of principal magnetic elements.

Seismological station (S) furnished with instruments for continuous observation of seismic phenomena.

* Surface observations at Persian stations are taken at 4 and 12 hours, Greenwich Mean time (Add 5½ hours to convert to Indian Standard Time).

In order to fulfil the various duties d above, the organisation of the depart made up of a central office, 7 sub-off pilot balloon observatories and 323 observatories of various classes to di over a region stretching from Persia Zanzibar on the west to Burma on th The central office at Poona is the admini headquarters of the department. The over weather observatories, including

* Fuller details of the aviation organisation are contained in the departmental i entitled "Meteorological Organisation for Airmen"

† Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st March 1934 would be distribut as follows, —

W¹—15, W²—166, W³—86, W⁴—22, W⁵—24 and W⁶—15

Department.

7. The auxiliary centres are situated at Rangoon, Akyab, Dum, Dum*, Allahabad,

Some of the main lines, along which developments are to be desired as soon as financial conditions allow are indicated briefly below:—

(a) The improvement of the skeleton weather services along all air-routes, up to the standards recommended by the International Air Convention, including reopening of Rangoon Meteorological Office and preparation of two weathercharts daily at Poona and the provision of additional facilities at Madras and some of the intermediate stations along the Karachi-Madras route.

(b) Exchange of synoptic weather data by wireless with neighbouring countries, like Malaya, Indo-China, etc.

Upper Air Observatory, Agra.—Mr. G Chatterji M.Sc. (Calcutta) Meteorologist in-charge; Dr N K Sair, D.Sc. (Allahabad), Meteorologist; Mr S L Mahurkar B.Sc. (Mys.), M.Sc. (Calcutta) Meteorologist, Mr. S P Venkitesh (Rons) (Madras); and Mr S K C (Dacca and Lond), D.Sc. (Lond) M.Sc. (Lond)—Assistant Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Alipore, Calcutta.—Sen M.Sc., (Cal and Lond.), Ph.D. Meteorologist, Dr B N Desai, M.A. (Bombay) Ph.D. (Edin.), B.A., LL.B. (Bombay) Assistant Meteorologist, Dr A K. Das, M.Sc. (Cal.) M.Sc. (Paris) Asstt. Meteorologist and Mr C Ramaswamy, M.A. (Hon*) (Madras) Asstt Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Karachi.—Dr. S K Pramanik M.Sc. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Lond) D.Sc. Meteorologist, Mr B K. Roy, M.Sc. (Calcutta) Assistant Meteorologist; and Dr S Mal M.Sc. (Benares), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Sc. Assistant Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Bombay.—Dr S C Roy, M.Sc. (Calcutta), D.Sc. (Lond.), Meteorologist.

Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal.—Dr I Royds, D.Sc. (London), Director, Dr A L. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc. (Madras), Mr

Meteorological Office, R. A. F., P. H. G. Veryard, M.Sc., Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, R. A. F., Quetta.—

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shaded Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Eleva- tion in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.														
* Shillong	4,920	60.6	62.5	70.0	73.3	74.0	74.4	75.3	74.9	74.4	71.4	68.6	61.6	69.9
Darjeeling	7,432	47.3	48.9	56.5	62.5	64.6	66.2	66.8	66.6	65.4	61.7	55.6	49.4	59.3
Musla	7,232	46.4	46.9	55.2	61.6	72.1	73.1	69.9	60.7	65.8	62.7	56.0	49.8	60.7
Murree	6,181	46.5	47.1	56.3	60.1	75.8	81.4	76.8	75.8	72.9	68.5	60.0	51.5	64.7
Srinagar	5,204	40.7	43.0	55.1	65.9	75.8	83.0	85.7	81.9	79.0	70.4	60.5	47.4	66.1
Mount Abu	3,945	58.0	57.8	70.7	81.3	88.0	83.4	75.4	72.1	75.2	79.0	73.0	69.2	75.8
* Ootacamund	7,327	65.6	67.4	70.0	71.7	70.2	64.3	62.1	62.0	64.4	61.8	63.6	61.8	66.0
* Kodakanal	7,688	63.7	66.2	69.2	70.2	62.4	65.3	63.2	63.5	63.8	63.0	61.2	62.3	65.1
COAST STATIONS.														
Karachi	13	76.1	77.6	81.8	81.8	88.9	90.7	88.4	85.5	85.7	87.6	86.0	78.2	84.2
Veraval	19	81.6	81.5	84.9	85.9	80.2	86.1	83.8	82.3	83.5	83.7	88.7	84.1	84.8
Bombay	37	82.9	82.9	85.8	88.5	90.8	88.3	85.4	84.9	85.3	88.7	89.2	86.4	86.6
Katpaziri	207	87.2	85.8	87.1	89.4	90.8	80.7	83.9	83.6	84.1	88.1	90.6	89.2	87.2
Mangalore	72	89.2	88.5	89.7	91.8	91.2	85.2	84.0	83.6	84.3	85.9	87.6	88.9	87.5
Calicut	97	87.2	88.1	89.8	90.8	89.9	84.3	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.7	86.6	86.9	86.4
Kozapatam	81	82.5	85.1	88.9	92.7	97.5	97.7	95.9	94.0	92.6	88.8	84.6	82.1	90.2
Madras	12	81.5	86.8	89.8	93.1	98.5	99.0	95.9	94.2	93.1	89.4	85.2	83.4	91.1
Masulipatam	15	83.4	86.6	91.0	94.6	99.7	98.1	92.7	91.4	90.8	89.0	85.3	83.1	90.5
Gopalpur	56	80.2	83.3	86.8	87.9	90.1	89.6	87.7	87.6	88.4	88.0	83.7	79.9	86.1
Bangoon	18	88.5	92.3	95.9	98.0	91.7	88.4	85.3	85.0	85.8	87.6	87.5	87.1	89.3

* As the average mean figures for Shillong, Ootacamund and Kodakanal are not available, means of normal maximum and minimum temperatures uncorrected for diurnal variation are given.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Tonoooc	150	84.4	90.2	97.2	100.3	95.7	89.0	86.9	86.8	89.0	90.8	86.8	83.1	87.0
Mandlay	250	84.5	90.3	98.1	102.4	99.8	94.8	94.7	93.2	93.1	92.0	87.7	83.5	92.8
Sihar	96	77.0	80.5	85.9	87.7	88.7	89.3	90.0	89.0	88.8	86.1	85.0	79.6	86.1
Cuttack	21	77.5	82.3	91.0	95.5	94.6	91.3	83.6	87.8	88.2	87.4	82.2	77.0	86.9
Burdwan	90	78.7	83.3	93.1	99.6	97.6	93.0	90.1	89.2	89.7	88.9	82.6	78.4	83.8
Patna	183	72.7	77.5	89.5	93.0	99.7	93.7	90.5	89.1	89.5	88.4	81.7	74.1	87.3
Benares	267	74.3	79.5	91.6	102.1	105.0	100.3	92.2	89.7	90.9	90.6	82.8	75.1	89.5
Allahabad	303	74.4	79.5	91.9	102.8	106.6	102.1	92.8	90.0	91.5	91.1	83.4	75.7	90.1
Lucknow	369	73.7	78.4	90.6	101.5	104.8	101.4	92.4	90.6	91.8	91.4	83.7	76.6	89.7
Agra	536	72.9	77.7	89.7	100.8	106.5	104.4	94.8	92.0	93.6	93.6	84.4	76.4	90.6
Mirat	733	69.0	74.3	85.9	97.7	103.1	101.3	93.4	91.1	91.8	90.6	81.6	72.9	87.8
Delhi	718	70.0	74.6	86.0	97.9	104.0	103.3	94.9	92.4	93.0	91.6	82.2	72.9	88.6
Lahore	702	68.5	72.1	83.3	95.7	104.9	107.1	100.6	97.7	97.9	94.5	83.2	72.3	89.8
Multan	428	69.9	74.1	85.5	97.3	106.6	108.3	104.3	100.9	100.4	95.9	84.5	73.3	91.7
Jacobabad	186	73.2	78.3	90.6	100.0	112.1	114.1	108.7	104.6	104.6	98.1	87.4	78.2	95.7
Hydrabad (Sind)	96	76.2	80.8	92.3	101.6	107.0	104.3	99.2	95.7	97.2	97.8	87.6	78.6	93.3
Dhakar	762	72.0	76.3	88.7	99.0	107.4	107.3	101.4	97.8	98.2	96.1	85.4	75.2	92.1
Rajkote	428	83.6	86.5	94.9	101.7	105.1	99.7	91.3	88.8	91.7	95.6	80.9	85.0	92.9
Abmedhyad	163	84.8	87.8	96.9	104.3	107.4	101.3	93.1	90.0	92.9	97.3	82.9	86.4	94.6
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Atola	925	85.8	90.5	93.8	105.6	108.0	98.8	82.4	87.2	89.5	92.4	88.1	84.4	93.2
Jubbulpore	1,327	77.5	81.6	91.8	100.8	105.3	97.8	86.7	84.6	87.2	87.7	85.0	77.0	88.3
Nagpore	1,017	83.5	88.6	97.4	104.8	108.6	99.9	89.1	86.8	89.1	90.6	85.6	81.7	92.0
Raipur	970	81.4	86.1	95.3	103.0	106.8	97.3	86.9	85.7	88.0	89.4	83.5	79.5	90.2
Ahmednagar	2,154	81.3	86.4	94.8	99.7	101.3	92.0	85.6	84.9	86.2	90.0	85.7	83.4	89.0
Poona	1,810	86.1	90.6	97.1	101.1	99.7	89.6	82.8	81.7	84.6	89.1	86.2	81.7	89.5
Sholapur	1,690	87.4	92.9	99.6	104.1	104.5	95.0	80.4	88.8	88.6	90.6	87.7	85.5	92.8
Belgaum	2,562	83.5	88.3	93.7	99.0	99.1	91.4	79.1	76.2	79.3	83.3	82.5	81.8	84.6
Hydrabad (Deccan)	1,719	81.2	86.7	96.7	101.2	103.1	94.5	87.6	85.8	86.4	89.4	81.5	82.4	90.4
Panvelore	3,021	80.8	86.2	91.1	93.6	91.7	81.9	82.2	82.0	82.3	82.1	70.8	78.0	81.6
Bellary	1,478	89.1	94.1	100.3	103.6	102.4	94.6	81.2	90.3	90.7	90.4	87.5	85.1	93.3

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Station.	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.														
Shillong	392	42.2	50.4	58.3	58.8	53.0	53.0	64.3	69.7	61.7	54.8	40.5	30.7	53.4
Darjeeling	351	30.1	42.3	48.4	52.3	50.5	50.5	58.0	57.6	55.0	50.1	42.8	30.7	47.7
Simla	359	35.9	43.4	51.0	53.1	60.7	60.7	60.2	59.3	56.6	51.3	41.7	30.3	49.7
Murree	349	34.4	42.1	50.7	50.3	64.3	62.4	60.9	60.9	58.0	53.4	45.6	34.6	50.4
Srinagar	271	28.7	37.2	44.9	51.8	58.3	64.4	63.7	63.7	64.2	41.1	31.7	27.6	44.2
Mount Abu	513	53.2	61.1	68.4	71.1	68.5	68.0	64.4	64.4	64.8	64.6	54.1	52.0	62.0
Ootacamund	430	44.0	47.8	51.5	52.4	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.7	51.1	50.3	49.0	44.3	49.1
Kodikana	480	47.5	50.6	53.3	54.0	53.6	52.0	52.0	51.3	52.2	51.3	40.4	47.6	51.0
COAST STATIONS.														
Korachi	581	61.1	67.8	73.8	78.7	81.2	80.9	78.1	78.1	76.5	73.5	68.5	50.2	71.4
Veraval	598	60.6	65.5	72.2	78.6	81.2	79.7	78.0	78.0	76.5	72.8	67.8	62.3	71.3
Bombay	687	67.2	71.6	75.7	79.3	75.5	73.9	75.9	75.9	75.5	75.4	72.3	68.5	73.6
Ratnagiri	667	67.2	72.0	78.9	70.7	77.3	76.0	75.5	75.5	74.7	74.3	70.6	67.5	73.2
Mangalore	699	72.1	75.1	78.3	76.5	74.5	74.1	74.0	74.0	74.1	74.4	73.4	70.4	74.7
Calcut	705	72.9	76.0	79.3	78.1	75.2	74.1	74.4	74.4	74.5	74.8	73.8	71.1	74.5
Nagapattam	714	72.7	76.0	79.5	80.4	79.5	78.5	77.5	77.5	76.8	76.2	74.3	72.0	76.2
Madras	678	68.7	72.3	77.6	81.1	81.1	78.9	77.7	77.7	77.2	75.2	72.5	69.9	75.0
Madras	658	68.8	72.4	77.8	81.5	80.5	78.2	77.7	77.7	77.5	75.9	71.3	68.5	74.5
Madras	623	67.4	73.1	77.1	80.1	80.4	78.2	78.9	78.9	78.5	74.7	67.3	61.0	73.3
Gopalpur	643	66.5	71.2	76.1	77.2	76.4	75.8	75.8	75.8	76.0	75.8	72.7	67.4	73.0

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS													
Youngoo	57.7	80.8	84.0	79.0	70.6	75.1	74.0	74.8	75.2	74.1	69.5	61.4	70.4
Mandla	56.6	80.1	89.1	77.3	70.0	78.6	78.6	77.9	77.1	74.7	67.9	59.4	71.3
Silchar	52.5	35.7	63.1	68.4	72.0	70.1	77.2	70.8	72.2	72.3	63.5	54.7	67.5
Calcutta	55.6	60.3	69.4	75.7	77.0	73.6	78.7	79.5	78.1	74.5	64.7	50.0	70.7
Imphal	55.0	58.7	67.8	75.1	77.4	79.0	79.2	79.0	78.7	74.5	64.3	53.8	70.4
Patna	50.9	54.2	63.9	73.3	77.7	79.8	79.8	79.4	78.6	72.8	61.0	51.8	68.0
Bombay	47.0	51.6	61.5	71.4	78.8	81.3	79.7	78.6	77.1	67.0	55.5	47.6	68.0
Allahabad	48.0	51.0	61.7	72.0	79.6	82.7	79.8	78.0	76.9	67.5	55.3	47.7	68.8
Lucknow	47.0	51.0	61.3	70.7	77.7	81.6	79.3	78.5	76.4	68.1	53.5	48.5	65.7
Agra	48.7	52.4	62.4	73.2	81.3	84.8	81.1	79.4	77.1	68.2	50.0	40.6	67.0
Merrut	45.0	48.1	57.2	67.3	75.5	80.6	79.5	78.3	74.6	62.6	50.9	41.6	63.7
Delhi	47.0	51.7	61.6	72.8	80.2	83.6	81.1	79.8	77.1	68.4	50.7	48.9	67.5
Lahore	41.5	45.0	54.0	64.6	73.7	80.5	80.7	79.3	73.8	60.8	48.4	41.1	62.0
Multan	44.0	47.8	58.4	68.6	78.3	84.7	84.5	82.5	77.7	65.0	52.7	45.1	65.0
Jaliscoor	43.7	48.6	59.8	69.9	78.7	84.7	84.8	82.1	76.5	61.7	52.0	44.2	65.7
Hyderabad (Nawab)	50.8	54.2	63.9	72.0	78.2	81.9	81.1	79.1	76.2	70.2	59.1	52.1	68.2
Buxar	48.6	52.7	67.0	74.0	81.3	87.3	82.0	80.7	74.6	71.2	58.7	49.6	68.9
Rajkot	51.1	57.0	67.1	77.3	75.1	77.8	78.1	76.3	72.9	68.3	60.0	52.8	68.1
Amritsar	57.7	60.5	67.2	74.4	79.2	80.9	78.5	78.8	76.1	72.4	63.5	59.3	70.6
PLATEAU STATIONS													
Akole	44.7	57.4	65.8	77.7	81.0	78.0	74.6	73.5	72.8	63.6	58.0	52.7	67.4
Jubbulpore	44.6	52.4	60.5	70.2	78.5	78.0	75.0	74.0	72.8	64.2	53.2	46.7	64.6
Nagpur	51.6	59.6	67.2	75.7	81.8	79.0	75.3	74.6	73.8	64.3	60.0	54.2	68.8
Ballary	53.5	60.2	68.0	76.3	81.6	74.8	75.0	74.8	74.0	69.7	60.8	54.1	69.1
Ahmednagar	52.8	55.5	62.5	69.5	71.9	71.9	70.5	69.0	67.9	65.5	52.7	52.7	64.0
Poona	54.2	58.2	62.8	69.9	71.3	72.6	71.0	69.6	68.6	66.5	59.4	53.0	64.6
Solapur	53.1	60.5	69.1	75.3	76.7	73.8	72.0	70.9	70.8	64.7	62.8	58.3	68.3
Belgaum	57.8	59.4	69.7	67.1	68.2	68.2	67.2	66.4	65.5	65.3	61.5	58.4	64.1
Hyderabad (Deccan)	50.9	64.2	70.1	76.2	80.0	76.1	73.3	72.5	72.3	69.4	67.2	58.3	69.0
Bombay	57.5	60.2	68.8	69.4	69.2	66.9	66.0	65.8	65.6	65.2	62.3	58.5	64.3
Ballary	61.9	66.1	72.2	77.2	77.5	75.9	74.9	73.6	71.2	71.2	66.1	61.5	69.9

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS														
Shillong	0 83	1 26	1 08	5 32	10 57	16 97	14 48	14 26	10 73	6 90	1 56	0 19	93 92	
Darjeeling	0 55	1 10	1 84	3 85	8 70	24 26	32 31	26 12	18 58	4 54	0 78	0 24	122 67	
Simla	2 71	3 13	2 87	1 94	2 87	7 13	16 83	17 33	6 20	1 08	0 52	1 11	63 57	
Murree	3 73	4 14	4 87	4 21	2 87	3 86	11 86	14 88	5 61	1 60	0 77	1 67	60 85	
Erinagar	2 76	2 73	3 63	3 79	2 27	1 48	2 32	2 33	1 60	1 09	0 43	1 44	25 87	
Mount Abu	0 26	0 28	0 17	0 13	1 06	5 22	21 07	22 31	8 96	0 99	0 19	0 12	60 76	
Ootacamund	1 51	0 58	1 24	2 85	6 61	6 55	8 83	5 59	6 17	8 17	5 79	1 81	55 56	
Kodakanal	2 88	1 41	2 03	4 25	6 02	4 06	5 02	6 09	7 25	9 69	8 17	4 42	62 18	
COAST STATIONS.														
Karachi	0 52	0 32	0 32	0 17	0 07	0 86	2 34	1 67	0 42	0 01	0 04	0 14	7 56	
Veraval	0 63	0 05	0 07	0 00	0 31	4 47	6 85	3 79	2 31	0 65	0 19	0 04	18 80	
Bombay	0 10	0 08	0 07	0 05	0 81	18 31	24 26	13 80	10 50	2 16	0 41	0 05	70 63	
Ratnagiri	0 10	0 05	0 04	0 08	1 36	29 82	32 63	10 74	12 08	3 72	0 03	0 08	92 98	
Mangalore	0 06	0 06	0 08	1 28	6 20	36 73	37 11	22 54	10 42	7 53	3 12	0 50	125 68	
Calicut	0 40	0 16	0 47	3 28	8 63	34 05	30 24	15 18	7 73	10 22	6 38	1 09	117 16	
Nagapatam	1 68	0 63	0 34	0 57	1 61	1 20	1 89	3 59	3 77	10 48	17 72	11 40	54 03	
Madras	1 30	0 32	0 19	0 53	1 07	1 89	3 91	4 51	4 39	11 72	14 25	5 81	50 74	
Masulipatam	0 23	0 42	0 23	0 62	1 34	4 51	6 44	6 01	6 20	8 10	6 67	0 87	41 59	
Gowalpur	0 23	0 69	0 54	0 79	1 97	5 32	6 83	7 73	7 51	8 02	4 02	0 74	44 96	
	0 21	0 22	0 32	1 63	11 98	18 04	21 42	19 87	15 27	6 91	2 79	0 37	99 03	

For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals

For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals

STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.

Tongoo
Mandla
Filihar
Calcutta
Burdwan
Patna
Benares
Allahabad
Lucknow
Agra
Meerut
Delhi
Lahore
Multan
Jacobabad
Hyderabad (Sind)

IManar
Balkote
Ahmedabad

PLATEAU STATIONS

Akola
Jubbulpore
Nagpore
Bilpur
Ahmednagar
Poona
Kolhapur
Belgaum
Hyderabad (Deccan)
Bangalore
Bellary

For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals.

Stations.	Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Tongoo	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.23	1.83	7.73	14.14	17.04	19.12	12.08	7.43	1.82	0.45	82.06
Mandla	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.10	1.12	5.85	5.52	3.20	4.69	5.74	4.72	1.63	0.38	33.16
Filihar	0.81	2.12	7.91	14.33	15.59	21.68	19.74	19.76	14.41	6.55	1.40	0.39	0.39	124.68
Calcutta	0.34	1.10	1.44	1.80	5.75	11.90	12.51	12.69	9.87	4.19	0.60	0.20	0.20	62.54
Burdwan	0.36	1.25	1.67	2.11	6.12	10.24	12.57	11.28	8.80	3.43	0.86	0.15	0.15	58.03
Patna	0.53	0.71	0.47	0.30	1.67	8.12	11.94	13.65	8.33	2.54	0.78	0.09	0.09	49.53
Benares	0.67	0.65	0.36	0.17	0.61	4.90	11.54	11.54	7.12	2.38	0.80	0.21	0.21	40.53
Allahabad	0.76	0.56	0.31	0.15	0.34	4.90	11.71	11.70	5.07	2.32	0.32	0.23	0.23	58.06
Lucknow	0.77	0.65	0.35	0.20	1.01	4.47	11.45	10.89	7.07	1.18	0.19	0.28	0.28	58.57
Agra	0.54	0.48	0.35	0.24	0.47	2.35	9.12	8.15	4.03	0.70	0.12	0.12	0.12	26.90
Meerut	1.29	0.88	0.02	0.43	0.65	3.13	9.09	8.69	6.07	0.56	0.15	0.41	0.41	31.96
Delhi	1.04	0.70	0.52	0.39	0.58	2.99	7.53	7.42	4.78	0.32	0.11	0.40	0.40	26.84
Lahore	1.03	0.94	0.86	0.54	0.70	1.69	5.48	5.33	2.56	0.25	0.07	0.36	0.36	10.82
Multan	0.42	0.30	0.43	0.27	0.35	0.82	2.02	1.93	0.41	0.05	0.07	0.32	0.32	7.20
Jacobabad	0.26	0.37	0.24	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.80	0.98	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.13	3.08
Hyderabad (Sind)	0.20	0.27	0.24	0.05	0.20	0.45	2.85	2.12	0.60	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	7.12
IManar	0.34	0.28	0.26	0.21	0.72	1.45	3.10	3.47	1.47	0.26	0.04	0.18	0.18	11.79
Balkote	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.43	4.31	10.89	5.71	3.78	0.25	0.23	0.04	0.04	26.29
Ahmedabad	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.43	4.33	11.23	8.00	3.73	0.59	0.15	0.03	0.03	28.83
Akola	0.35	0.29	0.37	0.16	0.46	5.38	9.27	6.43	5.69	1.67	0.49	0.60	0.60	31.86
Jubbulpore	0.80	0.82	0.57	0.25	0.53	7.32	17.62	16.80	7.67	1.81	0.57	0.29	0.29	55.11
Nagpore	0.42	0.60	0.52	0.56	1.00	5.90	13.84	11.64	8.25	2.10	0.71	0.84	0.84	48.97
Bilpur	0.29	0.85	0.69	0.64	1.80	9.01	14.44	13.73	7.43	2.11	0.40	0.24	0.24	50.83
Ahmednagar	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.31	0.91	4.62	3.78	2.40	6.36	2.03	0.63	0.41	0.41	22.83
Poona	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.57	1.20	4.77	7.01	3.60	4.84	3.74	0.99	0.16	0.16	27.11
Kolhapur	0.15	0.06	0.19	0.44	1.03	4.68	4.22	4.87	7.98	3.23	1.05	0.45	0.45	28.48
Belgaum	0.13	0.05	0.27	1.60	2.40	8.14	16.15	9.67	4.88	4.67	1.74	0.37	0.37	60.13
Hyderabad (Deccan)	0.24	0.30	0.72	1.05	1.00	4.59	6.40	6.30	7.04	3.25	1.10	0.19	0.19	32.37
Bangalore	0.26	0.17	0.60	1.33	4.36	2.89	4.18	5.34	5.04	2.94	0.94	0.46	0.46	35.37
Bellary	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.76	1.96	1.87	1.65	2.32	5.05	3.80	2.19	0.11	0.11	26.37

MONSOON OF 1934.

June.—Indications of the approach of the August.—During the first three weeks the

MONSOON OF 1934.

June—Indications of the approach of the

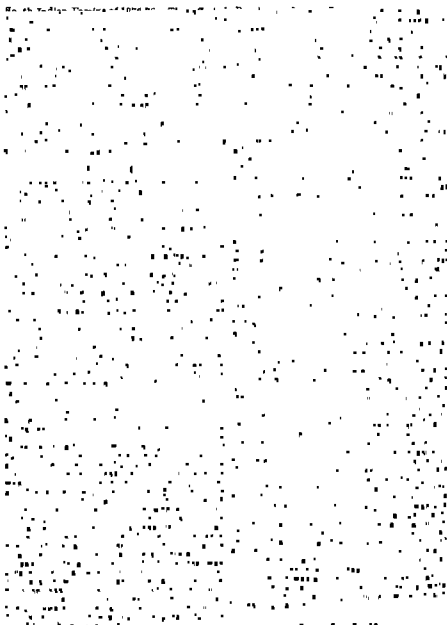
August—During the first three weeks the

he month
soon

Monsoon of 1934.

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 42.9 inches, 9 per cent in excess of the normal. The following table gives details of the seasonal rainfall of the period.

DIVISIONS	RAINFALL, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1934			
	Actual	Normal	Departure from Normal	Percentage Departure from Normal
	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Burma	80.1	86.5	+ 3.6	+ 4
Bengal	61.7	61.1	+ 0.6	+ 1
Assam and Orissa	57.2	60.6	- 3.4	- 6
United Provinces	42.8	45.1	- 2.3	- 5
Madhya Pradesh	39.1	36.1	+ 3.0	+ 8
North-West Frontier Province	15.4	14.1	+ 1.3	+ 9
Punjab	4.3	4.9	- 0.6	- 12
Hyderabad	7.3	4.7	+ 2.6	+ 55
Coastal Provinces	27.5	18.1	+ 9.4	+ 52
Malabar	38.8	33.8	+ 5.0	+ 15
Central Provinces	49.6	33.8	+ 15.8	+ 47
Andhra Pradesh	41.1	40.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Chhota Nagpur	28.1	29.2	- 1.1	- 4
Assam	8.8	15.5	- 6.7	- 43
North-East Frontier	11.1	10.0	+ 1.1	+ 11
India	42.9	39.5	+ 3.4	+ 9



The Famine of 1893-1900.

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000. In the Central

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological

conditions and the state of the crops: programmes of suitable relief works are kept up-to-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked

The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up

Famine Protection.

the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit. Finally, there is the

Secretary & Treasurer of the Trust. The whole conditions to meet which the Trust

Hydro-Electric Development.

Tada is expected to be one of the largest commercial projects.

Company, Ltd	Started in 1915
The Andhra Valley Electric Power Sup- ply Company Ltd	" " 1922
The Tata Power Com- pany Ltd	" " 1927.

These Hydro Electric schemes have a com-
bined capacity of 246,000 H.P. and
produce electrical energy for the City of Bombay,
its suburbs Thane, Kalyan and Greater

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhor Ghats. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely, Lonavla, Walvan and Shiravda, from

which advantages Bombay has a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

Mysore Hydro Electric Works.

It is to be stated that the principal object of this scheme was the creation of an electric supply

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with the growth in the State. The Government have made a most successful attempt to supply electricity to the most

and the most important cities while a Hydro

The Tata Hydro Electric Power Co., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the Tata Power Company operating as a single management supply the whole electrical energy required by the Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd.

power. Another interesting project is the hydro-electric grid scheme in the United Provinces which will carry electric power to a large number of places. On financial considerations it has now been indefinitely shelved.

INTEREST TABLE.

From 5 to 12 per cent, on Rupees 100

Calculated for 1 Year, 1 Month (Calendar), 1 Week, and 1 Day (365 Days to a Year), the Decimal Fraction of a Pice for the Day being shown for the Day

Per cent,	1 Day	1 Week.	1 Month	1 Year.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5	0 0 2 630	0 1 6	0 6 8	5 0 0
6	0 0 3 156	0 1 10	0 8 0	6 0 0
7	0 0 3 682	0 2 1	0 9 4	7 0 0
8	0 0 4 208	0 2 5	0 10 8	8 0 0
9	0 0 4 734	0 2 9	0 12 0	9 0 0
10	0 0 5 260	0 3 0	0 13 4	10 0
11	0 0 5 786	0 3 4	0 14 8	11 0
12	0 0 6 312	0 3 8	1 0 0	12

Local Self-Government.

villages are built up the larger administrative
titles—tahsils, sub-divisions, and districts | **Village Autonomy.**—The Indian villages

and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

This is, however, still mainly a question of future opportunities and arrangements."

limits. Of these municipalities, roughly 710 have a population of less than 50,000 persons and the remainder a population of 50,000 and over.

Municipalities—The Presidency towns had some form of municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute, from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt

some programme of expenditure and so on.

Provincial Progress—There was passed in

District and Local Boards

The following table gives the membership, Income and Expenditure of District and Local Boards in the same financial year,—

Province.	No. of Boards.	No. of Members		Income (excluding Balances).						Expenditure.			
		Ex-officio and Nominated.	Elect.	Provincial Rates	Civil Works	Other Sources	Total	Incl. deuce per Head.	Education	Civil Works	Sanitation, Hospital, etc.	Debt and Miscellaneous.	Total.
Madras	(a) 610	6,520	2,069	1,18,43,618	1,48,65,645	3,28,16,767	6,95,24,930	3	51,20,90,489	2,00,28,844	87,31,763	1,88,87,373	6,07,47,449
Bombay	249	3,320	995	50,42,234	27,22,918	1,55,00,044	2,32,71,226	3	61,24,43,777	43,87,945	13,35,552	47,51,397	2,35,16,561
Bengal	100	1,303	765	76,05,855	16,24,238	55,67,842	1,47,98,115	4	37,69,581	50,96,442	34,49,035	25,33,236	1,48,48,354
United Provinces	48	2,407	95	77,00,514	14,75,385	1,01,90,850	1,93,72,249	6	81,14,09,468	35,82,893	48,45,708	2,95,927	1,09,93,993
Punjab	29	832	347	63,45,048	18,46,000	1,29,04,507	2,10,99,456	0	1,11,50,252	14,31,223	27,43,473	61,21,774	2,14,55,722
Mhar and Orissa	66	887	311	71,08,854	9,52,498	55,90,690	1,36,52,048	7	48,00,449	45,89,942	23,75,174	23,44,600	1,41,10,264
C. P. & Berar.	108	1,404	495	25,18,533	3,48,107	53,96,698	82,63,338	6	31,44,413	9,54,422	5,10,061	36,13,600	82,22,505
Assam	19	360	104	11,06,780	9,78,553	15,18,974	36,04,337	7	12,91,834	12,38,600	6,18,676	5,43,935	37,93,045
N. W. Frontier Province	5	221	221	2,44,992	2,06,478	10,50,042	15,01,512	2	10,27,276	1,64,977	1,34,147	1,81,350	16,07,750
Ajmer-Merwara	1	16	27	31,323	1,83,399	64,535	2,29,263	0	55,660	47,122	32,070	1,01,211	2,37,072
Coorg	1	13	7	57,669	44,800	43,675	1,45,650	14	67,708	31,261	29,421	30,686	1,59,076
Delhi	1	12	8	49,835	19,014	1,76,428	2,45,295	1	1,30,837	41,491	84,920	42,705	2,49,953
18	1,246	16,083	5,444	4,96,61,380	2,52,17,397	9,03,26,150	16,57,04,942	10	56,15,59,731	4,81,95,022	1,96,99,049	3,94,47,662	18,88,41,735

1) Includes 453 Union Panchayats with 4,043 elected and 1,071 ex-officio and nominated members.

Local Government Statistics.

Municipalities—With this general introduction we can now turn to the statistical results of the working of Local Self-Government. The following table gives information as to the constitution of municipal committees, taxation, &c., in the chief provinces in 1930-31.

Provinces.	Population within Municipal Limits.	Number of Municipalities.	Number of Members of Committees.	Classification of Members		Income.	Incidence per Head of Population.			
				Official.	Non-official.		Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Total Income (excluding Extraordinary and Debt.)	Expenditure.
Presidency Towns.										
Calcutta	1,077,264	1	00	1	89	4,61,73,418	16 9 3	19 14 5	4,25,16,073	
Bombay City	1,163,353	1	108	4	104	16,63,24,530	23 14 4	27 10 0	18,60,91,737	
Madras City	847,228	1	49	1	48	1,07,93,586	6 15 11	10 16 8	93,24,378	
Rangoon	398,971	1	34	4	30	1,33,42,508	19 0 3	26 2 4	1,31,55,443	
District Municipalities										
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	2,113,937	117	1,681	120	1,561	94,90,881	2 3 0	4 0 4	98,75,503	
Bihar and Orissa	1,337,315	61	1,031	117	914	52,32,082	2 3 8	5 16 3	44,69,171	
Assam	214,650	25	253	7	278	13,16,719	3 8 2	6 6 12	13,65,237	
Bombay (excluding Bombay City)	3,045,994	134	3,031	199	2,832	3,36,02,690	5 4 4	7 6 0	3,89,92,367	
Madras (excluding Madras City)	2,725,190	81	1,633	6	1,633	2,60,31,278	2 7 5	5 12 4	2,18,01,802	
United Provinces ..	2,917,160	25	1,442	13	1,429	1,69,52,904	3 13 2	5 7 11	1,68,73,932	
Punjab	2,476,946	107	1,258	103	1,153	1,56,89,870	3 1 1	6 7 0	1,40,15,620	
N. W. F. Provinces ..	248,101	7	135	38	97	16,41,347	3 14 7	3 11 5	16,34,293	
Central Provinces and Berar	1,361,537	71	1,248	51	1,197	81,64,753	2 5 8	5 0 10	87,15,730	
Burma (excluding Rangoon)	909,109	57	775	92	684	78,28,061	3 10 6	8 1 9	80,83,403	
British Baluchistan ..	21,391	1	58	5	33	7,01,600	14 8 4	19 7 0	7,68,473	
Ajmer-Merwara	153,751	4	60	7	55	6,31,861	2 0 6	3 12 3	6,24,884	
Coorg	13,816	5	61	19	42	18,01,0	2 1 9	3 8 0	51,212	
Delhi	247,935	1	37	3	34	29,92,435	5 9 9	11 16 10	38,60,257	
Bangalore	131,123	1	28	8	20	10,57,371	4 6 8	7 4 6	10,58,354	
Total 1930-31 ..	21,230,470	781	12,776	797	11,979	36,59,70,350	6 15 7	8 4 0	36,24,69,376	

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instituted by Mr. A. J. Thompson, A.R.S.A., appointed by the Government of India.

working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes.

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary huts have been done away with and several

The following constituted the Board of Trustees:

Thompson, elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Sir Hari Banerjee Paul, Kt., elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Usad Dewla, Sir Badriddin Goenka, Mr. S. N. Ray, Sir Behadur Dr. Haridhan Dutt, Some progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones. This Scheme is known as Maydapat, Scheme No. XXVII.

houses were built, and situated in
sold as this scheme never became
with the class of tenants for whom
originally intended. Owing to this the
the Board further decided to throw
tenants of all classes 18 out
35 semi-detached houses this
however produced no effect.

Owing to want of suitable
dwellings in Kerbala Tank
had been sold by private sale
31st March 1927.

Bow Street Re-housing
Blocks of buildings containing
rooms and three roomed sub-
structed to re-house Anglo
by the operations of the Tr

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (*Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon and Chittagong*) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers, but their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Rangoon consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1932-33 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the six principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table:—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	2,46,36,681	2,03,65,301	24,81,33,001
Bombay	2,49,70,859	2,65,52,541	21,72,50,504
Madras	29,86,394	32,12,510	1,59,18,950
Karachi	62,43,147	62,77,454	4,28,59,000
Rangoon	68,82,555	70,76,097	5,66,10,825
Chittagong	6,50,425	6,94,822	* 26,98,857

* Includes the first instalment of Rs 15 lakhs, the second instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs, the third instalment of Rs 2 lakhs, and the fourth instalment of Rs 3 lakhs, of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from Government.

CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows:—

Mr. T. H. Elderton, *Chairman*

Mr. W. A. Burns, *Deputy Chairman and Traffic Manager.*

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—
Mr G. R. Campbell; Mr. A. L. B. Tucker,
Mr M. A. Hughes; Mr K. J. Nicolson,
Mr. S. D. Gladstone; Mr. J. Reid Kay

Elected by the Calcutta Trades' Association.—
Mr. C. H. Pratt.

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce—*Rai Bahadur A. C. Banerjee,*
C.I.E.; *Mr. Nalinin Ranjan Sarkar.*

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.—
Mr. D. P. Khaitan.

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce.—
Mr. Kaseem A. Mohammad,

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta—*Mr Rajendra Narayan Banerjee*

Nominated by Government—*Captain I. W. R. T. Turbett, O.B.E., R.N., Mr. A. V. Venables, M.C. & D., M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), Rai Bahadur B. R. Singh; Mr V. E. D. Jarnad, Mr W. J. Ward.*

The principal officers of the Trust are—
Secretary—*Mr C W T Hook*

Traffic Manager.—*Mr W A Burns.*

Chief Accountant—*Mr J Dand, C.A.*

Chief Engineer.—*Mr. J. R. Rowley, A.E.C., M Inst C.E.*

Deputy Conservator—*Commander C. V. L. Norcock, O.B.E., R.N.*

Medical Officer.—*Lt-Col. F. J. Anderson, M.C., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.*

Consulting Engineer and London Agent—
Mr. J. Angus, M. Inst. C.E.

KARACHI.

TRUSTEES

Chairman—Colonel D. S. Johnston, CIE
(*Vice-Chairman*—Lala Jagannath Balaran
Randon, B.Sc. elected by the Board),
elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants'
Association.

APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Collector of Customs—F. Buckney, B.A.
A. K. Homan (Divisional Superintendent,
North Western Railway)
Major J. C. Gain, MC (D.A.A. & QMG,
Sind Independent Brigade Area)
Mr Ayub Khan, Bar at Law

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

W. D. Young, (Couper & Young)
J. W. Anderson, (Grahams Trading Co.,
Forbes (India), Ltd.)
G. H. Raschen, (Forbes, Forbes Campbell &
Co., Ltd.), H. S. Bigg-Wither, OBE,
(Promak Shell Co. Steamers & Tugs)

Principal Officers of the Port Trust—
Chief Engineer—W. P. Shepherd-Barron,
M.C.M., Inst CE
Deputy Chief Engineer—H. A. L. French,
M Inst, OBE
Chief Accountant—B. A. Inglet, B.A., C.A.
Traffic Manager—A. A. L. Flynn, V.D.,
C.M.S.

SHIPPING.

Number of vessels which entered the Port
during the year 1933-34 exclusive of vessels
put back and fishing boats was 3119 with a

CORPORATION

Thamdas Wadhwal, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at
Law.

The total volume of imports and exports
was 1,017,000 tons against 1,600,000 tons
in the previous year.

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of
the Port of Madras:—

Officials—G. G. Armstrong, OBE, MC,
V.D., M. Inst. T., (Chairman and Traffic
Manager), G. N. Bower, B.A.,
(Collector of Customs), Commander C. R.
Blunt, R.N., (Presidency Port Officer).

Non-Officials—(1) Nominated by Government
H. N. Colam, Sir Percy Bothera, Kt.,
OBE, M.Inst.C.E., I.M.I.E

Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras—
W. N. Browning, G. A. Bambridge,
G. H. Hodgson & Birley, M.L.C.

*Representing Southern India Chamber of
Commerce, Madras*—M. R. Ry. M. Ct. M.

Assistant Mechanical Engineer—S. W.
White, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.N.I.A.

1st Engineer and Dredging Master—F. G.
Cooper.

Assistant Engineers—M. R. Ry. V. Dayananda
Kamath Avergal, B.A., B.E., M. R. Ry. S.
Nagabushanam Aiyer Avergal, B.A., M.E.,
A.I.E.E.

Assistant Engineer (Electrical)—M. R. Ry. K.
Subramania Aiyer Avergal, M.E., A.I.E.E.

Harbour Master—A. Mackenzie

Assistant Harbour Masters—Mr S. Prytherch,
Mr L. J. Lewis, Mr L. J. Whitlock

Assistant Traffic Manager—M. R. Ry. M. S.
Venkataraman Avergal, B.A., L. A.
Abraham, B.A., F.C.I.

Deputy Chief Accountant—M. R. Ry. R.
Rangaswami Aiyer Avergal, B.A.

Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering)—M.
R. Ry. V. Mathaswami Aiyer Avergal, B.A.

Office Manager—M. R. Ry. G. M. Ganapathi
Aiyer Avergal

The receipts of the Trust during 1933-34
on Revenue Account from all sources were

Deputy Traffic Manager—J
leave preparatory to ret
Chief Accountant—M. R. Ry.
Pal Avergal, M.A.
Mechanical and Electrical
E. G. Bowers, M.C., M.I.E.

Asstt. Engineers, P. E. Vazifdar, L.C.E., F. M. Sarveyor, B.Sc. (Class), A.M.I.C.E., L. L. Everatt, A.M.I.C.E., H. N. Barla, L.C.E., Chief Draftsman, L. B. Andrew, M.L. Strutt, & Personal Asst. to the Chief Engineer, T. H. Hawkins, Mechanical Superintendent, R. B. McGregor, A.M.I.E.E., Asstt. Mechanical Superintendents, D. C. Sharpe, A.M.I.E.E., S. J. Watt, M.L.E.E., D. V. Kohli, B.Sc., and A. C. Strelley M.I. Mar. E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.L.E. Chief Foreman, B. Shaw.

DOCKS DEPARTMENT

Manager, C. N. Rich, B.A.; **Deputy Managers,** F. A. Borlasow, W. G. H. Templeton and F. Seymour Williams, B.Sc.; **Deputy Manager (Office),** P. A. Davies; **Asstt. Managers, 1st and 2nd Grade,** E. C. Jolley, A. Matto, L. E. Walsh, F. J. Warder, E. J. Hall, D. L. Lynn, C. O. A. Martinez, P. B. Fenner, Nanabhoj Framji, Ardeshir "Nanabhoj" A. R. Jaywant, Cash Sur. **Cashier,** Robert Fernandes

RAILWAY DEP.

Manager, D. G. M. M. **Deputy Managers,** A. F. Gaydon, Asstt. Manager, S. Boyce and M. E. A. Kitch. **Supdt.,** W. H. Brady; **Offs.,** Haghunathan.

PORT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Conservator, Captain A. G. Kinch, B.Sc., R.M. (Retd.), **Dock Masters** Alexandria Dock, J. L. Williams and C. B. M. Thomas, **Dock Masters, Prince's & Victoria Dock,** C. T. Wilson and G. England, **Port Department Inspector and Supdt. of Police, Harbour Patrol,** W. P. Migg; **Office Supdt.,** Moses Samuel.

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT

Harbour Master, L. G. Worthington; **Master Pilots,** J. B. Nicholson and R. C. Vint,

Pilots, A. M. Thomson, H. W. L. T. Davies, H. H. Church, W. L. Brown, W. L. Friend, R. H. Friedlander, W. Sutherland, H. Lloyd Jones, J. Cook, G. I. Firth, H. T. Elliott, T. B. G. Wardland, J. S. Hawkes and C. J. R. Williams.

LAND AND BUNDLES DEPARTMENT.

Manager, F. H. Taylor, F.S.I., M.R.S.I. **Deputy Manager,** D. C. Durant, **Personal Asstt.,** R. G. Deshmukh, B.A., M.A., **Office Supdt.,** D. A. Pereira; **Asstt. Managers** W. H. Cummings, C. P. Watson and W. O'Brien; **Chief Inspector,** G. C. Eattenberg.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

Controller of Stores, H. E. Lees; **1st Assistant,** W. J. Wilson, **2nd Assistant,** B. F. Davidson, **Statistical Supdt.,** H. L. Barrett.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Medical Officer, Dr. F. D. Bana, M.B., M.A.C.S.; **Medical Officers, (North District),** Dr. A. D. Karbhariwalla, M.B., B.S., **Superintendent, Antop Village,** Dr. M. Vijayakar M.B., B.S.

The revenue of the Trust in 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 2,45,35,698 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,45,34,226. The result of the year's working was a deficit of Rs. 9,873 under General Account which has been met from the Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs. 92,351 under Pilotage Account, which has been transferred to the Vessel's Rep. Fund. The balance of the Revenue Fund at the close of the year to Rs. 55,30,346. The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,10,00,000.

The trade of the Port of Bombay during the last official year aggregated Rs. 178 crores in value.

The number of steam and vessels which during recent years have the docks or been berthed at the walls and paid dues, excluding those have unloaded and loaded in the stream—

Year.	Number	Tonnage net.
1911 to 1916 (average)	1,868	3,437,144
1916 to 1921	2,086	4,753,500
1921 to 1926	1,902	4,371,311
1926 to 1931	1,954	4,742,500
1931-32	1,866	4,553,000
1932-33	1,836	4,691,000
1933-34	1,913	5,099,511

The two dry docks were occupied the year 1933-34 by 143 vessels, the amounting to 554,468 an excess of 67,433 t over the previous year.

KARACHI.

TRUSTEES.

Chairman—Colonel D S Johnston CIE
Vice-Chairman—Lala Jagannath Balaram
 Bandon B.Sc. elected by the Board,
 elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants'
 Association.

APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT

Collector of Customs—F Buckney, B.A.
K. Homan (Divisional Superintendent,
 North Western Railway)
Major J. C. Gairn, MC (D.A. & Q.M.G.,
 Sind Independent Brigade Area).
Mr Ayub Khan, Bar at Law

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

T. D. Young, (Couper & Young)
**J. W. Anderson, (Grahams Trading Co.,
 Forbes (India), Ltd.**
L. H. Raichen, (Rancher & Co., Ltd.)
Co. Ltd.), H
(Burmah-Shell
Co of India, Ltd

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

Jellaram Shewram (Shewram Rewchand)
ELECTED BY THE BUYERS & SHIPPERS' CHAMBER
Shardas N Malik, (H. B. Jesharam Thakur
das); Mohamedali A. K. Alavi, (Yusufali
Alibhoy Karim) and Co)

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Khandas Wadhmal, M.A. (Oxon), Bar at
Law.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of
 Port of Madras.—

Officials—G. G. Armstrong, OBE, MC,
 V.D., M. Inst. T., (Chairman and Traffic
 Manager), G. N. Bower, B.A.,
 (Collector of Customs), Commander C. B.
 Pinet D.S.O.

G. H. Hodgson & Birley, M.L.C.
Representing Southern India Chamber of
Commerce, Madras—M. R. Ry. M. C. M.

Principal Officers of the Port Trust.—

Chief Engineer—W. P. Shepherd Barton,
 M.C.E., Inst. C.E.

Deputy Chief Engineer—H. A. L. French,
 M. Inst. C.E.

Chief Accountant—B. A. Inglet, B.A., C.A.

Traffic Manager—A. A. L. Flynn, V.D.,
 C.M.E.

Deputy Conservator—J. A. Scarr, M.B.E.

Chief Storekeeper—R. A. Donde.

Secretary—L. J. Mascarenhas

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the
Port of Karachi for the year 1933-34.

Revenue Receipts Rs 61,94,000 Special
Receipts Rs 63,000 Revenue Expenditure
65,71,000 Deficit Rs 3,14,000 Reserve
Fund Rs 59,32,000

SHIPPING

Number of vessels which entered the Port
34 exclusive of vessels

boats was 3,119 with a
against 3,234 with a

1932-33 878 steamers
the Port with a

tonnage of 2,257,250 against 841 and 2,134,689
respectively in the previous year. Of the 878
steamers 683 were of British Nationality.

The imports during the year totalled 724,000
tons against 745,000 tons in the previous year.

The shipments were 893,000 tons in 1933-34
against 914,000 in 1932-33

The total volume of imports and exports
was 1,617,000 tons against 1,659,000 tons
in the previous year

MADRAS.

Assistant Mechanical Engineer—S. W.
 White, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.F.I.A.

1st Engineer and Dredging Master—T. O.
 Cooper

Assistant Engineers—M. R. Ry. V. Daysanada
 Kamath Avergal, B.A., B.E., M. R. Ry. E.

Nagabushanam Aiyer Avergal, B.A., M.E.,
A.I.E.E.

Aiyer Avergal
U. M. Ganapathi

The receipts of the Trust during 1933-34
on Revenue

on Revenue

on Revenue

on Revenue

on Revenue

on Revenue

on Revenue

on Revenue

on Revenue

on Revenue

on Revenue

on Revenue

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Statement of Educational Progress in British India.

		1927-28.	1928-29	1929-30.	1930-31	1931-32.	1932-33.
Area in square miles	..	1,091,333	1,091,335	1,091,359	1,093,422	1,094,152	1,094,094
Population	{ Male { Female Total Population ..	127,042,063 120,235,483 247,277,546	127,042,463 120,235,483 247,277,946	127,043,304 120,237,804 247,281,108	140,077,750 131,710,632 271,788,382	140,075,258 131,704,893 271,780,151	140,022,643 131,669,261 271,691,904
<i>Recognized Institutions for Males.</i>							
Number of arts colleges	..	217	223	222	224	223	228
Number of high schools*	..	2,497	2,556	2,642	2,724	2,801	2,886
Middle Schools	{ English { Vernacular ..	3,394 3,524 5,134	3,524 3,663 5,486	3,663 3,875 6,766	3,793 3,927 7,720	3,875 4,000 7,875	3,902 4,025 7,927
Number of primary schools	..	188,648	171,336	172,686	172,230	168,335	168,536
<i>Male Scholars in Recognized Institutions</i>							
In arts colleges (a)	..	71,051	73,036	70,383	71,895	78,044	81,310
In high schools *	..	768,078	803,616	843,745	844,307	862,513	870,216
Middle Schools	{ English { Vernacular ..	380,880 656,580 7,031,554	408,087 690,617 7,213,518	422,721 743,235 7,332,676	412,492 772,606 7,381,109	410,459 754,521 7,377,257	400,344 723,271 7,364,468
Percentage of male scholars in Recognized Institutions to male population.	..	7.29	7.49	7.67	6.99	6.96	6.94
<i>Recognized Institutions for Females</i>							
Number of arts colleges ‡	..	19	19	19	20	20	24
Number of high schools*	..	262	278	302	312	324	338
Middle Schools	{ English { Vernacular ..	295 417 28,651	314 429 30,802	318 461 31,403	339 481 32,154	357 490 32,635	380 485 33,170
Number of primary schools ..	..	28,651	30,802	31,403	32,154	32,635	33,170

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.
 ‡ Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type
 (a) Includes scholars in University Departments and the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type.

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33
<i>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions</i>						
In arts colleges (a)	2,099	2,280	2,702	2,744	2,966	3,589
In high schools*	62,776	69,649	79,605	85,879	92,538	99,486
Middle Schools	36,867	40,565	44,184	48,212	51,315	55,038
	29,395	101,509	113,188	122,625	126,143	130,712
In primary schools	1,631,414	1,900,073	1,891,406	1,981,549	2,077,103	2,167,502
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population.	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.72	1.80	1.88
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions.						
Male	9,200,265	9,515,109	9,748,449	9,796,093	9,759,917	9,715,753
Female	1,890,890	2,032,388	2,149,863	2,260,154	2,309,529	2,476,384
Total	11,160,158	11,547,497	11,898,312	12,056,247	12,122,468	12,192,137
Percentage of total scholars to population.	11.775,222	12,165,830	12,516,120	12,689,086	12,740,517	12,833,532
Male	7.70	7.89	8.07	7.36	7.33	7.32
Female	1.66	1.74	1.88	1.80	1.89	1.98
Total	4.76	4.92	5.06	4.67	4.70	4.73
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>						
From provincial revenues	717,633	764,175	793,064	872,833	842,653	893,753
From local funds	285,522	83,234	103,005	126,484	133,783	146,630
From municipal funds	893,155	857,409	898,619	938,097	1,016,436	1,040,333
Total expenditure from public funds	12,66,92	13,18,10	13,25,38	13,60,97	12,46,01	11,35,50
From fees	2,52,71	2,59,25	2,75,00	2,84,17	2,80,01	2,64,68
From other sources	1,26,17	1,31,89	1,49,56	1,64,12	1,58,17	1,52,98
	16,45,80	17,12,24	17,60,03	17,99,26	16,84,19	15,42,56
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	5,44,72	5,78,18	6,04,61	6,14,59	6,22,70	6,23,60
	3,92,26	4,16,06	3,88,17	4,17,76	4,11,68	4,06,60
	23,82,58	27,07,42	27,42,52	28,31,61	27,18,57	25,78,76

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.
(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type).

N.B.—In the educational tables of most provinces the new census figures of 1931 have been used; hence the percentages for 1931 are not strictly comparable with those for 1930.

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy The present Educational Commissioner is Universities Act of 1904 was two important resolutions of the of India on Indian Educational 1904 and the other in 1913 of 1904 was comprehensive in reviewed the state of educa-

comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants, mainly for University, technical, and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated *inter alia* the

tion of the administrative machinery which will admit of fuller representation of local interests, and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted bodies.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions

memorandum the history of the complex which has been the result of the growth of the educational system in India.

Statistical Progress

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS.

Year.	In Recognised Institutions.			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised).		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
1916-17	6,050,840	1,156,463	7,207,303	6,621,527	1,230,419	7,851,946
1921-22	6,401,434	1,340,842	7,742,275	6,662,979	1,418,423	8,081,402
1926-27	8,777,739	1,751,611	10,529,350	9,315,140	1,842,356	11,157,496
1927-28	9,260,266	1,899,820	11,160,166	9,778,737	1,995,445	11,774,182
1928-29	9,615,109	2,032,583	11,547,497	10,028,088	2,137,753	12,165,841
1929-30	9,744,749	2,149,853	11,894,602	10,256,914	2,258,212	12,515,126
1930-31	9,796,653	2,260,184	12,056,837	10,318,493	2,375,693	12,694,186
1931-32	9,752,937	2,309,529	12,122,466	10,273,888	2,402,649	12,706,537
1932-33	9,715,753	2,476,384	12,192,137	10,247,062	2,606,470	12,853,532

(b) EXPENDITURE.

Year.						Total expenditure on education in British India.	
						Public Funds.	Total.
						Rs.	Rs.
1916-17 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,14,80,471	11,28,83,068
1921-22 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	11,49,61,173	16,37,52,999
1926-27 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,59,23,969	24,53,47,572
1927-28 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	16,46,80,915	25,82,78,819
1928-29 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	17,12,21,514	27,07,32,261
1929-30 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	17,50,93,644	27,42,82,015
1930-31 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	17,99,26,243	28,31,61,446
1931-32 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	18,81,12,016	27,18,56,622
1932-33 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,37,56,210	23,78,76,868

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table —

Types of Institutions.	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars	
	1932	1933	1932.	1933.
<i>Recognised Institutions</i>				
Universities	16	16	9,091	10,041
Arts Colleges	243	252	72,354	75,329
Professional Colleges .	74	72	18,048	18,391
High Schools	3,125	3,224	955,051	978,702
Middle Schools	10,616	10,537	1,342,466	1,318,365
Primary Schools	201,470	199,706	9,454,360	9,531,970
Special Schools	7,260	6,750	271,094	259,339
Total of Recognised Institutions	222,804	220,566	12,123,466	12,192,137
Unrecognised Institutions	34,988	34,781	644,071	661,395
Grand total of all Institutions	257,792	255,347	12,766,537	12,853,532

Primary Education — The primary schools of bodily infirmity Walking distance to a

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and of students attending them:—

Type of Institution.	1932		1933	
	Institutions.	Students	Institutions	Students.
I Colleges—				
Training	22	1,462	22	1,590
Law	12	7,151	12	7,232
Medical	11	4,075	11	4,440
Engineering	7	2,171	7	2,142
Agricultural	8	942	8	872
Commercial	7	1,960	6	2,041
Forest	2	87	2	66
Veterinary	4	489	4	433
Total ..	73	18,237	72	19,862
II Schools—				
Normal and Training ..	634	28,768	592	27,276
Law	2	127	2	113
Medical	31	6,710	32	6,655
Engineering	11	2,062	11	1,920
Technical and Industrial ..	493	26,711	451	25,645
Commercial	135	6,246	132	5,411
Agricultural	13	464	12	453
Forest .. .. .	.....	.....	1	63
Schools of Art	16	2,454	15	2,129
Total ..	1,325	73,531	1,243	69,705
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,398	91,788	1,320	89,567

Universities.

There are now 18 Universities in India, of which two are situated in Indian States. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about these Universities.—

Statistics of Universities—1933

University	Type †	Original Date of Foundation.	Faculties ‡	No of Members of Teaching Staff.		No of Students		No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science in 1932	REMARKS.
				In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges §	In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges §		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Calcutta	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, L, M, Eng	231	1,364	1,391	24,021	2,309	Degrees in Commerce and Education are also awarded.
2. Bombay	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A., Sc., L, M	4	621	102	15,225	1,373	Degrees in Commerce, Education, Agriculture and Engineering are also awarded
3. Madras	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, Ed, L, M, Eng, Ag, Com, O, P A	31	1,260	130	15,374	2,168	Degrees and Diplomas in Oriental Learning and Economics are also awarded
4. Punjab	Affiliating and Teaching	1882	O, A, Sc, M, L, Ag, Com, Eng	98	943	158	18,526	1,409	Faculty of Arts includes Education.
5. Allahabad	Unitary	1887	A, Sc, L, Com	108	.	689	.	424	Reconstituted in 1921.
6. Benares Hindu	Unitary	1916	A, Sc, O, Th, L, M	..	215	.	3,305	291	...
7. Mysore*	Teaching	1916	A, Sc, M, Eng & Teach	.	2192	.	22,834	286	Degrees in Commerce and Education are also awarded.
8. Patna	Affiliating	1917	A, Sc, L, Edn, M, Eng	.	331	..	24,276	285	..

* Situated in an Indian State outside British India

§ In constituent coll.ges.

‡ Faculties — A.—Arts; Ag.—Agriculture; Com.—Commerce; Ed.—Education (Teaching); Eng.—Engineering; F.—Forestry; P A — Fine Arts; L.—Law; M.—Medicine; O.—Oriental Learning; Sc.—Science; Tech.—Technology; Th.—Theology.

§ The term "Affiliated Colleges" here includes all colleges affiliated to, associated or recognised by a University of any type.

Professional and Technical Education — the Departments of Industries. In addition
 A research institute in agriculture was a number of engineering schools, there

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and of students attending them :—

Type of Institution	1932		1933	
	Institutions.	Students	Institutions.	Students
I Colleges—				
Training	22	1,482	22	1,590
Law	12	7,151	12	7,200
Medical	11	4,075	11	4,440
Engineering	7	2,171	7	2,100
Agricultural	8	912	8	870
Commercial	7	1,880	6	2,040
Forest	2	87	2	60
Veterinary	4	489	4	430
Total	73	18,237	72	18,860
II Schools—				
Normal and Training	634	28,768	592	27,270
Law	2	127	2	110
Medical	31	6,719	32	6,650
Engineering	11	2,062	11	1,000
Technical and Industrial	493	26,711	451	25,040
Commercial	135	6,246	132	5,410
Agricultural	13	464	12	490
Forest	1	1	1	60
Schools of Art	16	2,454	15	2,120
Total	1,325	73,531	1,243	69,700
GRAND TOTAL	1,398	91,768	1,320	88,560

Universities.

There are now 15 Universities in India, of which two are situated in Indian States. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about these Universities:—

Statistics of Universities—1933

University.	Type †	Original Date of Foundation	Faculties ‡	No of Members of Teaching Staff		No of Students		No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science in 1932	REMARKS.
				In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges §	In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges §		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Calcutta	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, L, M, Eng	231	1,564	1,391	24,021	2,309	Degrees in Commerce and Education are also awarded.
2. Bombay	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, L, M	4	621	102	15,225	1,373	Degrees in Commerce, Education, Agriculture and Engineering are also awarded.
3. Madras	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, Ed, L, M, Eng, Ag, Com, O, F A	31	1,260	120	15,374	2,168	Degrees and Diplomas in Oriental Learning and Economics are also awarded
4. Punjab	Affiliating and Teaching	1920	O, A, Sc, M, L, Ag, Com, Eng	94	943	158	18,526	1,409	Faculty of Arts includes Education.
5. Allahabad	Unitary	1887	A, Sc, L, Com.	108		689		424	Reconstituted in 1921
6. Benares Hindu	Unitary	1916	A, Sc, O, Th, L, M	..	215		3,205	291	....
7. Mysore*	Teaching	1916	A, Sc, M, Eng & Teach		312		3,834	286	Degrees in Commerce and Education are also awarded.
8. Patna	Affiliating	1917	A, Sc, L, Ldn, M, Eng		331	..	4,276	285	....

* Situated in an Indian State outside British India

§ In constituent colleges.

† An "Affiliating" University is a University which recognises external colleges offering

‡ Faculties: A = Arts, Ag = Agriculture, Com = Commerce; Ed = Education (Teaching); Eng = Engineering; F = Forestry, F A = Fine Arts, L = Law, M = Medicine; O = Oriental Learning; Sc = Science; Tech = Technology; Th = Theology

§ The term "Affiliated Colleges" here includes all colleges affiliated to, associated with or recognised by a University of any type.

Universities in India.

University.	Type.†	Original Date of Founda- tion.	Faculties †	No of Members of Teach- ing Staff.		No of Students		No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science	REMARKS.
				In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges §	In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges §		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Osmania*	Teaching	1918	A, Th., Sc., M, Eng., Ed, L		173		1,346	64	....
10. Aligarh Muslim	Unitary ..	1920	A, Sc, L, Ed, Th.	106	1,184			120	There are Depart- ments of Studies in various subjects instead of Facul- ties.
11. Rangoon	Teaching	1920	A, Sc, M, Eng, F, Ed	211		1,783		125	There are Boards of Studies in various subjects instead of faculties.
12. Lucknow..	Unitary .	1920	A, Sc, M, L, Com	114	13	1,952	60	252	Diplomas in Edu- cation and Oran- tal Languages are also awarded.
13. Dacca .	Unitary	1921	A, Sc., L.	111		1,010		201	Degrees in Com- merce and Educa- tion are also awarded.
14. Delhi .	Teaching	1922	A, Sc, L.	10	108	160	2,053	233	....
15. Nagpur ..	Affiliating and Teach- ing.	1923	A, Sc., L., Ed, AG		139		2,648	249	....
16. Andhra	Affiliating	1926	A, Sc, M., Ed, O	19	272	79	3,222	400	....
17. Coimbatore	Affiliating	1927	A, Sc, Com L, AG		382		3,249	1,414	....
18. Madras	Unitary ..	1929	A, Sc, O..	77		630		95	....

(c) to serve as an authorized channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work;

(d) to assist Indian universities recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries;

(e) to appoint or recommend, salary, a common representative oratives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education;

(f) to act as an appointments board for Indian universities;

(g) to fulfil such other duties as assigned to it from time to time by the Universities.

Each member University has to make an annual contribution towards the expenses of the Board.

The meetings of the Board are held annually. The Board consists of one representative from each member University.

Arts colleges, medical colleges, and the like admit students of both sexes, and a few girls attend them. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women is the only one of its kind in India.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1932-33:—

	No of Institutions.		No of Scholars.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933.
Recognized Institutions—				
Arts Colleges	20	24	1,337	1,640
Professional Colleges	8	8	283	307
High Schools	324	338	81,243	88,152
Middle Schools	844	845	122,618	129,783
Primary Schools	32,826	33,170	1,298,414	1,349,810
Special Schools	390	391	15,876	16,556
Unrecognized Institutions	4,241	3,988	92,174	93,796
Total	39,453	38,754	1,611,949	1,678,044

Education in the Army.—The Army in India undertakes the responsibility of the education of the sons and relatives of the Chiefs and Princes of India in point of buildings, staffs and organization.

(ii) The State to the service (B)

(iii) The

The P.
Military (

Chiefs' Colleges.—For the education of the sons and relatives of the Chiefs and Princes of India, whose families rule over one-third of the Indian continent, five Chiefs' Colleges are maintained, viz:—

- (i) Mayo College, Ajmer, for Rajputana Chiefs;
 (ii) Daul College, Indore, for Central India Chiefs;
 (iii) Aitchison College, Lahore, for Punjab Chiefs;
 (iv) Rajkumar College, Rajkote, for Kathiawar Chiefs; and
 (v) Rajkumar College, Raipur, for Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa Chiefs.

In Europe—

Austria	..	..	5
France	..	..	22
German	22
Switzerland	3
Italy	3
Total	115

In United States of America

Total	152
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(1) Number of Institutions, 1932-33.

provinces in British India, and will be of general interest.

Province.	NO. OF RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS		NO. OF UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS		TOTAL NO. OF INSTITUTIONS.		
	1932	1933	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	1932	1933	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
Madras	53,547	51,075	-2,472	1,590	55,127	52,483	-2,644
Bombay	15,962	15,757	-205	1,247	17,203	16,871	-338
Bengal	67,406	68,773	+1,367	1,630	69,036	70,327	+1,291
United Provinces ..	23,520	22,941	-579	2,323	25,845	25,359	-486
Punjab	12,000	11,073	-927	6,472	18,472	17,909	-563
Burma	7,303	7,356	+53	18,194	25,497	25,561	+64
Bihar and Orissa	29,036	29,952	+916	1,178	31,214	31,396	+182
Central Provinces and Berar	5,335	5,328	-7	257	5,592	5,616	+24
Assam	6,594	6,586	-8	600	7,194	7,205	+11
North-West Frontier Province ..	987	992	+5	179	1,166	1,154	-12
British India ..	222,810	220,566	-2,244	34,988	257,798	255,347	-2,451

des figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(iii) Distribution of Scholars in Recognized Institutions, 1933.

NO OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

Province.	In Universities	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools	TOTAL.
Madras ..	631	11,902	2,558	157,943	20,513	2,249,018	23,089	2,472,854
Bombay ..	102	9,698	5,113	63,814	25,087	907,443	14,857	1,104,228
Bengal ..	1,319	29,849	5,010	209,309	161,089	1,724,395	119,103	2,302,752
United Provinces ..	5,034	8,036	4,034	80,817	97,006	1,138,474	21,520	1,350,424
Punjab ..	31	13,443	2,038	127,002	481,857	378,951	10,186	1,020,468
Burma ..	1,045	139	18	53,730	127,459	252,742	10,200	461,442
Lithar & Orissa ..	.	3,520	914	50,104	81,523	827,102	18,077	951,906
Central Provinces and Berar ..	.	2,039	578	8,263	99,094	303,544	2,503	410,411
Assam ..	.	1,521	53	20,933	44,348	240,110	4,795	320,779
North-west Frontier Province ..	.	541	23	12,916	25,596	31,291	166	73,523
BRITISH INDIA *	10,041	73,689	18,034	892,580	1,188,582	8,182,161	242,783	10,707,910

* Includes figures for Minor Provinces and Administration (centrally administered areas).

NO OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.

Province.	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools	TOTAL.
Madras ..	512	70	17,151	6,074	381,762	5,574	391,743
Bombay ..	.	.	15,068	3,19	172,712	2,405	193,984
Bengal ..	508	53	18,285	8,832	966,745	2,162	494,635
United Provinces ..	245	10	7,118	37,114	63,700	729	113,816
Punjab ..	324	26	12,163	30,769	98,82	2,798	58,422
Burma ..	.	.	8,594	36,039	873	505	72,584
Lithar and Orissa ..	7	.	1,313	5,522	64,069	873	40,666
Central Provinces and Berar ..	.	11	888	6,983	32,468	818	31,777
Assam ..	.	.	2,172	6,114	23,379	112	13,436
North-west Frontier Province ..	.	.	382	5,454	7,649	61	1,684,227
BRITISH INDIA *	1,610	307	86,122	129,783	1,340,819	16,556	1,684,227

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

Expenditure on Education.

(iv) Expenditure on Education, 1932-33.

Province	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE				AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER SCHOLAR.					
	1932.	1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Government Funds.		Local Funds, (a)	Fees	Other Sources	Government Funds	Local Funds (a)	Fees	Other Sources
				Rs.	%							
Madras	5,07,61,851	5,31,53,078	-36,02,873	45.08	14.12	17.88	20.22	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	4,00,40,519	3,81,71,816	-18,68,703	44.4	18.9	22.2	14.5	8 9 0	2 9 11	3 5 1	4 1	7 18 9 7
Bengal	4,22,97,036	4,17,51,651	-5,25,485	32.4	7.8	43.8	16.0	13 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	4 0	0 29 0 0
United Provinces	3,90,21,112	3,71,20,587	-18,00,525	53.7	13.0	18.7	14.6	4 12 10	1 3 2	6 8 0	2 6	5 14 11 5
Punjab	3,04,31,142	3,00,56,420	-7,74,723	51.40	12.80	25.77	10.03	11 14 9	2 15 0	5 15 7	2 5	3 23 3 1
Burma	2,11,11,085	1,69,93,291	-41,17,904	38.00	25.16	20.03	13.82	12 4 10	9 1 9	6 7 8	4 7	7 32 5 10
Pihar and Orissa	1,73,01,805	1,67,08,763	-6 43 012	30.06	29.45	21.15	15.44	4 14 6	4 10 8	3 13 3	2 7	2 15 13 7
Central Provinces and Berar ..	1,07,79,760	97,02,220	-5 87,540	43.13	28.19	19.05	9.63	0 3 10	6 0 7	4 1	3 2 1	1 21 0 9
Assam ..	50 10,284	48,06,409	-1,13,884	57 0 "	13.0	18.0	12.0	7 14 5	1 12 10	2 8 0	1 0	7 13 12 10
North West Frontier Province	27,21,862	27,29,092	-2,780	68.9	10.2	10.7	10.2	23 5 11	3 7 2	3 9 11	3 7	1 33 14 1
TOTAL—BRITISH INDIA.	27,18,56,622	25,78,75,809	-1,39,80,764	46.0	15.8	21.4	15.8	9 5 0	3 5 5	5 2 8	3 5	4 21 2 5

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces.
(a) Includes both District Board and Municipalities (centrally administered areas).

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves.

non military, non political and non sectarian. Its attitude towards religion is to encourage every boy to follow the faith he professes.

law referred to lays down—

- 1 That a Scout's honour is to be trusted,
- 2 That he is loyal to God, King and country, his parents, teachers, employers, his comrades, his country and those under him,
- 3 That he is to be useful and to help others,
- 4 That he is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs;
- 5 That he is courteous,
- 6 That he is a friend to animals,
- 7 That he obeys orders,

8 That he smiles and whistles under all difficulties,

9 That he is thrifty,

10 That he is clean in thought, word, and deed

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Patron—H R H The Prince of Wales, K G

Chief Scout for India—His Excellency The

Chief Commissioner

E C Micklethwait, Esq., C.S.I., C.M.G.

Deputy Chief Commissioner—Rai Sahib Dutta

General Secretary for India—N N Bhose Esq., B.A. (Cantab), Bar at Law, D.C.C.

Travelling Secretary for India—G T J. Thaddaeus, Esq., B.A., D.C.C. (N & R), Ak L (for India)

General Council for India—

Ex-officio—The Chief Commissioner for India.

The Provincial Commissioners

The Presidents of Provincial Councils

Electoral—(Not completed)

Nominated—(Not completed)

The Boy Scouts Association (India and Burma)

No.	NAME	No. of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		"Open."	"Controlled"	Total.	Troop	Pack	Crew	G. S. M.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.
1	Ajmer-Merwara ..		35	35	31	6	0	2	29		
2	Assam ..	1	92	93	79	47	2	4	84	36	2
3	Baluchistan ..		14	14	13	1		4	10	11	8
4	Bangalore ..	2	22	24	16	16	1	2	21	18	1
5	Bengal ..	46	403	449	297	151	31	17	376	171	30
6	Bihar & Orissa ..	4	259	257	234	132	12	117	255	104	8
7	Bombay ..	45	1,472	1,517	1,116	512	63	167	1,525	623	63
8	Central India ..	3	12	15	9	13	2	10	13	19	2
9	Central Provinces ..	91	1,093	1,180	127	673	50	36	817	810	54
10	Delhi ..	1	54	55	40	20	3	6	56	29	4
11	Hyderabad British Administered Areas ..	3	49	52	23	29		2	26	35	1
12	Madras ..	20	473	493	320	283	57	5	587	302	72
13	N. W. F. P. ..	8	87	95	78	39	16	40	92	45	17
14	Punjab ..	13	1,497	1,510	1,356	410	69	68	1,449	425	33
15	United Provinces ..	34	554	546	471	151	65	26	399	163	66
16	Western India States ..	3	37	40	44	8	7	6	49	1	1
17	Baghat State ..		5	5	2	2	1	1	2	4	1
18	Barwan State ..		3	3	2	1			2	1	
19	Bharatpur State ..		13	15	15	13	7	1	24	20	6
20	Bhopal State ..		2	12	12			5	90		
21	Bilawal State ..		1	1	1	1		1			
22	Charkhari State ..		4	4	3	1			1		
23	Chattarpur State ..		4	4	25	1		4	25	1	
24	Chhota State ..	6	54	60	54	27	14	11	64	28	13
25	Datta State ..		6	6	5	2		1	4		
26	Dhar State ..	2	37	39	39				35		
27	Dhankanal State ..	51	78	129	78	89	3	13	52	47	4
28	Jaipur State ..	1	75	76	73	24	8	23	83	20	9
29	Jamun & Kashmir State ..	1	74	75	66	76	3	7	87	88	7
30	Jath State ..		1	1	4	1		1	5		
31	Jhabua State ..		1	1	1			1			
32	Ahlichpur State ..		1	1	1				1		
33	Kolhapur State ..	5	60	64	53	8	3	7	82	5	3
34	Kural State ..		1	1	1				2		
35	Mawar State ..		105	105	60	40	5		18	45	6
36	Mysore State ..	27	342	375	258	231	60	116	295	224	54
37	Nagod State ..		3	3	3				2		
38	Narsingh State ..		1	1	1			2			
39	Nawanagar State ..	4	23	27	22	2			25	1	1
40	Orchha State ..		7	7	7	1		7	7	1	1
41	Patla State ..	19	25	44	61	17		2	33	6	
42	Poduktottal State ..	1	17	18	14	13	1		13	17	2
43	Rajputh State ..		1	1	2	1					
44	Rampur State ..		1	1	1	1		1	2		
45	Rathum State ..		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
46	Sallana State ..		1	1	2	1		1	1	1	1
47	Sengli State ..		18	18	15	3	2		18	5	2
48	Tonk State ..		1	1	4	1		1	1	1	
49	Travancore State ..	7	70	77	70	13	13	23	137	46	17
GRAND TOTAL ..		393	7,203	7,603	5,811	3,090	513	1,331	7,040	3,254	472

Branch), General Headquarters—Census 1934.

Total Scouters.	Number of.					Total Scouts, Cubs & Rovers.	No. of.		1934 Grand Total all ranks.	No. of Bouts.
	Scouts.	Sea Scouts	Cubs.	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts.		Comms- sioners	Local Associa- tion Officers		
62	630	..	121	319	..	890	4		956	
126	1,932	..	929	48	..	2,966	4	157	3,253	
33	327	..	248	99	..	674	3	5	715	
42	412	..	391	47	..	800	7	10	918	
594	7,382	..	3,366	499	..	11,247	30	138	12,009	
444	6,171	..	2,427	310	..	8,908	31	214	9,637	
12,273	23,111	33	10,896	1,214	48	40,307	7	324	42,916	
44	245	..	314	31	..	590	5	22	661	
1,697	16,937	..	14,370	1,240	..	32,547	48	428	34,718	
94	875	..	461	27	..	1,363			1,457	
64	532	..	560	54	..	1,146	4	20	1,234	
960	7,667	..	4,710	1,032	..	13,609	63	55	14,693	
194	2,435	..	1,050	318	13	3,866	8	42	4,110	1
12,565	39,474	..	8,009	934	..	48,437	65	83	51,150	
693	8,198	..	2,811	1,164	..	12,173	53	208	13,117	
56	1,302	..	151	122	..	1,575			1,631	
8	58	..	56	16	..	130	2	3	143	
3	52	..	31		..	83	1	5	92	
51	243	..	273	49	..	705	5	66	827	
95	893	..			..	893	3	3	994	
1	24	..	22		..	66	1	1	59	
1	30	..	20	8	..	58	1	3	63	
30	309	..	6	12	..	327	2	18	377	
118	958	..	445	183	..	1,591	5	44	1,758	4
7	139	..	44		..	183	1	3	194	
39	847	..			..	847	5		891	
116	1,935	..	1,740		116	3,791	66	5	3,978	
145	1,865	..	434	231	..	2,530	7	22	2,704	
189	1,712	45	1,457	110	..	3,354	11		3,554	
6	164	..	13		..	195	1		202	
1	48	..			..	48	4	12	85	
1	17	..	22		..	39	1	4	45	
97	1,753	..	498	256	..	2,512		252	2,861	
2	40	..	30		..	70	2	1	75	
131	1,247	..	798	79	..	2,121	4	16	2,272	
689	6,034	..	4,060	991	..	11,105	47		11,841	
3	60	..			..	60	1	3	67	
2	40	..			..	40	1		43	
27	664	24	83	24	..	775	2	4	809	1
16	156	..	149	12	..	316	4	7	343	
41	590	..	164		..	759	1		801	
32	231	..	248	14	..	493	3	7	535	
2	80	..	15		..	95	1	5	103	
4	48	..	32		..	80	1	1	86	
6	11	..	23	22	..	56	1		63	
4	48	24	24		..	98	2	7	109	
23	429	..	58	23	..	515	3		541	
2	40	..	8	2	..	50	1	11	64	
223	1,339	..	523	119	..	1,983	12	5	2,223	
12,007	145,211	131	62,129	9,456	177	217,104	532	2,223	231,956	6

The Boy Scouts Association (India and Burma)

No.	NAME	No of Groups.			Sections of Groups.			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		"Open."	"Controlled"	Total.	Troop	Pack	Crew.	G. S. M.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.
1	Almer-Merwara .. ..	..	33	35	31	6	9	3	50	..	..
2	Assam	1	92	93	79	47	2	4	84	30	8
3	Baluchistan .. ..	..	14	14	13	1	..	4	10	11	1
4	Bangalore	2	22	24	16	16	1	2	21	18	1
5	Bengal	46	403	449	297	151	34	17	376	171	30
6	Bihar & Orissa .. ..	..	253	257	234	132	12	117	255	104	8
7	Bombay	45	1,472	1,517	1,116	512	63	167	1,525	623	63
8	Central India	3	12	15	9	13	2	10	13	19	2
9	Central Provinces ..	91	1,003	1,180	127	633	50	36	817	810	34
10	Delhi	1	54	55	40	26	3	6	56	23	4
11	Hyderabad British Administered Areas	3	49	52	23	29	..	2	26	35	1
12	Madras	20	473	493	320	285	57	5	587	302	72
13	N. W. F. P.	8	87	95	78	39	16	40	92	45	17
14	Punjab	13	1,497	1,510	1,356	410	69	618	1,430	423	33
15	United Provinces ..	34	554	588	371	151	65	56	398	163	66
16	Western India States ..	3	37	40	48	8	7	6	49	1	1
17	Baghat State .. ..	..	5	5	2	2	1	1	2	4	1
18	Barwani State .. ..	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	2	1	..
19	Dharatpur State .. ..	..	15	15	15	13	7	1	24	20	6
20	Bhopal State .. ..	..	2	12	12	..	..	5	90	..	..
21	Bijawar State .. ..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
22	Charbhari State .. ..	..	4	4	3	1	..	..	1	..	..
23	Chattarpur State .. ..	..	4	4	25	1	..	4	25	1	..
24	Cochin State	6	54	60	54	27	14	11	64	28	15
25	Datin State .. ..	..	6	6	5	2	..	1	4	2	..
26	Dhar State	2	37	39	39	..	..	..	39	..	..
27	Dhenkanal State	51	78	129	76	69	3	13	62	47	4
28	Jaipuri State	1	75	76	73	28	8	28	89	20	9
29	Jammu & Kashmir State	1	74	75	66	76	3	7	87	63	7
30	Jath State .. ..	..	1	1	4	1	..	1	5	..	..
31	Jhabua State .. ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
32	Khilchipur State .. ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
33	Kolhapur State	5	59	64	53	8	3	7	82	5	3
34	Kurwal State .. ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
35	Marwar State .. ..	..	105	105	60	40	5	..	18	45	5
36	Mysore State	27	249	276	258	231	60	116	295	224	54
37	Nagad State .. ..	..	3	3	3	..	..	1	2	..	..
38	Narsinghar State .. ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
39	Nawanagar State	4	23	27	25	2	..	..	25	1	1
40	Orchha State .. ..	..	7	7	7	7	1	7	7	1	1
41	Patilra State	19	25	44	61	17	..	2	33	6	..
42	Pudukhottal State	1	17	18	10	13	1	..	13	17	2
43	Rajgarh State .. ..	..	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
44	Rampur State .. ..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	..
45	Ratlam State .. ..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
46	Sailana State .. ..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
47	Sangli State .. ..	..	18	18	15	3	2	..	18	3	2
48	Tenk State .. ..	..	1	1	4	1	..	1	..	1	..
49	Travancore State	7	70	77	70	13	13	23	137	46	17
GRAND TOTAL ..		398	7,205	7,603	5,611	3,000	513	1,331	7,040	3,254	472

Branch), General Headquarters—Census 1934.

Total Scouts.	Number of.					Total Scouts, Cub* & Boy Scouts	No of		1934 Grand Total all ranks	No of Posts
	Scouts	Sea Scouts	Cubs	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts		Girls Scouts	Local Association Officers		
82	630		121	310		800	4		656	
196	1,949		929	43		2,990	4	157	3,253	
33	327		243	90		674	9	5	716	
42	412		391	47		850	2	39	918	
594	7,342		3,866	499		11,247	30	133	12,909	
494	6,171		2,427	310		8,908	31	214	9,637	
2,273	25,111	35	10,896	1,234	48	40,307	5	324	42,916	
41	243		314	31		593	5	22	651	
1,607	16,937		14,970	1,240		32,547	46	428	34,718	
94	875		461	27		1,363			1,437	
84	532		560	54		1,146	4	20	1,234	
965	7,867		4,710	1,072		13,703	63	50	14,693	
194	2,445		1,050	318	13	3,866	8	42	4,110	1
12,565	23,474		8,003	934		45,437	65	83	51,150	
693	8,193		2,811	1,164		12,173	53	206	13,117	
55	1,402		131	122		1,655			1,671	
8	58		56	16		130	2	3	143	
3	52		31			83	1	5	92	
51	283		273	49		703	5	46	827	
95	693					893	3	3	924	
1	24		22			50	1	1	59	
1	30		20	8		68	1	3	83	
30	309		6	12		327	2	18	377	
118	954		445	185		1,591	5	44	1,756	4
7	133		44			183	1	3	194	
39	847					847	5		891	
116	1,935		1,740		118	3,791	66	5	3,978	
145	1,865		454	431		2,730	7	22	2,794	
189	1,712	40	1,437	110		3,354	11		3,554	
6	164		10			195	1		202	
1	45					48	4	12	65	
1	17		22			39	1	4	45	
97	1,759		409	259		2,512		252	2,861	
2	40		30			70	2	1	75	
141	1,217		798	70		2,121	4	16	2,272	
689	8,054		4,960	901		11,105	47		11,841	
3	60					60	1	3	67	
2	40					40	1		43	
27	854	24	63	24		775	2	4	808	1
16	156		145	12		316	4	7	343	
41	503		164			709	1		801	
32	231		248	14		493	3	7	573	
2	60		15			95	1	5	103	
4	48		30			80	1		85	
6	11		23	22		56	1		63	
4	48	24	24			96	2	7	109	
23	409		54	28		515	3		541	
2	40		8	2		50	1	11	64	
323	1,939		523	116		1,993	12	5	2,222	
12,097	145,211	131	62,129	9,450	177	217,104	532	2,222	221,936	6

The Co-operative Movement.

Prolegomena—The co-operative movement in India has now been with us for more than a quarter of a century, having been introduced in 1904 when the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act was passed by the Government of India. During this period it has taken root in the soil and grown with wonderful rapidity in the British Indian provinces. Through the betterment of the agriculture spread to urban areas like of the small man in towns, factory operative or the ill-situated workman. It is realised that co-operation is not a branch of knowledge but a method which enables the small men to stand up against the powerful forces of competition and exploitation, to gather strength and improve his economic condition by the mighty forces of association and co-ordinated action in a co-operative society, permeated with the co-operative spirit of thrift, self-reliance and mutual aid, so well summarised in the motto of the Co-operative Union of Manchester—"Each for all and all for each." This method has, therefore, been adopted not only for the

maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivator is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes

in the agricultural movement and that too chiefly for the organisation of agricultural finance on a co-operative basis. It would, therefore, be proper before we proceed further, if we indicate broadly the main features of the economic position of the agriculturist in this country.

Rural Poverty—The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to attract the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Bank

Inquiry Committee estimated that the income of a not work on year in the better villages of India in 1911 was only Rs. 100. The total population of the country lived on agriculture, this percentage rose to 65 in 1901 and to 73 per cent in 1921. In 1931 the percentage has fallen a little to 67. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit, the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence. The extent of an average holding which works out at about 6 acres for an agricultural family of 6 persons is too inadequate to

while the remaining 84 per cent depends merely on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live stock render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the subsidiary occupations to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural produce has affected him powerfully for he is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and several European countries. In addition to these numerous difficulties the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 8 per cent and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economy—the chronic and almost hopeless

indebtedness during the last 60 years. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses. Numerous causes have been advanced to account for rural indebtedness and we already have pointed out some of the general causes which give rise to it. A peculiarity, however, that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some forth

On the other hand, the fact that the management of the society is the responsibility of the members, and not of the officers, is a very important consideration.

In thousands
of rupees

Federal Banks was 597.

Central banks can be classified into three

--- the necessity central banks grantatives of the primary societies do not find a place

the Committee, the office bearers and the ordl } there were in all 1,078 unions of which 325 were

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1933-33.
(in lakhs of rupees)

Province	Working Capital	Loans due by individuals	Overdue loans by individuals	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital	Loans due.
Andhra Pradesh	5.45	4.49	2.86	43	58
Bombay	4.24	3.68	1.81	43	49
Central	5.92	4.31	3.43	59	81
Gujarat and Orissa	2.23	1.78	1.04	47	58
United Provinces	1.01	.76	.82	51	68
Punjab	8.40	6.86	43	6	6
Rajputana	1.37	.98	37	27	33
Central Provinces and Berar	1.62	1.32	.98	60	74
Madras	.32	.24	.21	66	83
Mysore	.64	.50	.20	37	40
Naroda	.34	.30	.12	35	40
Hyderabad	.88	.64	.42	48	66
Patna	.26	.47	.39	1.50	83
Cashmir	.68	.45	.7	12	16
Malabar	.36	.31	.17	47	55
Others	.87	.76	.14	16	18
Total	34.39	27.95	13.01	33	47

of the loans, he can more than make good on the development of agriculture, since as pointed out
threshing floor or in his shop. The co-operative above unless agriculture becomes a paying

Non Credit Agricultural Societies, 1932-33

Province	Purchase and Purchase and and sale.	Production	Production and sale	Other forms of co-opera- tion	Total
Madras ..	78		11	347	436
Bombay ..	41	17	74	113	245
Bengal ..	85	972	272	44	1,333
Bihar and Orissa ..	2	2	1	6	11
United Provinces ..	19	154	56	373	429
Punjab ..	11	5	1,182	91	1,446
Burma ..			14		30
Central Provinces and Berar ..	36	11	10		57
Mysore ..	43	1	18	54	118
Baroda ..	20	25	37	90	172
Other areas ..		3	16	19	38
Total ..	3,37	1,150	1,692	1,136	43,15

Urban Credit Societies.

The first co-operative
'antislavery Society'
in July 1919,
hed. The whole
considerably
The Central
network of
societies, at
ling the rural
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body, leaving
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ants to them
ay a monthly
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i man on the
the families

i charge. They depend for
ions, donations, and grants
benevolent individuals and
do not pay their way and
their weakness. The actual
k consists of filling up all
ed ditches within the village
dry season and providing all
ations of water, immediately
Many dispensaries and schools

schools as are well conducted. Various unions are being maintained, some on a share basis.
ver by the District Boards. Others have also started others on a charity basis, and these societies
gencies in that province have also started others on a charity basis, and these societies
similar schools with the result that their number have done the great service of bringing the
The compulsory services of qualified medical men within easy
of these areas

telles.—While the chief
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Number of Societies for all India showing the Increase since 1900-07

	Average for 4 years from 1900-07 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average for 5 years from 1925-26 to 1929-30	1931-32.	1932-33
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	17	231	304	506	587	605	607
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Reinsurance Societies)			638	1,302	1,394	1,091	958
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	1,713		25,873	51,716	83,093	93,598	92,749
Non-Agricultural	196	664	1,662	4,18	8,862	10,756	10,018
Total	1,926	11,786	28,477	57,707	93,936	1,06,050	1,05,262

TABLE NO 2.

Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1932-33 only

Province	Population. (Millions)	Central.	Supervising and Guarant- teeing Unions	Agricultural	Non-Agricul- tural	Total Number of Societies.	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 Inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	48.7	33	405	11,993	1,439	13,870	29.7
Bombay	21.6	20	119	4,820	921	5,850	26.8
Bengal	50.1	120	3	21,342	2,185	23,650	47.2
Bihar and Orissa ..	37.7	67	71	8,580	317	9,054	24.0
United Provinces ..	48.4	71	3	5,512	314	5,900	12.2
Punjab	23.6	119	...	17,726	3,240	21,085	89.3
Burma	13.1	31	325	1,849	151	2,326	17.8
Central Provinces and Berar	15.5	36	15	3,748	99	3,898	25.1
Assam	8.6	19	.	1,292	94	1,405	16.3
N. W. F. Province	2.4	1	.	361	20	382	15.9
Coorg	0.2	1	13	213	25	252	126.0
Almer-Merwara ..	0.6	7	2	571	108	689	114.7
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.1	.	.	.	.	.	22.0
Delhi	0.6	1	1	224	58	253	47.2
Total (British India)	209.5	504	957	78,250	8,932	88,705	32.0
Mysore	6.6	14	.	1,723	443	2,180	33.0
Baroda	2.4	8	1	930	198	1,147	47.8
Hyderabad	14.4	36	1	2,130	365	2,532	17.8
Duopul	0.7	22	...	812	20	854	136.3
Gwalior	3.5	...	...	4,069	41	4,110	117.4
Indore	1.3	5	...	616	54	675	51.0
Kashmir	3.6	14	...	2,572	357	2,943	81.7
Travancore	5.1	1	20	1,401	337	1,769	34.7
Cochin	1.2	1	...	137	110	248	20.7
Total (Indian States) ..	39.8	101	31	14,409	1,926	16,557	42.6
Grand Total	209.3	607	988	92,740	10,918	1,05,292	31.1

TABLE NO. 3
Number of Members for all India showing the increase since 1906-07.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average for 5 years from 1925-26 to 1929-30	1931-32.	1932-33.
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)		1,087	23,677	80,925	103,822	212,093	204,719	200,413
Co-operating and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies)				10,971	24,437	31,621	30,510	37,100
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)		167,643	459,096	902,930	1,661,008	2,791,502	3,109,383	3,042,468
Non-Agricultural (including other In- surance Societies)		54,267	89,157	226,031	493,500	897,279	1,184,956	1,240,416
Total number of Members of Primary Societies		161,010	548,253	1,128,961	2,154,007	3,669,841	4,294,339	4,282,884

TABLE No. 4
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1932-33 only

Province.	Population. (Millions)	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Unions.)	Supervising and Guarant- ing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non Agri- cultural (including other Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies	Number of Primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	46.7	10,430	10,363	6,28,805	2,69,426	8,08,231	19.2
Bombay	21.9	14,212	3,418	2,17,443	2,63,295	5,80,748	16.5
Bengal	60.1	25,118	280	5,23,439	2,50,304	7,73,743	15.4
United Provinces	37.7	11,434	9,721	2,31,223	28,000	2,59,802	6.8
Punjab	48.4	10,725	108	1,17,763	31,164	1,48,927	3.0
Burma	23.6	35,945	1,083	5,73,756	1,14,332	6,88,089	23.1
Central Provinces and Berar	13.1	1,683	1,027	41,705	31,376	73,031	5.5
Assam	15.5	51,309	7,289	55,311	17,822	73,133	4.7
North-West Frontier Province	8.6	1,887	185	52,204	14,073	66,283	7.7
Coorg	2.4	340	212	10,311	1,576	11,687	4.9
Almor-Merwara	0.2	1,648	120	11,769	3,231	15,022	75.1
Hyderabad Administered Area	0.6	480	19	12,739	6,400	19,239	32.0
Delhi	0.6	480	19	12,739	8,541	8,541	85.4
Total (British India)	260.5	1,72,243	33,457	25,81,718	10,44,172	26,26,000	15.4
Mysore	6.6	3,014	...	71,134	70,320	1,41,454	21.4
Madra	2.4	1,518	...	17,582	14,334	41,030	17.4
Hyderabad	14.4	4,812	2,007	43,631	17,262	60,893	4.2
Bhopal	0.7	2,209	...	16,833	457	17,290	24.7
Indore	3.5	7,546	...	71,182	654	71,836	20.5
Gwalior	1.3	2,113	...	9,663	7,248	16,843	12.9
Kashmir	3.6	3,418	1,033	47,040	6,693	53,733	14.9
Travancore	5.1	3,300	...	1,32,256	65,601	2,27,757	44.6
Cochin	1.2	151	...	11,408	13,555	25,053	20.8
Total (Indian States)	38.8	28,170	3,733	4,60,750	1,08,014	6,56,794	16.8
Grand Total	409.8	2,00,413	37,190	30,42,468	12,40,416	42,82,884	13.4

TABLE No. 5
Working Capital for all India showing the Increase since 1900-07.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average for 5 years from 1925-26 to 1929-30	1931-32.	1932-33	
Share Capital paid up	Rs (1,000) 13.19	Rs (1,000) 88.87	Rs (1,000) 2,51.97	Rs (1,000) 5,25.60	Rs (1,000) 9,94.17	Rs (1,000) 12,65.60	Rs (1,000) 12,90.59	
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from members	14.12	89.28	90.35	2,54.45	5,03.42	6,83.12	7,53.01	
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from societies	13.59	1,03.42	47.81	1,49.93	2,92.88	3,50.03	4,15.29	
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Provincial or Central banks			5,03.19	12,29.58	21,62.43	27,93.03	27,24.10	
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Government	5-6	10.87	25.58	67.69	1,63.31	1,68.72	1,66.56	
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from non members and other sources	19.69	1,41.98	4,70.25	10,96.22	23,59.04	28,58.57	29,85.91	
Reserve and other Funds	1.07	25.00	1,23.92	3,12.39	7,13.21	11,43.51	12,58.31	
Total	63.12	5,48.42	15,18.47	30,30.26	74,89.13	92,69.15	95,83.89	

TABLE NO 8.
Provinces and States for 1932-33 only

Province.	Population	Share a if	Assets and Deposits held at the end of the Year from					Reserve and other Funds	Total.	Number of Annas per head of Popu- lation.
			Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Govern- ment.	Non- Members and other sources				
1	2		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Millions.		Rs (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Annas	
Madras	46.7		1,12,32	5,14,03	39,80	5,84,71	1,55,38	17,30,30	59	
Bombay	21.9		1,10,03	3,14,40	48,03	4,63,30	1,21,57	15,90,91	115	
Bengal	50.1		30,01	5,35,41	59	6,03,92	2,19,00	17,03,73	54	
Bihar and Orissa	37.7		4,17	2,29,58	51	1,99,70	62,21	6,71,38	24	
United Provinces	48.4		2,99	49,58	16	48,80	49,39	2,26,03	7	
Punjab	23.6		77,01	6,05,41	11,94	6,95,55	3,10,09	18,72,50	127	
Burma	13.1		6,22	96,40	9,24	18,77	72,77	2,46,34	30	
Central Provinces and Berar	15.5		31,82	2,10,78	12	1,80,96	75,72	6,38,90	55	
Assam	8.0		2,08	19,41	81	30,72	13,19	83,40	15	
North-West Frontier Province	2.4		44	4,89	5,89	5,89	19	16,80	11	
Coorg	0.2		82	2,81	11	2,67	3,08	12,82	102	
Almer-Merwara	0.6		2,08	10,53	18	15,55	10,33	50,63	135	
Hyderabad	0.1		10	7,14	..	11,26	43	7,89	126	
Delhi	0.0		3,82,87	25,40,03	1,02,49	27,02,24	3,17	26,07	71	
Total (British India)	269.5		29,87	12,82	4,32	1,81,16	54,07	2,23,70	1,52,02	
Mysore	0.0	48,05	2,67	12,03	3,04	72,56	28,05	2,93,10	54	
Baroda	2.4	1,28	4,32	7,46	3,25	23,61	11,65	73,40	45	
Hyderabad	14.4	15,82	27	7,40	3,07	52,67	34,34	2,23,30	25	
Bhopal	0.7	1,81	0,87	8,20	3,33	1,50	8,64	20,05	48	
Gwalior	3.5	8,20	1,29	15,85	32,08	11,50	23,02	94,77	43	
Indore	1.3	27,61	1,29	20,35	2,80	18,87	12,33	63,30	78	
Kashmir	3.8	35,93	2,39	10,23	4,48	14,91	10,80	1,01,67	45	
Travancore	5.1	3,87	2,33	3,79	..	18,98	0,66	8,18	26	
Cochin	1.2	1,91,71	3,41	1,81,16	26	7,10	3,08	2,32	32	
Total (Indian States)	90.8	1,91,71	3,41	1,81,16	54,07	2,23,70	1,52,02	9,08,90	48	
Grand Total	360.3	1,91,71	3,41	1,81,16	1,07,54	29,25,90	12,68,41	35,84,60	213	

TABLE No. 7.

Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1932-33

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks	Central Banks	Agricultural Societies		Non-Agricultural Societies	
			Credit	Non-Credit	Credit	Non-Credit
Number	10	597	81,999	10,514	5,255	5,657
Working Capital,—						
Share Capital ..	67,76	2,90,27	4,40,56		4,92,39	
Loans and deposits held from—						
Members	4,85,26	19,19,53	1,80,56		5,72,42	
Non Members			1,46,49		4,34,67	
Societies	74,17	3,08,29	21,00		11,82	
Provincial or Central Banks .	4,54,16	3,10,94	16,48,97		1,10,12	
Government	16,59	43,23	22,36		64,36	
Reserve and other Funds . .	52,58	2,63,57	7,78,80		1,63,38	
Total ..	11,50,14	31,41,83	34,38,74		18,53,16	
Loans made during the year to—						
Individuals	2,88,43	95,47	4,31,20		11,23,12	
Banks and Societies .. .	1,87,25	8,29,42	63,14		87,03	
Loans due by—						
Individuals.. . . .	10,43	57,46	27,94,72		12,55,33	
Of which overdue	13,00,76		2,26,78	
Banks and Societies .. .	4,29,81	21,73,50	88,61		72,45	
Profits	5,61	46,63	1,43,19			

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Auxiliaries.	1933	1932	1931.	1930	1929.	1928.	1927.
Calcutta ..	230,637	250,744	211,040	174,833	204,336	230,498	174,924
Bombay ..	214,644	206,019	185,720	197,193	191,151	197,049	160,593
Madras ..	301,396	254,504	261,549	264,675	272,403	233,852	223,125
Bangalore ..	26,077	25,624	18,007	22,179	36,355	29,251	68,036
North India ..	236,800	203,756	153,403	212,457	193,539	198,898	154,273
Punjab ..	94,805	89,696	90,212	173,020	120,721	162,560	106,628
Burma ..	134,957	90,079	83,973	79,506	79,140	74,393	78,613
Total .	1,238,436	1,120,422	1,005,904	1,123,863	1,097,645	1,133,004	976,091

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Sunday School Unions which are Auxiliaries
of the I.S.S.U.

The headquarters of the I.S.S.U. are at

Besides the activities at headquarters, the
Union often sends out delegations to

The officers of the Union are as follows —

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Treasurers W. H. Warren, Madras, and
J. G. Fitch, Coonoor, General Secretary
E. A. Annett, Coonoor; Assistant Secretary
Rev. N. I. Rankin, Madras

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Founded 1870. Its objects are—(a) To extend in
England, knowledge of India, and interest in

the *Samsthani Samraj*, a Marathi weekly for the benefit of the subjects of Indian States. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

Mr G. K. Devadhar, M.A., C.I.E., is the President and Mr H. N. Kunuru, is the Vice-President and Mr S. G. Vaze, the Secretary. Messrs V. Venkatasubbiah, Joshi, Kunuru and David are senior members of the four branches.

The Society is a non-communal, non sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

Sp. 4 - 1 The Conn. State Capitol Bldg.

Hall is called "The Sir Bhupander Singh

M. Jhaveri is the Hon. Treasurer

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN
WESTERN INDIA—Office and Homes at King's
Circle, MATUNGA.

Founded—To prevent the public and private

annual membership Rs 20, and joint membership, Rs 100. President D- Sir Temujin B. Nariman, Kt.

Honorary Secretaries Dr Mrs D. A.
D Monte, Mrs R. P. Macani and Mrs K.
Hon. Treasurer Khan Bahadur
H. S. Katrak

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION—
(8, Queen's Road, Bombay)—The objects
of this Association include the encourage-

Secretary, Miss B A Engineer, M A, LL B.
MRE, JP

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY—This Society was started by the late Mr H M Mala.

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the Managing Committee A W Barker,
Ranchhodas, Hirkchandas, Gordhandas
Lalchand J M Kamdar, P P Kapadia,
K P Datta R B P M D Katak, M
K Kamal D S Kannerjee, M C, M C F,
J A Nadirshah P V, B F, P S C, S N C
Patel A M D Pitt M W R Sell and
C H Reynolds Secretary A H C Stokes, B A

OTHER MOTORING ASSOCIATIONS IN INDIA
BENGA AND CYLON etc. The Autom
Association of Bengal 40 Chow
Calcutta, Burma Motor Association (Gra
Building, No. 80 Strand Road R
The Automobile Association of C
Chambers of Commerce Building,
Colonial Nigeria Automobile etc.

Ootacamund Nilgiris. The Automobile Association of Northern India 75 The Mail Lahore, Automobile Association of Southern India, Post Box No 352 Madras and The United Provinces Automobile Association 82, Canning Road Allahabad

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(Founded in 1919).—The Association was formed in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the first session of the All India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people, to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest, and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work, and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative, and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications (a) representations to Government, (c) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (d) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 48 members who are elected every two years

President Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.C.I.E., LL.D. **Vice Presidents** The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, K.C., C.M.E. and Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), K.C.I.E., Hon. Secretaries Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. J. R. B. Jejeebhoy, Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. D. G. Datta **Assistant Secretary** Mr. V. R. Bhende

Office—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION (PANTHERS GARDENS, LAKSHMI, MADRAS)—This Association was started in Madras, in July 1917 with aims of service

Aims and Objects—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of Compulsory Primary Education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child marriage and to raise the Age of Consent for married girls to sixteen. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local

Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote and to be elected for the Council of State. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women to groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others

It has 48 branches and over 4,000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls, instructs women in maternity and child welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society, has worked successfully for securing Franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actively helped in the passage of Child Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system, in the local legislation. Holds regular meetings of women to educate them as to their duties as wives, mothers and citizens, publishes a monthly magazine titled *Stri-Dharma*, now edited by Mrs. Mheroon H. Madabhoy for carrying out of the above objects. The Association is an All India body. Its largest branch being in Bombay and its branches are spread throughout India and flourishing as far as Kashmir and Lashkar. It is found that women everywhere welcome the opportunity given for their self-development and self-expression. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the first All Asia Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Women's Sabha and the Madras Children's Aid Society, the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association have now opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act which have been entered by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1931 by Lady Beatrice Stand

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention

elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon

Europeans.—Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

Labourers in Mills — "Welfare" Work.

Rural Communities — "Rural Reconstruction" work embracing Co-operative Banking, Distribution, Cattle Insurance and Arbitration, Cottage Industries, and Adult Education in four selected Centres

A monthly magazine, the *YOUNG MEN OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON* is issued at Rs 2 8 0 per annum, including postage.

The Association is

based in INDIA

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are —

Patron — His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, OM, CMG, CBE, DSO, OBE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India

President of the National Council — The Most Rev Dr Ross Westcott, Metropolitan of India.

General Secretary — B L Ralla Ram, BSc, B.T.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings — Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebeck Street, and Reynolds Road. The President is The Hon Mr Justice K. Harjee and the General Secretary is Mr H W Bryant, MBE. In connection with the Association

The Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings — Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebeck Street, and Reynolds Road.

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The classes of people reached by the Indian Y M C A and the lines of service it attempts to do for them may be stated as follows —

Generally — 1. Literature — Publication of original works and reprints six series

"Heritage of India," "Religious Quest of India," "Religious Life of India," "Builders of Modern India," "Education of India," "Heritage of Ceylon," "Women of India"

2. Lecture Bureau — Many thousands of slides on a wide variety of educational and recreational topics serving a clientele in over 700 centres in India

3. Physical Training Physical Director for schools and colleges, fostering playground movement, Olympics

Boys — Scouting, Boys' Clubs, Camps etc

Students — Hostels and Institutes in most University Centres

Indian students in Britain — Specially in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow

"Citizens" — (i.e., English-educated Indians, Ceylonese and Burmese) Reading Rooms, Libraries, Lectures, Group Conferences, Study-Circles, handling many subjects of vital interest—social, intellectual and religious

Soldiers — Institutes and Holiday Homes for British Soldiers in a number including the N. W. Frontiers.

Anglo Indians — Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

The Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings — Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebeck Street, and Reynolds Road.

at her religion may be, who
world-wide fellowship of the
lecture her sympathy with its
ture in its activities.

The patroness of the Association is H. F.
The Lady Willington

Traveller's aid work is done in the large

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are—

(1) To facilitate Intercommunication and co-operation between women belonging to the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise

The Association of British University Women has two branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows.—

Hony Local Secretaries.

Bombay

Mrs C M Scott, Divisional Engineer's Quarters, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay

Punjab

Mrs Skemp, Race Course Road, Lahore.

The Delhi and ...

enacted

A valuable part of the work of the

ships from Great Britain and America which give free tuition, board and residence at certain colleges to students for a definite term.

Undergraduates from abroad

This Association is Federated to the Federation of University Women in India, and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

Federation of University Women in India

Subscriptions—Each Unit pays capitation at 8 as per head.

The Federation has Branches in Bombay, Lahore, Madras, Kodakanal. Each Branch has its local Committee. But as a whole

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

Bombay	Mrs C. M. Scott, Miss I Baptist
Punjab	Mrs Slemp
Madras	Miss Joseph
Kodakanal	Mrs C McClelland.

Honorary General Secretary: Mrs Doctor, Hiri Mansions Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 6

p should be made
secretary who will
Local Secretary to

" Gulbanu J R
iversity Women in

President of the Association. Dr. Jal Dastur C Pany, M A, LL D, 63, Pedder Hill, Bombay.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

Name of Club	Estab-lished	Club-house.	Subscription			Secretary
			Ent.	An-nual	Mon-thly.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ABBOTTABAD .. ..	..	Abbottabad, N. W. F Provinces.	40	..	20	Capt F. L. Roberts
ADYAR	1890	Madras	75	12	6	C. Cayley.
AGRA	1863	Agra Cantonment ..	75	..	12	Capt D. O. Cook
AHMEDNAGAR	1889	.....	40	..	16	Major T. M. Ashton
AJMAL	1893	Lushai Hills, E. B. & Assam.	32	..	15	Capt E. G. Sutton.
AJMER	1883	Kaiser Bagh	100	..	15	L. White
AKOLA	1870	Berar	100	..	15	L. S. Johnson
ALLAHABAD	1868	Allahabad	103	10	12	Major D. B. M. Rawhona
AMRACOTI .. ..	..	.....	100	..	13	G. L. Watson, I.C.S.
AMRITSAR	1891	Amritsar	30	..	12	Walter Dawson.
BANGALORE, UNITED SERVICE.	1868	38, Residency Road	100	..	12	T. S. Kemmels
BAREILLY	1893	Municipal Gardens ..	50	..	9	Major M. Hurford Jones I.A.
BARISAL	1861	Backergunj, Barisal ..	32	..	13	W. K. Hodgen
BARRACKPORE	1850	Grand Trunk Road, S. Riverside.	50	..	15	J. Wilson
BASSEIN GYMKHANA..	1881	Fytche Street, Bassain, Burma.	50	..	11	A. H. Watson
BELOAUM	1884	Close to Race Course.	50	..	13	Major R. H. Coad.
BENARES .. ..	..	..	20	..	16	J. Bolam
BENGAL	1827	33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	500	25	18	F. S. Cubitt
BENGAL UNITED SERVICE.	1845	29, Chowringhee Road.	150	20	16	H. Greenfield
BOMBAY	1862	Esplanade Road ..	100	12	10	M. J. Dickins
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.	..	..	75	6	9	A. W. Puttick.
BYCULLA	1833	Bellasis Road, Bombay	200	24	12	H. I. Hobbs, D.S.O., M.C.
CALCUTTA	1907	241, Lower Circular Road.	200	120	10	Hon. Mr. J. Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Rtd.) Mr. D. G. Anderson
CAWNPUR	1844	Cawnpore	50	..	10	G. Rose.
CHITTAGONG	1878	Pioneer H.H., Chittagong.	75	12	10	H. J. Garrett
CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA	1895	Mhow	60	..	15	Lat. R. L. Lane
CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.	1865	Elphinstone Road, Poona.	200	12	10	J. H. Mitchell
COCHIN	1874	.....	100	18	10	B. H. Whitehorn
COCONADA	1856	Coconada	70	..	11	J. M. Balmforth
COIMBATORE	1868	Colombatore	75	9	10	E. F. H. Gerrard.
COONDOOR	1894	Coondoor, Nilgiris ..	50	12	8	A. K. Weld Downing
DACCA	1864	Dacca	50	..	20	C. W. Tandy Green
DALHOUSIE .. ..	..	Dalhousie, Punjab ..	..	15	7	W. L. Stevenson
DARJEELING	1868	Auckland Road	100	16	7 1/2	G. Wraugham Hardy.
DELHI	1898	Ludlow Castle, Delhi..	100	15	15	G. C. L. Wadley
IMPERIAL GYMKHANA.	..	Delhi	100	15	15	Capt E. France.

Name of Club	Est- blished	Club house	Subscription			Secretary
			Ent	An nual	Mon thly	
JAYP	1887	Next to Public Gar- dens, Jhansi	50		12	Captain T Edmond.
MADRAS	1831	Mount Road, Madras.	250	20	12	J A Thomson
MADRAS COSMOPOL TAN.	1873	Mount Road ..	150	24	5	Rao Bahadur Dr Lakshmanaswan Mudaliar, M D
MALABAR	1888	Beach Road, Calicut.	100		12	
MAJMYO	1901		100	12	20	Major T C Bell, M B
MOOLTAN	1892	Mooltan	50		12	Major J M Mackenz. R M C.
NALVITAL	1884	..	100	12	10	Col J. de Gre on R
OOTACAMUND	1840	Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills	150	18	12	Major Arthur Johnson
ORIENT		Chowpaty, Bombay	150	72	6	Mr. I N. Mehta as Captain A. C. Ric ards
PEGU	1871	Prome Road, Rangoon	200	20	12	R O B Perrott
PESHAWAR	1863	Peshawar	50		12	Major E E Hills
PUNJAB	1879	Upper Mall, Lahore			12	Capt R. G. Saulz.
QUETTA	1879	Quetta ..	120		21	Major W H Presto
RANGOON GYMKHANA	1874	Haipin Rd., Rangoon	75	0	10	R H Hugbesdon, M
RANGOON BOAT CLUB		Royal Lakes, Rangoon	45	12	5	Edward Thomson.
RAJPUTANA	1880	Mount Abu ..	50		8	R. J Coupland.
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB	1880	Apollo Bunder	300	18	12	Lt-Col C Cobb, C.B.
ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB	1861	11, Russell Street ..	500	25		P V Duetill.
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.	..	Nasik ..	75	15	12	H. G Lang
SATURDAY	..	7, Wood Street, Cal- cutta	175	12	12	E. P J. Ryan
SECUNDERABAD	1883	Secunderabad (Deccan)	50		14	Major H S Morris, M
SHILLONG	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong	100	12	23	J C. Ritter.
SIALKOT	..	Sialkot, Punjab ..	32		21	Capt M. C. D. Stee
SIND	1871	Karachi ..	200	12	12	H L Walker
TECHINOPOLY	1869	Cantonment ..	90	12	12	E Geoghegan.
TEHCORI	1885	Futicoria ..	50	6	10	R S Kemp Scriven
UNITED SERVICE CLUB	1866	Simla ..	100	12	12	Major L B Gra y D
UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LUDLOW.	1861	Chatter Messall Palace	100		12	A L. Mortimer,
UPPER DUSWA	1889	Fort Dufferin, Man- dalay.	50	12	20	A Douglas Marsha
WESTERN INDIA TURF.	..	Bombay and Poona ..	150	25		C. C. Gillman I.
WALLINGDON SPORTS..	1917	Clerk Road, Bombay.	500	120		W. Botterill
WHEELER LTD.	1863	The Mall, Meerut ..	50		15	Capt W Aue'

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ROTARY CLUBS IN MIDDLE ASIA REGION.

F. E. James, Esq., O.B.E., M.L.A., Honorary

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INDIA

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Honorary Secretary A C. Mallen, 2nd &
 4th Tuesdays of each month at 8.30 p.m.
 from 15th October to 14th April, at 8 p.m.
 from 15th April to 14th October at the Amritsar Hotel

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KLANG AND COAST *President* Goh Hock Hant, J.P. *Honorary Secretary* C. J. H. Lowe Every Tuesday at 5 p.m. at the Chinese Merchants' Club

KUALALUMPUR *President* R. Boyd, M.C.S. *Honorary Secretary* John Hands, M.C.H. Sultanian Buildings Every Wednesday at 1 p.m. at the Majestic Hotel

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JAVA *President* Dr C. Hill
Secretary J. A. C. DeKock van Broek Postweg Every Thursday
 10.00 at Concordia
 NA *President* Prof Dr C. D.
Honorary Secretary J. Th. Dorren
 al. Alanz, 146, Batavia Centrum.
 Wednesday at 8.30 p.m., Hotel des

JAVA *President* Dr P.
Honorary Secretary Dr J.
 van Imhoffweg 16 Every
 7.30 at Buitenzorg
 AYA *President*: O. van der
Honorary Secretary: Dr C. van
 Experiment St. Every Wed-
 8.30 p.m., Club Phoenix

JAVA *President*: O. Jansen van
Honorary Secretary: C. Buisch,
 Merripdham 3 Every Friday at 8 p.m.,

BURMA

RANGOON. *President* Ra. Lwin
Secretary L. Ritchie Vincent
 day at 1 p.m. at the Strand Hotel
 THAYETMO *President* U. Than
 R.C.S. *Honorary Secretary* V. ...
 tary, District Council Thayetmo Every
 Saturday at 5 p.m. at the Rotary Club
 House,

CEYLON.

COLOMBO *President* The Bishop of Colombo
Honorary Secretary R. A. Hames, P.O. Box
 84 Colombo Every Thursday at 1 p.m. at
 the Grand Oriental Hotel

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MALACCA *President* E. C. Martin. *Honorary*

MALANG JAVA *President* Dr J. P. de Jong
Honorary Secretary L. S. A. M. von Renner,
 Rampal 15 Every Wednesday at 8 p.m.,
 Soc Concordia

MEDAN, SUMATRA *President* S. J. Schoorl

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Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Westcott, Most Rev Foss, D.D.

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan
India, Burma and Ceylon

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(On leave)

Williams, Rev Henry Frank Fulton, M.A.

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Trotman, The Rev Lionel William, M.A.

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Halliday, The Rev Sydney Lang ..

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and 11 days.

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Tilney Bassett, Rev H F. L	Chaplain Dinapore

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Morgen, Rev D J.	Monghyr and Jamalpur
Jewish, Rev Ethelred	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
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Beasley, Rev J S	Cuttack

Burma Ecclesiastical Department.

Vacant	Bishop of Rangoon
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Park, The Ven'ble William Robert, C.B.E., O.B.E.	Archdeacon Rangoon and Bishop's Commissary (Also in charge of the Rangoon Diocese and Chaplain Rangoon Cantonment)
Thursfield, Rev. Gerald Arthur Richard	.. ..	Chaplain Rangoon Cathedral.
Delaby, Rev. William	.. ..	(On leave)
Lee, Rev Arthur Oldfield Norris	.. ..	Chaplain, Myingyo

JUNIOR CHAPLAIN

Stevenson, Rev George E	Chaplain Mingaladon Cantonment
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CHAPLAIN OF PROBATION

Higginbotham, Rev. William Harold Spencer	Chaplain Mandalay
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Martin, Ven ble Frederick William, M A	Archdeacon of Nagpur
Day, Rev Edward Ridlay, M A	Chakrata U P
Warmington, Rev. Guy Wilson, M A	(On leave)
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Sanders, Rev Harold Martin, M A	(On leave)
Eastwick, Rev Rowland, B A	2nd Garrison Chaplain
Gash, Rev I J	Kamptee
Williams, Rev W P, B A	Nasirabad
Heber Clive, Rev	Central India, Mhow.

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

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Crichton, Rev Walter Richard	Archdeacon

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Mortlock, Rev A G	Chaplain, St George's Cathedral, Madras
Langdale-Smith, Rev Richard Marmaduke, B A	Chaplain, Wellington
Trench, Rev Albert Charles, M C	Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.
Coldman, Rev. A T.	Chaplain, St Thomas Mount

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Wilton, Rev G A
Clarke, Rev. M
White, Rev Jack
Fry, Rev L H
James Phys, R

Chaplain, St George's Cathedral
Chaplain St Mary's Church, Fort St George
Garrison Chaplain, Fort St George
Chaplain Bolarum
Chaplain (On leave)
Chaplain, Trinulgherry

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

McLean, Rev L
Short, Rev G M D

Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras
Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bangalore

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

M

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Devlin, Rev T S
Bradbury, Rev J H
Nicholl, Rev E M
Lawrence, Rev G
Salisbury, Rev Dr
Rose, Rev T F
Morgan, Rev B I

Chaplain of Kohat
Chaplain of Nowshera
Chaplain of Peshawar
Chaplain of Razmak
Chaplain of Abbottabad
Assistant Chaplain Peshawar
Chaplain of Risalpur

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barnes, The Right Rev George Dunsford, M A.

Lahore Bishop of Lahore

CIE OBE VD

Carden, The Venble H C M A

(On leave)

McKelvie, Rev Robert Fritz Stanley, D D

(On leave)

Lister, Rev Canon J G M A

Amritsar

Marshall, Rev Canon Norman Edwyn, M A

Rawalpindi

Johnston, Rev Canon G F M A

Karachi

Devenish, The Venble R C S M A

Lahore Archbishop of Lahore

Tambling, Rev F G H

(On leave ex India)

Rennison, Rev Eric David M A

Jullundur

Gorrie, Rev L M TH L

(On leave ex India)

Jones, Rev G W, B A

West Ridge Rawalpindi

Storrs Fox, Rev L A, M A

Murree

Nicholl, Rev E M M A, M C

Peshawar

McKenzie, Rev D S, M A

New Delhi

Morgan, Rev B I, M A

Risalpur

Evers, Rev M S, M A, M C

Quetta

Devlin, Rev T S, M A

Kohat

Salisbury, Rev. Mark L D

Abbottabad

Waterbury, Rev F G, M D

Dalhousie

Bartels, Rev R C, M A

Hyderabad (Sind)

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Saunders, The Right Rev Charles John Godfrey, M A Bishop of Lucknow, Headquarters, Allahabad

Bell, The Venble Sydney Alfred, M A Archbishop of Lucknow, Headquarters, Noida

Westmacott, R, V D, Barrister at Law Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Headquarters, Calcutta

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Hill, The Venble Sydney Alfred, M A Noida Tal.
Coburn, The Rev Canon Clifford John, M A On leave preparatory to retirement
Talbot, The Rev Alfred Dixon (On leave).
Maynard, The Rev Bertram Martin, A & C (On leave).
Broughton, The Rev Arthur Hardwicke, M A Dehra Dun.

Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS

Isliam, The Rev. Phillip, M A	Shillong	} Paid from All India Grant
Mathew, The Rev F W	Lakhimpur	
Saute, The Rev A, B A	Silchar	
Syld, The Rev F, B A	Subsagar	

Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS

Balladay, Rev S L	Chaplain of Bankipore
Ilney Bassett, Rev H F C	Chaplain Dinapore,

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

erfect, Rev H	Bhagalpur
ingen, Rev D J	Monghyr and Jamalpur
alah, Rev Ethelred	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga,
ewsher, Rev Robert	Ranchi
asley, Rev J S	Cuttack

Burma Ecclesiastical Department.

acant	Bishop of Rangoon
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SENIOR CHAPLAINS

nderson, The Ven ble Nicol Keith	(On leave)
ark, The Ven ble William Robert, C I E, O B E	Archdeacon Rangoon and Bi-hop's Com missary (Also in charge of the Rangoon Diocese and Chaplain, Rangoon Canton ment)
hurstfield, Rev Gerald Arthur Richard	Chaplain Rangoon Cathedral,
elahay, Rev. William	(On leave)
ee, Rev. Arthur Oldfield Norris	Chaplain, Mawmyo

JUNIOR CHAPLAIN

evenson, Rev George E	Chaplain Mingaladon Cantonment
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CHAPLAIN OF PROBATION

lgginbotham, Rev William Harold Spencer	Chaplain Mandalay
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Central Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

ood, The Right Rev. Alex, M A, P H D, D D,	Lord Bishop of Nagpur
O B E	
artin, Ven ble Frederick William, M A	Archdeacon of Nagpur
ay, Rev Edward Bbllay, M A	Chikrata U P
armington, Rev. Guy Wilson, M A	(On leave)
reatfield, Rev S F, B A	Garrison Chaplain, Jabulpore.
nders, Rev Harold Martin, M A	(On leave)
astwick, Rev Rowland, B A	2nd Garrison Chaplain
ash, Rev I F	Kamptee
Williams Rev W F, B A	Nasrabad
ieber Clare Rev	Central India, Mhow,

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

oller, Right Rev Edward Harry Mansfield, D D	Lord Bishop of Madras
richton Rev Walter Richard	Archdeacon

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

monds, Rev Canon Hebert James, M A	Chaplain of Ootacamund
ortlock, Rev. A G	Chaplain, St George's Cathedral, Madras
angdale Smith, Rev Richard Marmaduke, B A	Chaplain, Wellington
rench, Rev. Albert Charles, M C	Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.
ohlman, Rev A T.	Chaplain, St. Thomas Mount.

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Hayward, Rev W G	Chaplain, St George's Cathedral
Wilson, Rev G A	Chaplain, St Mary's Church, Fort St George
Clarke, Rev M	Garrison Chaplain, Fort St George
White, Rev Jack	Chaplain Bolarum
Fry, Rev E H	Chaplain (On leave)
James Phvs, R	Chaplain, Trimmulghery

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

McLean, Rev L	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras
Short, Rev G M D	Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bangalore

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

And

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Devlin, Rev T S	Chaplain of Kohat
Braburn, Rev J H	Chaplain of Nowshera
Nicholl, Rev E M	Chaplain of Peshawar
Lawrence, Rev G	Chaplain of Razmak
Salisbury, Rev Dr	Chaplain of Abbottabad
Rose, Rev T P	Assistant Chaplain Peshawar
Morgan, Rev B I	Chaplain of Risalpur

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barnes, The Right Rev George Dunsford, M A	Lahore Bishop of Lahore
CIE GBE VD	
Carden, The Venble H C, M A	(On leave)
McKelvie, Rev Robert Fritz Stanley D D	(On leave)
Lister, Rev Canon J G, M A	Ambala
Marshall, Rev Canon Norman Edwin M A	Rawalpindi
Johnston, Rev Canon G F, M A	Karachi
Devenish, The Venble R C S, M A	Lahore Archbishop of Lahore
Taunblin, Rev F G, H	(On leave ex India)
Rehman, Rev Eric David M A	Jullundur
Gorrie, Rev L M, TH L	(On leave ex India)
Jones, Rev G W, B A	West Ridge, Rawalpindi
Storrs Cox, Rev E A, M A	Murree
Nicholl, Rev E M, M A, M C	Peshawar
McKenzie, Rev D S, M A	New Delhi
Morgan, Rev B I, M A	Risalpur
Evers, Rev M S, M A, M C	Quetta
Devlin, Rev T S, M A	Kohat
Salisbury, Rev Mark, LL D	Abbottabad
Waterbury, Rev F G, B D	Dalhousie
Bartels, Rev R C, B A	Hyderabad (Sind)

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Saunders, The Right Rev Charles John Godfrey, M A	Bishop of Lucknow, Headquarters, Allahabad
Pill, The Venble Sydney Alfred, M A	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Headquarters, Naini Tal
Westmacott, B, V D, Barr-at Law	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Headquarters, Calcutta

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Pill, The Venble Sydney Alfred, M A	Naini Tal
Cohn, The Rev Canon Clifford John, M A	On leave preparatory to retirement.
Talbot, The Rev Alfred Dixon	(On leave)
Maynard, The Rev Bertram Martin, A & C	(On leave)
Broughton, The Rev Arthur Hardwicke, M A	Dehra Dun

UNITED PROVINCES ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—contd

SENIOR CHAPLAINS—contd.

Rigg, The Rev Arthur Cecil Pietroni, M A.	..	Ranikhet (Almora)
Harc, The Rev. Canon Arthur Neville, M A.	..	Fyzabad
Patrick, The Rev Alexander, M A.	..	Jhansi
Porter, The Rev John, L TH	..	Agra
Douglas, The Rev Percy Sholto, M A.	..	Muttra
Southern, The Rev Gershl Holte Bracebridge, M A	..	Allahabad Garrison
Luckman, The Rev Sydney, B A	..	Cawnpore
Burn, The Rev. John Humphrey, B A	..	(On leave)

Methodist Church.

BENGAL.

Reynell, The Rev Arthur Jesse	Senior Methodist Chaplain in India, New Delhi
Irost, The Rev George Levesley, Hon C F	Rawalpindi
Kerr, The Rev Robert Thomas, Hon C F	Lahore
Poad, The Rev Frank Edger	Meerut
Kelly, The Rev John Dwyer, Hon. C F	Quetta
Thorpe, The Rev. Percival Edward	Mhow
Glanville, The Rev J E	On leave
Wright The Rev Raymond B, M A	Jhansi
Dryson, The Rev G M	Jubbulpore
Caunter, Rev. J Govett	Peshawar
Clifford, The Rev F Wesley	Calcutta
Rolle, The Rev Herbert E	Lucknow

MADRAS.

Whitbread, The Rev Arthur	Secunderabad
Hopkins, The Rev Leonard J	Bangalore

BOMBAY.

Cullwick, The Rev. William Edward, Hon C F	Bombay
Munro, The Rev James Henry, Hon C F	Kirkee

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

With regard to numbers, the *Catholic Directory of India* gives the following tables —

	1911	1921	1931
1. <i>British India and Indian States—</i>			
(a) Latin Rite ..	1,014,620	1,851,409	2,164,013
(b) Syrian Rites..	364,657	440,493	549,981
2. <i>French India</i> ..	25,612	25,480	25,492
3. <i>Portuguese India</i> ..	296,149	283,741	326,600
Total, India ..	2,301,346	2,606,117	3,067,081
4. <i>Ceylon</i> ..	322,163	393,996	394,023
Total, India and Ceylon ..	2,623,509	2,970,103	3,462,074

NOTE (1):—In 1860, the total for India and Ceylon was 1,170,834. In 1880 it had risen to 1,610,203 and in 1900 to 2,201,674.

NOTE (2):—In 1800 there were 1,504 priests. In 1921 there were 3,155. In 1931 there were 4,623.

The Catholic community as thus existing is compared of the following elements:—

- (1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar Apostolic. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Synacrite.
- (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.
- (3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.
- (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.
- (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 2 Bishops, 50 priests and some 10,000 laity have been 'united' to the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca.

The archbishopric of Simla, with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmir.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar and Vayampam.

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.

Under the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs —

The archbishopric of Goa and Damaon (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochin and Mylapore (both in British territory).

Under the Sacred Congregation of Oriental Churches —

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.

Immediately subject to the Holy See —

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of Tiruvella.

Under the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide —

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Ajmere.

The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, and the Vicariates of Ahmedabad and Karachi.

and probation. This, while keeping down
cord, has the advantage of
• led results

Holy See is represented by
legate Apostolic of the East Indies
resides at Bangalore. At present this pos
occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Clerk
D.D., appointed in 1931.

except for infants or at point of death, is
administered except after careful instruction

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland and the United | tian community now numbers over 1400

nders, Wardha, and Amravati; Raj. Hospitals, in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer, and
ana, where the extensive work in Jaipur From the days of Duff in Calcutta

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

pagation of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local mis-

and probation. This, while keeping down record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian community now numbers over 140

Bhandara, Wardha, and Amraoti); Raj- Hospitals, in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer, and
 prana, where the extensive work in Jalpur From the days of Duff in Calcutta
 tituted by the United Presbyteria-
 in 1860 is now carried on from
 centres.

The work falls into three main
 evangelistic, medical, and educati
 Christian community has been org

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic and the training of the native preachers and Bible Women, and extends to many races and languages, the most important of which, in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens whose language has been reduced to writing by the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 9 different languages and large efforts are made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma.

In the year 1912 the field staff numbered 287 missionaries, 6,876 indigenous workers. There were 2,732 organized churches of which 1,079 were self-supporting. Church members numbered 2,80,964. In the 2,414 Sunday Schools were enrolled 9,949 pupils. The Mission conducted 2,739 schools of all grades, one of which being Jwison College, Rangoon.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION,

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary Miss Marion G. Burnham Gauhati, Assam.

for carpentering, iron work and motor mechanics. The Vernacular Press of this mission printed the first literature in the Santali language.

Secretary—Mr W. S. Dunn, Bhadrak, Orissa.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION—Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras, and the surrounding vicinity. Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical institutions of importance. Industrial departments are

mission maintains a Theological Seminary at

Secretary—Rev T. Wathne, Ongole, Guntur District.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies

Secretary Field Council The Rev. W. G. Crofts, B.A. Bari Bari Mission House, P. O. Noj, Dist. Mysore, South.

INDIAN BAPTIST MISSION—Has 21 missionaries and 213 Indian workers. Churches at Salem, Ramnad and Districts. Communicants number 6,000; churches 54; elementary with 2,000 pupils.

President and Secretary—Rev. D. Moffatt, Tanjore District.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

a Divinity College at Ahmedabad, and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a specialty of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Juntoo Tribes Mission with 7 missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary—Rev. George Wilson, B.A., Ahmedabad.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA—The Sikot Mission of this Church was established at Sikot in the Punjab, in 1855. It is now carrying on work in ten civil districts in the Punjab and two in the

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General Secretary Rev H C Chambers, D D
ordon College, Rawalpindi

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION opera-

carried
Train-
Boys'
ating,

three

Medical Work—Seven Hospitals, twenty-
four Dispensaries

Evangelistic Work—131 Sunday schools,
with an attendance of 11,504 pupils. Contri-
butions for church and evangelistic work, on
the part of the Indian church Rs. 71,204

Headquarters at Jhansi in the U P and the
Central India Section known as the Southern
Bhil Field

U. S. A. and, among the most rapid in
numbers and influence

Secretary of Council of A P Missions in
India.—Rev J L Dicks, D D, Lawton, N
Delra Dun, I P

Secretary, North India Mission Rev W L
Allison, B A, B D, Gwalior, C I

Secretary, Punjab Mission Rev J B Weir
M A, Living Hall, Lahore

Secretary, Western India Mission—Rev
D B Updegraff, M A, D D, Nipani, Belgaum
District.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—
Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri
Punjab.

Secretary—Miss B J Hardie, Jagadhri,
Dist. Ambala.

there are five organized and 3 unorganized
churches with 72 communicant members
and a baptized community of over 1,300

Secretary—Thomas Draper, M R C S (Lond),
M R C S (Lond) Jobat, Bur Dohad, Central India

Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle
schools for both boys and girls and hostels for
Christian pupils in each. There is also an
orphanage for children under school age,

10,000 patients.

Secretary : Rev F. J. Sandy, Durtlaug, Aijal

Secretary —Rev W. H. Farrar, Amal

India

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Madura Mission Sangam consists of over forty members more than half of whom must by constitution be Indians. The Secretary of the Madura Mission Sangam is A. Dudley, Tirumangalam.

AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA.—The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras and Grade College in 1881. In 1901

as staff numbers 87, Indian
Organised Churches 520,
25,311 and Christian Com-

Secretary —Rev E A Ollha, Ghum, D H
Railway

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY—Com-
menced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3
centres in N India, 12 in S India and 7 in
travancore The Mission engages in every
form of Missionary activity

16, Ashutosh Mukerji Road, Calcutta

South India—Secretary and Treasurer—Rev
George Parker, M A, B D, 18, Lavellie Road,
Bangalore

Benares Superintendent—Rev J C Jackson,
Ramkatora, Benares Cantonment U P

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

Secretary—J. W. Stothard.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION—Has four missionaries at Bogra, one at Kiba Janpur, Bogra District, Bengal, and two Ulubaria, Howrah District

upwards of 2000.

Executive Secretary—Rev H. W. Cover, M.A., Bogra, L.B.R.

Recording Secretary—Rev A. E. Myers, M.A., Ulubaria, Howrah Dist.

THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION—Founded in 1897, has 41 Organised Churches, 17 Missionaries, 53 stations, 1,759 Communicants, 51 Priests. One Industrial School and B.L. Lillore District, also Station near Bangalore, S India, young people of mixed parent via Almora, U.P. stations also Mulpotha, Uda Province and

an important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment wherever

—Rev. Arnold Payuter, (Champana, Almora, U.P. and Mrs A. I. Payuter, Nuwara Elyia, Ceylon)

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION—Has its headquarters for India at Bukdana Berar, where it has a Boys' Boarding School in Chikhli, 14 miles from Bukdana there is a Girls' Boarding School. At present

—P. D. Morris, Esq., P. O. Church Lane

Hon. Treasurer, Bombay—R. C. Lowndes, Esq., C. O. Messrs Kidlick, Nixon & Co, Bombay

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr W. H. P. Anderson, 7, Bloomsbury Square London, W.C. The Secretary for India is Mr. A. Donald Miller, Patna Bihar.

THE NAZARENE MISSIONARY UNION

nal Society commenced in 1900, and now

9 out-stations in the Districts, with a staff

European and 2 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers. The Mission main

tains 1 Hospital 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Boys Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpentry industrial department, 1 M.E. School with 200

upis Communicants number 80 Secretary

(P. O.) Launkia Hospital, Bombay

THE TIBETAN MISSION—Has 3 Missions with headquarters at Darjeeling, and Tibet as its objective. Secretary—Miss J. Ferguson, Darjeeling

THE TIBETAN MISSION

Secretary—Dr R. C. Duncan

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY

in the British and Hills. It is the missionary effort. Christians of Tinnevely. There are 8,020 Telugu Christians in 135 villages. Paltar Christians in the hills publishes monthly *The Missionary* containing information about the in both the hills. Secretary—Rev. D. David Palimcottah

THE MISSION TO LEPER

S. Mirugon and Karmala, Talukas (Bombay), Parkal Taluk (Mysore)

Address—N. M. S. Building, Rajapettah, Madras. THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION—Established 1899, works in the C. Provinces.

Seventh-day Adventist

India (J. S. James,
Office Address, 6, Dhond
Nasik District

Seventh-Day Adventist Mission—Burma
(J. L. Christian, Superintendent) Office
Address 30, Doyle Road, Rangoon Canton-
ment, Burma

Secretary—Rev Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar,
C. P.

Seventh-day Adv

India (G. G.
Office Address

Seventh-day Adv

India (G. C.
Office Address

Seventh-day Adv

(E. M. Meelen, Superintendent) Office
Address 13 Cunningham Road, Bangalore

Secretary—N. J. ... Bangalore

THE NORTH CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION—

Light physicians, one maternity worker,
C. M. B. and a number of qualified nurses are
employed, regular medical work being conducted
at thirty-two stations

Since at Benares there is an
existing institution for learning
mill and carpentry trades. It is
young men but a few English, or
young men have received training
are some out stations. Director
Norton, Libon! Poona District
Norton who opened the North
and who was Secretary of the
while on a visit to America. His
n under his widow, Mrs W. K.

Ladies' Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION—

Executive Secretary — Rev H W Cover, M A,
Boggs, E B R

Recording Secretary — Rev A L Myers, B A.,
Ulubaria, Howrah Dist

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical

Directors — Rev Arnold Paynter, Champawat, Almora, U P and Mrs A L Paynter, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

Hon Treasurer, Bombay — R C Lowndes, Esq., 10 Messrs Adcock, Nixon & Co, Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr W H P Anderson 7 Bloomsbury Square, London, W C 1.

MISSIONARY UNION
Society commenced
in 1900 and now

INDIA, 1911.

THE HYPHIZIALE FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION — Has five missionaries in India: Rev S V Christensen, Rev and Mrs W Brown, and Rev R A Dodd at Adra J Railway, and Miss L A. Fawcett at Rishmurti pur, Mynaburi District.

THE TIBETAN MISSION — Has 3 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling, and Tibet as its objective. *Secretary* — Miss J Ferguson, Darjeeling

(Vicar) Luckaria Hospital, Bogaba P O, Champaran District

THE RANAIL MEDICAL MISSION, affiliated with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union has 1 Hospital at Ranail, Champaran District, with 1 married European Doctor, 2 European Nurses, and 7 Indian workers

Secretary — Dr H C Duncan

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF

Address—N. M. S. Building, Rajapettah,
dras.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.—
Established 1899, works in the C. Province.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western
India (J. S. James, Superintendent) Office
Address 6, Dhondy Road, Devilul;
Nasik District

Seventh Day Adventist Mission—Burma
(J. L. Christian, Superintendent) Office
Address 30, Voyle Road, Rangoon Canton-
ment, Burma

Seventh-day Adventist
India (G. G. L.)
Office Address 17,

Seventh day Adventist
India (G. C. L.)
Office Address 17,

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India
(E. M. Meleen, Superintendent) Office
Address 19 Cunningham Road, Bangalore

MISSION—Established 1890 in the C. P. and
Berar, has a mission staff of 15, Indian workers
20, Churches 8, Communicants 327, Christian
Community 560, 2 Boarding Schools with 62
boarders and 2 elementary schools

Secretary—Rev Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar,
C. P.

Supers 2,000
Secretary—N. P. Shabee, 7, Pottery Road,
Bangalore

Ladies' Societies.

THE GIRL AND MEDICAL MISSION—

hats, where hand loom cloth is made

There are 169 members and 1,332 adherents

Mission Secretary

Church Secretary

Sahagpur, C. P.

THE AMERICAN

Secretary—Rev G A Bjork, B.D.,
Chhindwara, C. P.

Lutheran Societies

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED
LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—Commonly

ALL
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F
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President of Andhra Evangelical Lutheran
Church Rev J R Fink, Rentichintala, Guntur
District

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY
SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—A Church
of Sweden Society, founded in 1856 occupies the
Districts of Sangor, Betul, and Chhindwara in

Presided at —the Rev H Jrs Kholm, D. D.,
Palladam (Cannabore District)

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION—
European staff 14 Schools 10, Teaching staff
88, Pupils boys 1,205 and girls 800.

President—Rev R Franch, D. D., Kulpauk,
Madras

MISSIONS.—
boys 15

CHURCH —
3 Indian
workers
100
boys

President—Rt. Rev J Sandegren, M A, Mission of the United Provinces and Behar
D.D., L.V.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, Trich- and Orissa, the German Evangelical Lutheran
nopoly Mission of Ranchi, Behar and Orissa, The

General Secretary The Rev George C
 Mission 23 other teachers, 10 boarding schools

General Secretary The Rev George C
 Schroeder, Virudhanager, Ramnad District, south
 India

Methodist Church.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY com-
 menced work in India, in 1817 The Mission
 in India apart from Ceylon is organised into

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alt.

The governing body of the Church is the

fact, however, it was the Mohammedans and the caste stations with headquarters at Pardi, District Surat

The publishing interests of the Church are represented by the Lucknow Press at Lucknow doing work in Hindi and other vernaculars issued cover the interests of the Bible and the educational Witness, the Junior Methodist Education being in English, Hindi, and other issued in several of the vernaculars

THE LUCKNOW PRESS, LUCKNOW, INDIA. The Lucknow Press is a large and well-equipped printing establishment, and is the principal source of the vernacular literature of the Church in India.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India is carried on by the British Command with Headquarters at

directly responsible to the headquarters in London.

The area in this Territory is the Punjab, India. The Territory is

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore
Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.
Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras
Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Travancore State
Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo
Luzern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

present classes is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U. P.

A number of settlements for the reformation of "criminal tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformatory work commenced) and also in the Punjab progress has been made. A special has also been opened in the Andes the last few years.

Social Institutions

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Madras and Telugu Territory.—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Madras

management and general care exercised at the Hospital

A new Lener Colony is now in course of

the war and the
entral Prison Trivandrum
1 weekly are attended with

Territorial Commander: Colonel Herbert B
Colledge

General Secretary Brigadier H H Rawson

The South India Territory.—The South (India) Territory embraces the whole of Travancore which has a population of more than 5,000,000, the work penetrating Cochin State in the North and the Tinnevely District of British India in the South.

and is making a splendid contribution toward the spiritual and social advancement of women and the general home-life of the people

Territorial Headquarters The Salvation Army Kuvavunnam, Trivandrum

Territorial Commander, Lieut. Colonel Mrs. Trivina (Mrs. Trivina)

Chief Secretary Lieut. Colonel Anand Singh (Dowry)

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted:—"That in The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magi-

The chartered High Courts allied to the Bombay High Court in 1871 there were 33 solicitors, of whom 10 were Indian advocates, of whom 10 were English. In 1911, attached thereto were 150 solicitors, 130 were Indian, and 250 were English and the result was that since 1914 both Indian and of Indian descent.

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India has its own law
1 Member of Council
res are drafted in this
the Council the prin-
Government of India
cal of Bengal, who is
70, is the leader of the
is nominated a member
consultative Council in
by the Standing Council
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for Bombay and Madras,
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now published
at, Bombay,
and Rangoon
by the Governor
and cases de
the Judicial

Legislative Power.

principal provinces. Their constitution and
 functions are fully described in detailing the

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire The Hon'ble Sir Harold, Kt, KC, MC	Chief Justice,
Bar at-Law	
Mukherji, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Manmatha Nath, Kt	Preside Judge
MA, B L	
Costello, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Leonard Wilfred James	Do
MA, LL B, Bar at-Law	
Lort-Williams, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John, KC	Do
Jack, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Robert Ernest, ICS	Do
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Dwarkanath, MA, D L	Do
Ghose, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sarat Kumar MA	Do
ICS	
Panckridge, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Hugh Rahere,	Do
Bar at Law	
Patterson, The Hon'ble Mr Justice David Clarke ICS	Do,
Amey Ali, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Torick Bar at Law	Do
Ghosh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Mahim Chandra ICS,	Do
Bar-at-Law	
Guha, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Surendra Nath Rai	Do,
Bhadur	
Bartley, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Charles, ICS, Bar	Do
at-Law	
McNair, The Hon'ble Mr Justice George Douglas Bar-	Do
at Law	
Cuniffe, The Hon'ble Mr Justice T R E Cuniffe, Kt	Do
Bar at-Law	
Ali The Hon'ble Mr Justice Syed Nasim	Do Additional
Henderson The Hon'ble Mr Justice Allen Gerald	Do
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Roopendra Coomar	Do
Asoke Kumar Roy, Bar-at-Law	Advocate General
Bose, S M Bar-at Law	Standing Counsel
Basu, A. K., Bar at Law	Government Counsel
Hodson, S S	Government Solicitor.
Edgley, N G A, ICS	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government. On leave from 2nd to 26th January 1933.
Roxburgh, T J Y, CIP, ICS. . . .	(Officiating)
Khuntia, N A, Bar at-Law	Deputy Superintendent and Remem- brancer of Legal Affairs
Bisak, Dr Sarat Chandra	Senior Government Pleader
Sadhu, Rai Tarak Nath, Bahadur, CIP . . .	Public Prosecutor in the Courts of the Pro-kiency Magistrates in Calcutta
Sen, Binod Chandra	Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta
Mitra Sarat Kumar	Editor of Law Reports.
Chatterjee, Mr A. L.	Registrar (Original Sile)
Chatterjee, N. M B F, Bar at-Law	Master and Official Referee
Banerji, Sachindra Nath	Assistant Master and Referee.

Ghosh J M, Bar-at-Law	Registrar in Insolvency
Mitra, Kanai Lal	Deputy Registrar
Palsett, F	Assistant Registrar
Das Gupta, Manmatha Bhushan, M A, B L	Do
Ahmad, O U, M A (Cal), LL B (Bel), Bar at Law	Do
De, Jatmiresanath	Do
Ghatak, Niroj Nath, Bar-at Law	Do
Sen-Gupta, Subodh Chandra	Do
Radr-ul Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur B A	Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Head Clerk Decree Department (Officiating)
Moses, O Bar-at Law	Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions
Hindley, N I M A, I C S	Registrar and Taxing Officer Appellate Jurisdiction
D Abrew, P A	Deputy Registrar
Badr ud Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, I A	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side, English Office (Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice)
Young, J J	(Officiating)
Young, J J	Assistant Registrar (Paper Book and Accounts Department)
Basu, Anukul Chandra	(Officiating)
Chakrabarti, Lajpy Krishna	Senior Bench Clerk and <i>ex-officio</i> Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side (On probation)
Morgan C Carey	Administrator General and Official Trustee
Surita, O R	Deputy Administrator-General and Official Trustee
Falkner George McDonald Bar-at Law	Official Assignee
Mukharji, Kanti Chandra (Advocate)	Official Receiver

Bombay Judicial Department

Beaumont The Hon'ble Sir J W F Kt KC, M A, (Cantab)	Chief Justice
Blackwell, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Cecil Patrick, Bar-at-Law	Full-time Judge
Langnekar The Hon'ble Mr Sijtha Shankar, B A LL B Bar at Law	Do (On leave)
Broomfield The Hon'ble Mr Justice R S B A, Bar-at-Law, I C S	Do
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bomanji Jamshedji	Do
Barlee, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Kenneth William B A (Dub) Bar at Law I C S	Do
Junia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harilal Jaykrishnas LL B	Do (On leave)
Dixatia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harishbhai Vajubhai, M A, LL B	Do
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Naoroji Jehangir Bar at Law, I C S	Do
MacKlin, The Hon Mr Justice A S R I C S	Do
Tyabji, The Hon'ble Mr Justice F B, M A, Bar-at Law	Do (Offg Addl Judge)
Chitre, The Hon Mr Justice A A	Do (Acting).
Kemp Kenneth Me I, Bar at Law	Advocate General
Sen, K. C, I C S	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs
Louis Walker G	Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor
Vakil J H, Bar at Law	Clerk of the Crown
O Gorman, G C Bar at Law	Liaison, In lieu Law Reports
Mallabari, Khan Bahadur P B Bar at Law	Official Assignee
Abhyale, N B	Deputy Official Assignee (On 1st Assistant to Official Assi
Vesavala, N A	2nd Assistant to Official
Vaidya, G A	Officiating 1st Assistant
Shingae, Dewan Bahadur Padminath Bhaikar LL B	Government Pleader, Lom

Lobo, C. M., LL.B.	Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Karachi.
Mitchell, H. C. B.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee, in addition to his duties as Registrar of Companies
Pandit Lakhai Lal Lal Patel, B. A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Prothonotary and Senior Master
G. E. Khatrar	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigator.
Vakil, H. A. Bar at Law	Master and Assistant Prothonotary
Sequeira, A. F. B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law	Taxing Master.
S. J. Rahimtoola B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Insolvency Registrar.
Tahir Ali Fatehi LL.B.	First Assistant Master.
Majumdar J. H., Bar at-Law	2nd Assistant Master.
Nakra V. B. B. A.	3rd Assistant Master
Qadre, J. I.	Associate
Mahadevia, M. A. LL.B.	Do. (Officiating)
Ayyar A. R. S.	Officiating Associate
Khetkar A. H. Bar at-Law	Do.
Shahryar Bahamaji Lalimora, Esq., B.A., LL.B.	Sheriff
Nemara M. R.	Deputy Sheriff
Khadihar B. S., B.A. (Lombay, Cantab.), F.C.	Registrar High Court, Appellate Side
Dhirajlal Lalhai Mehta B.A., LL.B.	Deputy Registrar and Sealer, Appellate Side, and Secretary to Rule Committee
Athalye, K. A., B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Registrar

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

G. F. S. Collins, F.C.	Judicial Commissioner of Sind.
Rupchand Isharam, B.A., LL.B.	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind
Mehta, Dadasaheb, C., B.A., LL.B.	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind (Officiating).
Hatchewala, M. A., Bar at-Law	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind (Officiating)

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS

Walia, H. H., M.A., Bar at-Law	Court Receiver and Liquidator
Chinoy, A. F. J., LL.B.	First Assistant to do
Appahal G. Dhan, Bar at-Law	Second Assistant to do
Emmeert, S. F., B.A., LL.B.	Third Assistant to do

Madras Judicial Department.

Leader, The Hon'ble Justice Sir H. O. A. Kt.	Chief Justice
Bar-at-Law.	
Lamesam, The Hon'ble Mr V., Kt.	Judge
Venkatasubba Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.	Do
B.A., LL.B.	
Madhavan Nair, The Hon'ble Mr Justice C., Bar at Law	Do.
Jackson, The Hon'ble Mr Justice G. H. B., Esq.	Do. (On leave).
Patturanga Rao, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Esq.	Do.
Carpenter, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A. J., Esq.	Do.
Cornwall The Hon'ble Mr Justice H. D.	Do.
Santharam Chetti, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K., Esq.	Do. (On leave).
Chador	
Thorne, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Gilbert	Do.
Walia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice I. P.	Do.

Varadachari, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S. Rao Bahadur	Judge
Lakshmana Rao K. P., The Hon'ble Mr Justice	Do
Vere Meekett, The Hon'ble Mr Justice	Do
Burn, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S. J. C.	Do
Kinn, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A. J. C.	Do
Krishnaswami Ayyar Sir Alladi Kt. B. A. B. I.	Advocate General
Rangaswami Ayyangar, S. B. A. B. I.	Administrator-General
Small, H. M.	Government Solicitor
Nayudu, Venkataramana Rao P. Rao Bahadur B. A. B. I.	Government Pleader
Rama Rao, K. W.	Law Reporter
Bewes, L. H., Advocate	Public Prosecutor
Alagar R. N. Bar at Law	Editor Indian Law Reports Madras Series
Rajagopalan, G., B. A., M. I.	Law Reporter.
Viswanatha Ayyar, A. S. B. A. B. I.	Do.
Sesha Ayyangar K. V.	Secretary, Rule Committee
Balasundaram Nayudu M.	Sheriff of Madras
Anantaraman, T. S.	Crown Prosecutor
White, G. S.	Registrar, High Court
Srinivasa Ayyar	2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side,
Appa Rao, D. Bar at Law	Master, High Court
Satvamurti Ayyar R. M. A., M. I.	Deputy Registrar Appellate Side
Sankaranarayana, B. C. M. A., J. B. Bar at Law	Official Referee
Ganapathi, K. N., Bar at Law	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side,
Jayaram Ayyar, R. M. A., B. I.	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side

Assam Judicial Department.

Lethbridge M. H. B., J. C. S.	Officiating Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, and Officiating Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Administrator-General and Official Trustee Assam
Lodge, Ronald Francis, J. C. S.	District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts
Masli, Syed Mahomed, Bar at Law	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Ghosh, Praphullah Krishna	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Mukharji, Satya Charan	Offg. 2nd Additional Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Barua Srijut Jogendra Nath	Temporary Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts
Parua, Iswar Prasad	Second Additional Judge, Assam Valley

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Terrell, The Hon'ble Sir Courtney, Kt.	Chief Justice
Wort, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred William Ewart, Bar at Law	Preside Judge
Macpherson, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Thomas Stewart Kt. J. C. I. C. S., Bar at Law	Do
Fazlali, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Salyid, Bar at Law	Do
Khawja Muhammad Nur, C. B. I., The Hon'ble Mr Justice Khan Bahadur	Do
James, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Francis William J. C. S., Bar at Law.	Do.
Dhanyal The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sankara Bahadur J. C. S.	Do

Agarwalla, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Clifford Manmohan, Bar-at-Law	Pulse Judge.
Sukhdev Prashad Varma, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Bar at-Law	Do.
Francis, The Hon'ble Mr Justice George Rowland	Do Acting Additional
Meredith, J R, I C S	Registrar.
Ramesh Chandra. Mitra	Deputy Registrar.
Naresh Chandra Ray, M A, B L.	Assistant Registrar
Rudra Prasanna Mitra B L	Assistant Registrar, Orissa Circuit Court
	Temporary Additional Munsif of Cuttack, in addition to his own duties
Saliyd Sultan Ahmad, Sir, Kt, Bar at-Law	Government Advocate
Saliyd Jaffer Imam, Bar at-Law	Assistant Government Advocate
Rai, Gurn Sharan Prashad	Government Pleader

Burma Judicial Department.

Page, The Hon'ble Sir Arthur, K C	Chief Justice, Rangoon
Bu The Hon'ble Mr Justice Mya Bar at-Law	Judge, do
Paguley The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Muntz, Bar-at-Law, I C S	Do do
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Surendra Nath Bar at Law	Do do.
Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A G, I C S	Do do.
U., The Hon'ble Mr Justice Ba, Bar-at-Law	Do do
Leach The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred Henry Lionel, Bar at-Law	Do do.
Dunkley, The Hon'ble Mr Justice H F, Bar-at-Law, I C S	Do do.
Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Herbert Hoddy, I C S	Do do (On leave)
Brannan, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Henry Benedict Linthwaite, Bar at-Law	Do do.
Eggar, A, M A, Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Dun, U Ba, Bar-at-Law	Deputy Government Advocate and Secretary to Burma Legislative Council
Lambert, E W, Bar-at-Law	Assistant Government Advocate
Rya, U Tun, Bar at-Law	do do
Pe, U On, Bar-at-Law	Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Burma and Official Assessee and Receiver, High Court, Rangoon, (Officiating)
Theln, U Myint, M A, I I, B, Bar at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Rangoon.
Tun, U Ba, Bar at-Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon
Lusoof, Khan Sahib M, Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Mandalay.
Lutter, Henry Mulard, V D.	Public Prosecutor, Mandalay (On leave)
Mutter, K, L, B I	Officiating Public Prosecutor, Mandalay, and Kyaukse Districts
Murphy, J J C, Bar at-Law, I C S	Registrar, High Court, Rangoon
Goldsmith, W S	Registrar, Original Side, High Court, Rangoon
Maung, U San, I C S.	Deputy Registrar, General Department
On, U Po (B)	Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon
Jeon, L Hoke, B A, B L	First Deputy Registrar
Kirkham, O P, B.Sc., B I	Second Deputy Registrar
Kyan, L Hone, B L	3rd Deputy Registrar.
Pheln U Ba (5)	Assistant Registrar, Original Side
Shin, Daw Me Me, B L	Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Shin, U	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
Monteiro, R P W, B I	Assistant Registrar, Original Side (Officiating)

Central Provinces Judicial Department.

Macnair, Sir Robert Hall, Bar at-Law, B.A., I.C.S.	Judicial Commissioner (On leave, preparatory to retirement)
Grille, Frederick Louis, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law I.C.S.	Officiating Judicial Commissioner
Sabbedar, Ganpat Laxman, Bar at Law	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Nyogi, M. Bhawanil Shankar M.A., LL.B.	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Staples, F. H., M.A. (Oxon.) Bar-at Law, I.C.S., J.P.	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Pollock, R. L.	Officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner
Golkhale, G. H., Rai Bahadur, B.A., LL.B.	Legal Remembrancer (Officiating)
Deo, V. N., B.Sc., LL.B.	Assistant Legal Remembrancer
Lobo, P.	Government Advocate and <i>ex officio</i> Standing Counsel
Lurgess, G. I.C.S.	Registrar
Mehra, V. S.	Deputy Registrar

N.W. Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Maddison, L. I.C.S.	Judicial Commissioner
Mir Ahmad Khan, Qazi, K.S. B.A.	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Narain Dass, L.	Registrar

Punjab Judicial Department.

Young, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice Douglas, B.A. (Cantab.) Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Adison, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice James, M.A. B.Sc. (Iberd.)	Judge, High Court
Tukchand, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice Bakhshi, M.A. LL.B. (Pb.)	Do.
Colstream, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice John B.A. (Oxon.) I.C.S.	Do.
Jai Lal, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice, Rai Bahadur, B.A. LL.B. (Pb.)	Do.
Dallip Singh, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice Kanwar, B.A. (Pb.) Bar at Law	Do.
Agha Haider, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice Syed, M.A. (Alld.) M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar at Law	Do.
Munroe, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice J. H. B.A., LL.B. (Dublin), K.C. Bar at Law	Do.
Stemp, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice E. W., M.A. (Manchester), I.C.S.	Do.
Dhak, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice M. V., B.A. (Bombay and Cantab.), I.C.S.	Additional Judge, High Court
Currie, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice M. M. L. B.A. (Oxon.) I.C.S.	Do.
Hilton, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice G. C. B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.	President, Sikh Gurdwara Tribunal
Abdul Rashid, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar at Law	Additional Judge, High Court.
Ravi Lal, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice Rai Bahadur, M.A. (Pb.)	Do.
Hu. Mohammad, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice, Khan Bahadur, Bhalakh M.A., LL.B. (Pb.)	Do.
Blaker, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice H. A. C., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	Do.
Craig Coen, Mr. T. H., M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.	Registrar
Webb, Mr. Kenneth Cameron	Deputy Registrar.
Ranjit Rai, La's B.A., LL.B. (Pb.)	Assistant Registrar
<i>Ex-empto</i> Mr. George McCreary & Son	<i>Ex-empto</i> Deputy Registrar.
Ilain, Mr. R. B., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	Judge, Small Cause Court, Simla.
Bhankat Hussain, Sayal, B.A., LL.B. (Pb.)	Judge, Small Court, Lahore.
Mukerjee, Mr. L. A. N., M.A., LL.B. (Pb.)	Judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar.

United Provinces Judicial Department.
HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

Sulaiman, The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad, Kt, M A LL.B., Bar at-Law	Chief Justice
Kendall, The Hon'ble Sir Charles Henry Bayley, Kt, J P I.C.S.	Puisne Judge.
Thom, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Gibb, M A., LL.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Do.
Namat-Ullah The Hon'ble Mr Justice, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Bennet, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Edward, B.A., LL.B., Bar at-Law, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Iqbal Ahmad, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Kisch The Hon'ble Mr Justice Barthold Schlöinger B.A. C.I.F. J.P. I.C.S.	Do.
Harris, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Arthur Trevor, Bar at Law	Do.
Rachipal Singh The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Rai Bahadur (Bar at Law)	Do.
Bajpal The Hon'ble Mr Justice Uma Shankar, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Collister, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harold James J.I. I.C.S.	Additional Puisne Judge (On leave)
Allsop The Hon'ble Mr Justice James Joseph Whithedea J.P., I.C.S.	Additional Puisne Judge.
Ganga Nath, The Hon'ble Mr Justice B.A., LL.B.	Acting Additional Puisne Judge.
Joshi Dr. Lachman Dutt, Rai Bahadur, B.Sc., LL.B. Bar at Law	Registrar (Offg.).
Mills, Stanley Edwin Jervis.	Deputy Registrar.
Bower, Denzil Mowbray	Assistant Registrar.
Muhammad Ismail, Khan Bahadur, Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Wall Ullah, Dr. M., M.A., B.C.L., LL.B., Bar at Law	Assistant Government Advocate.
Shankar Saran, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar at-Law	Government Pleader.
Mukherji, Benoy Kumar, M.A., LL.B.	Law Reporter
Mukhtar Ahmad, B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Law Reporter.
Carleton, Capt. R. O., M.A. (Edin.), Bar at-Law M.A.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW

King, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Carleton Moss, C.I.E. J.P., I.C.S.	Chief Judge
Srivastava, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bishushwar Nath B.A., LL.B., O.B.E.	Judge
Nanavtily, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lach Manckanah B.A., I.C.S.	Do.
Thomas, The Hon'ble Mr Justice George Hector, Bar at Law	Do.
Zir-ul Hasan, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Khan Bahadur B.A.	Do.
Upadhyay, Rai Bahadur Pandit Manmatha Nath B.A. LL.B.	Registrar.
Phillips Samuel	Deputy Registrar
Gupta, H. S. Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Ghosh Hemanta Kumar, Bar-at Law	Assistant Government Advocate
Srivastava, Bishambhar Nath, B.A., LL.B.	Law Reporter.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED.

Administrations	Number of suits instituted						Value above Rs 5,000	Number of suits of which cannot be estimated to be money in money	Total Number of suits instituted	Total Value of Suits
	Value not exceeding Rs 10		Value Rs. 10 to Rs. 50		Value Rs. 50 to Rs. 100					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 In total	1,018	7,478	157,688	353,314	14,312	8,425	3,911	634	8,204	14,68,72,579
2 Bihar and Orissa	37	81	271	49	0	4,078	8,898	36	23,078	1,48,59,131
3 United Provinces	7,608	76,532	68,179	92,179	12,002	9,898	2,207	307	270,706	31,71,50,200
4 Punjab	10,347	5,785	56	92,614	18,612	8,740	3,342	315	242,081	8,87,61,538
5 Delhi	1	2	2	6	4	62	174	1	10,097	66,82,943
6 North West Frontier Provinces	1	4	4	7	827	27	142	1	19,867	70,97,578
7 Burma	1,171	31,600	31,273	24,612	4,000	3,330	800	801	58,005	8,60,07,503
8 Central Provinces and Berar	8	41	720	91,019	6,084	4,121	874	103	159,980	4,13,82,448
9 Assam	1,417	20,286	11,436	14,258	1,532	674	84	24	52,021	98,01,154
10 Andhra Pradesh	1,063	9,882	4,308	8,080	157	107	156	24	10,003	1,64,22,117
11 Coorg	104	1,056	672	803	50	40	8	1	2,606	3,96,720
12 Madras	63,872	270,471	87,311	180,660	18,711	13,846	2,017	613	1,16,270	11,05,69,120
13 Bombay	10,431	76,740	71,200	60,740	13,486	9,750	1,282	3,753	252,751,061	7,07,46,770
14 British Baluchistan	392	3,982	1,036	803	110	80	46	105	4,621	6,66,142
TOTAL	302,290	5,005,314	5,12,424	702,621	95,826	64,483	11,500	6,408	7,11,606	70,78,89,810
1 In total	284	1,040	406,120	874,531	94,229	67,956	11,040	9,779	2,576,207	67,03,40,289
2 Bihar and Orissa	270	882	431	878	100,700	14,236	1,172	5,611	2,504,080	60,41,73,049
3 United Provinces	372	604	500	880	99,280	69,898	12,000	8,307	2,610,194	70,50,07,566
4 Punjab	51	131	590	677	97,800	70,603	13,217	6,612	2,431,276	76,03,43,759
5 Delhi	1	2	2	6	4	62	174	1	10,097	66,82,943
6 North West Frontier Provinces	1	4	4	7	827	27	142	1	19,867	70,97,578
7 Burma	1,171	31,600	31,273	24,612	4,000	3,330	800	801	58,005	8,60,07,503
8 Central Provinces and Berar	8	41	720	91,019	6,084	4,121	874	103	159,980	4,13,82,448
9 Assam	1,417	20,286	11,436	14,258	1,532	674	84	24	52,021	98,01,154
10 Andhra Pradesh	1,063	9,882	4,308	8,080	157	107	156	24	10,003	1,64,22,117
11 Coorg	104	1,056	672	803	50	40	8	1	2,606	3,96,720
12 Madras	63,872	270,471	87,311	180,660	18,711	13,846	2,017	613	1,16,270	11,05,69,120
13 Bombay	10,431	76,740	71,200	60,740	13,486	9,750	1,282	3,753	252,751,061	7,07,46,770
14 British Baluchistan	392	3,982	1,036	803	110	80	46	105	4,621	6,66,142
TOTAL	302,290	5,005,314	5,12,424	702,621	95,826	64,483	11,500	6,408	7,11,606	70,78,89,810
1 In total	284	1,040	406,120	874,531	94,229	67,956	11,040	9,779	2,576,207	67,03,40,289
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8 Central Provinces and Berar	8	41	720	91,019	6,084	4,121	874	103	159,980	4,13,82,448
9 Assam	1,417	20,286	11,436	14,258	1,532	674	84	24	52,021	98,01,154
10 Andhra Pradesh	1,063	9,882	4,308	8,080	157	107	156	24	10,003	1,64,22,117
11 Coorg	104	1,056	672	803	50	40	8	1	2,606	3,96,720
12 Madras	63,872	270,471	87,311	180,660	18,711	13,846	2,017	613	1,16,270	11,05,69,120
13 Bombay	10,431	76,740	71,200	60,740	13,486	9,750	1,282	3,753	252,751,061	7,07,46,770
14 British Baluchistan	392	3,982	1,036	803	110	80	46	105	4,621	6,66,142
TOTAL	302,290	5,005,314	5,12,424	702,621	95,826	64,483	11,500	6,408	7,11,606	70,78,89,810
1 In total	284	1,040	406,120	874,531	94,229	67,956	11,040	9,779	2,576,207	67,03,40,289
2 Bihar and Orissa	270	882	431	878	100,700	14,236	1,172	5,611	2,504,080	60,41,73,049
3 United Provinces	372	604	500	880	99,280	69,898	12,000	8,307	2,610,194	70,50,07,566
4 Punjab	51	131	590	677	97,800	70,603	13,217	6,612	2,431,276	76,03,43,759
5 Delhi	1	2	2	6	4	62	174	1	10,097	66,82,943
6 North West Frontier Provinces	1	4	4	7	827	27	142	1	19,867	70,97,578
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8 Central Provinces and Berar	8	41	720	91,019	6,084	4,121	874	103	159,980	4,13,82,448
9 Assam	1,417	20,286	11,436	14,258	1,532	674	84	24	52,021	98,01,154
10 Andhra Pradesh	1,063	9,882	4,308	8,080	157	107	156	24	10,003	1,64,22,117
11 Coorg	104	1,056	672	803	50	40	8	1	2,606	3,96,720
12 Madras	63,872	270,471	87,311	180,660	18,711	13,846	2,017	613	1,16,270	11,05,69,120
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TOTAL	302,290	5,005,314	5,12,424	702,621	95,826	64,483	11,500	6,408	7,11,606	70,78,89,810
1 In total	284	1,040	406,120	874,531	94,229	67,956	11,040	9,779	2,576,207	67,03,40,289
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7 Burma	1,171	31,600	31,273	24,612	4,000	3,330	800	801	58,005	8,60,07,503
8 Central Provinces and Berar	8	41	720	91,019	6,084	4,121	874	103	159,980	4,13,82,448
9 Assam	1,417	20,286	11,436	14,258	1,532	674	84	24	52,021	98,01,154
10 Andhra Pradesh	1,063	9,882	4,308	8,080	157	107	156	24	10,003	1,64,22,117
11 Coorg	104	1,056	672	803	50	40	8	1	2,606	3,96,720
12 Madras	63,872	270,471	87,311	180,660	18,711	13,846	2,017	613	1,16,270	11,05,69,120
13 Bombay	10,431	76,740	71,200	60,740	13,486	9,750	1,282	3,753	252,751,061	7,07,46,770
14 British Baluchistan	392	3,982	1,036	803	110	80	46	105	4,621	6,66,142
TOTAL	302,290	5,005,314	5,12,424	702,621	95,826	64,483	11,500	6,408	7,11,606	70,78,89,810
1 In total	284	1,040	406,120	874,531	94,229	67,956	11,040	9,779	2,576,207	67,03,40,289
2 Bihar and Orissa	270	882	431	878	100,700	14,236	1,172	5,611	2,504,080	60,41,73,049
3 United Provinces	372	604	500	880	99,280	69,898	12,000	8,307	2,610,194	70,50,07,566
4 Punjab	51	131	590	677	97,800	70,603	13,217	6,612	2,431,276	76,03,43,759
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6 North West Frontier Provinces	1	4	4	7	827	27	142	1	19,867	70,97,578
7 Burma	1,171	31,600	31,273	24,612	4,000	3,330	800	801	58,005	8,60,07,503
8 Central Provinces and Berar	8	41	720	91,019	6,084	4,121	874	103	159,980	4,13,82,448
9 Assam	1,417	20,286	11,436	14,258	1,532	674	84	24	52,021	98,01,154
10 Andhra Pradesh	1,063	9,882	4,308	8,080	157	107	156	24	10,003	1,64,22,117
11 Coorg	104	1,056	672	803	50	40	8	1	2,606	3,96,720
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13 Bombay	10,431	76,740	71,200	60,740	13,486	9,750	1,282	3,753	252,751,061	7,07,46,770
14 British Baluchistan	392	3,982	1,036	803	110	80	46	105	4,621	6,66,142
TOTAL	302,290	5,005,314	5,12,424	702,621	95,826	64,483	11,500	6,408	7,11,606	70,78,89,810
1 In total	284	1,040	406,120	874,531	94,229	67,956	11,040	9,779	2,576,207	67,03,40,289
2 Bihar and Orissa	270	882	431	878	100,700	14,236	1,172	5,611	2,504,080	60,41,73,049
3 United Provinces	372	604	500	880	99,280	69,898	12,000	8,307	2,610,194	70,50,07,566
4 Punjab	51	131	590	677	97,800	70,603	13,217	6,612	2,431,276	76,03,43,759
5 Delhi	1	2	2	6	4	62	174	1	10,097	66,82,943
6 North West Frontier Provinces	1	4	4	7	827	27	142	1	19,867	70,97,578
7 Burma	1,171	31,600	31,273	24,612	4,000	3,330	800	801	58,005	8,60,07,503
8 Central Provinces and Berar	8	41	720	91,019	6,084	4,121	874	103	159,980	4,13,82,448
9 Assam	1,417	20,286	11,436	14,258	1,532	674	84	24	52,021	98,01,154
10 Andhra Pradesh	1,063	9,882	4,308	8,080	157	107	156	24	10,003	1,64,22,117
11 Coorg	104	1,056	672	803	50	40	8	1	2,606	3,96,720
12 Madras	63,872	270,471	87,311	180,660	18,711	13,846	2,017	613	1,16,270	11,05,69,120
13 Bombay	10,431	76,740	71,200	60,740	13,486	9,750	1,282	3,753	252,751,061	7,07,46,770
14 British Baluchistan	392	3,982	1,036	803	110	80	46	105	4,621	6,66,142
TOTAL	302,290	5,005,314	5,12,424	702,621	95,826	64,483	11,500	6,408	7,11,606	70,78,89,810
1 In total	284	1,040	406,120	874,531	94,229	67,956	11,040	9,779	2,576,207	67,03,40,289
2 Bihar and Orissa	270	882	431	878	100,700	14,236	1,172	5,611	2,504,080	

* Details not given of 6,574 Bombay suits in 1921, 8,614 in 1922, 5,654 in 1923, 4,200 in 1924, 4,531 in 1925, 4,047 in 1926, 3,601 in 1927, 3,799 in 1928, and 3,304 in 1929.

(a) Excludes 2,529 suits of "Superior Courts."

(b) 43 cases transferred to the District Courts.

(c) 2 suits instituted in the court of one Hon. Member.

(d) Includes suits not shown in detail.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins.—Cornwallis was the first Indian The C I D —The Curzon Police Com

small and mobile local army equipped
ruskets (single loading) and bayonet
st highly trained section of them p
a musketry course and are armed with
service rifles At most head-quarter
no means all, there is also a reserv
anted and armed police

strictly as —Strictly speaking there is no | Thanas and Thanadars —Almost through

Statement (1) "Military Police" for 1932

Assam Rifles

Commandants.	Asst Comm	Sub and Jam	Head and Nalks	Sepoys	Total	Cost Rs
4	14	67	340	3,060	3,485	16,20,755
1	3	16	70	723	843	4,00,159
..	..	13	51	415	479	2,79,700
11	41	248	1,040	10,947	12,327	75,88,660
5	6	234	528	4,087	4,860	24,68,556

Province.	Inspector-Generals and Deputy Inspectors-General.										Proportion of Police	
	Inspector-Generals	Superintendents	Assistant Superintendents of Police	Deputy Superintendents of Police	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergents.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Grand Total Cost.	to area. to population.
Assam ..	1	14	11	19	50	279	1	529	3,494	4,339	Rs. 24,13,227	1 to 11 7 1 to 1,065 06
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	7	45	47	28	254	1,821	47	2,612	10,650	24,511	1,67,40,182	1 to 2 9 1 to 2,091.02
Ilhar ..	5	39	24	28	188	1,158	17	1,548	11,458	14,455	81,47,468	1 to 5 7 1 to 2,022
Bombay (excluding Bombay)	5	35	12	30	181	733	64	5,022	18,004	24,036	1,32,01,182	1 to 5 3 1 to 800
Burma (excluding Rangoon)	6	40	34	66	223	1,839	17	1,670	9,548	13,352	1,25,90,282	1 to 17 14 1 to 1,064
C. P. ..	4	23	13	14	147	748	31	1,730	8,602	11,312	50,61,879	1 to 9 1 1 to 1,370
Madras ..	7	35	32	47	276	1,411	207	2,871	23,283	23,169	1,58,89,442	1 to 5 1 1 to 1,659
N. W. F. ..	1	8	6	14	35	504	4	773	6,574	7,619	34,02,713	1 to 2 9 1 to 320,62
Punjab ..	5	36	17	48	134	841	40	3,483	18,166	22,770	1,17,60,096	1 to 4 3 1 to 1,035
U. P. ..	6	53	42	75	107	2,022	40	2,533	22,664	33,037	1,42,00,131	1 to 3 2 1 to 1,439
47	323	238	360	1,655	11,056	469	22,680	147,443	184,700	10,40,51,480	1 to 6 7 1 to 1,450	

The figures have been brought up to 1932

The figures have been brought up to 1932

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK

Administrations	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year
Bengal	8,447	222,331	201,852	187,384	14,458	9,623
Bihar and Orissa	2,897	46,178	35,424	27,287	8,157	4,682
United Provinces	12,041	134,977	107,105	93,191	13,914	15,333
Punjab	10,499	66,060	71,196	45,425	25,771	5,491
North West Frontier Province	2,310	11,718	18,764	12,659	6,112	1,916
Burma	6,932	73,434	74,916	48,842	26,104	5,232
Central Provinces and Berar	3,239	45,035	26,820	16,663	9,449	4,308
Assam	1,393	14,141	10,735	7,019	3,717	1,900
Ajmer Merwara	372	5,444	4,032	3,624	208	420
Coorg	134	1,200	625	311	151	139
Madras	15,732	105,125	185,444	167,937	17,537	6,179
Bombay	8,832	120,976	137,144	114,845	22,498	12,376
Baluchistan	139	3,512	3,141	2,788	340	702
Delhi	342	7,279	6,294	5,072	1,226	171
TOTAL, 1932	73,453	955,993	893,696	733,171	140,010	68,696
1911	62,396	938,041	810,332	670,885	144,723	83,962
1930	70,754	894,977	795,456	637,044	154,176	78,269
1920	67,540	1,018,522	867,849	730,439	134,529	71,245
1928	63,070	941,955	797,866	661,735	133,268	68,232
1927	57,630	886,673	738,856	602,956	132,313	63,550
1926	57,412	808,777	711,493	582,341	126,215	61,607
1925	56,554	877,780	712,697	578,908	178,423	56,444
1924	54,997	847,747	703,533	570,729	130,112	51,444
1923	56,314	846,604	649,101	521,861	124,821	48,444
TOTALS						

Administrations	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity		Murder.		Other serious Offences against the Person		Dacoity		Cattle Theft		Ordinary Theft.		House-trespass and House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	
	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained
Bengal	2,500	1,161	782	5	719	1,907	1,883	276	849	359	19,555	4,363	34,605	2,256
Calcutta	206	212	32	5	386	230	13	2	22	20	3,141	1,144	567	278
Suburb	1843	871	384	87	4,384	1,117	513	132	6,222	264	13,037	2,881	10,256	1,594
Bihar and Orissa	2,814	1,073	1,073	304	8,555	2,646	1,777	360	4,371	583	18,019	3,946	37,006	4,694
Punjab	2,691	893	962	890	9,347	3,318	246	94	3,487	46	7,421	2,463	20,217	3,518
Delhi	81	18	21	3	415	83	23	4	50	7	1,144	232	871	121
N. West Province	240	93	575	172	2,678	1,118	174	26	390	95	1,061	426	3,148	324
Burma	838	593	1,100	284	11,623	4,929	1,054	736	4,105	1,629	12,390	4,070	8,840	3,938
Rangoon	76	31	28	4	1,906	1,236	46	3	1,105	442	29,934	7,111	1,021	193
Central Provinces and Berar	880	375	340	120	3,117	1,236	54	10	1,105	442	29,934	2,133	10,445	1,600
Assam	1,070	343	119	24	2,049	623	103	20	271	97	5,460	1,073	8,806	735
Coorg	16	0	6	0	52	12	0	0	18	4	114	2	78	14
Madras	2,183	703	1,081	293	7,322	1,828	310	37	1,441	1,310	17,756	4,525	10,102	1,043
Bombay	1,528	593	616	234	6,591	2,003	43	85	2,866	1,123	10,148	3,984	11,597	2,358
Bombay Town and Island	286	103	176	17	1,038	385	7	0	0	0	3,359	1,125	2,008	253
Indo-Chinese	21	8	9	7	102	29	1	1	15	8	461	171	260	57
Ajmer Merwara	27	15	18	2	198	57	12	1	115	13	4,014	220	637	107
TOTAL, 1902	17,466	7,006	7,329	2,035	67,347	21,856	6,504	1,810	22,123	8,370	138,603	33,471	167,939	22,693
1901.	17,035	6,692	7,333	1,900	65,733	20,789	6,823	1,388	24,440	7,861	163,641	32,616	168,481	21,023
1900.	18,519	7,804	6,782	1,745	63,397	20,406	4,838	716	25,176	7,782	141,603	31,368	165,542	21,451
1903.	14,742	5,400	6,422	1,877	61,473	20,023	3,223	770	27,106	8,573	152,048	37,521	171,880	22,506
1904.	14,996	5,384	6,451	1,896	64,709	19,543	3,234	718	27,045	8,694	151,089	37,120	164,949	23,347
1905.	14,757	5,014	6,157	1,785	63,011	18,500	3,606	776	25,450	7,642	151,012	38,044	164,746	21,786
1906.	14,113	5,207	5,939	1,758	59,946	17,295	3,450	746	24,052	7,639	152,853	37,329	160,011	21,459
1907.	14,272	5,217	5,809	1,620	57,791	15,818	3,070	719	24,241	7,539	150,403	34,177	160,123	21,620
1908.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1909.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1910.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1911.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1912.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1913.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1914.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1915.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1916.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1917.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1918.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1919.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1920.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1921.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1922.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1923.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1924.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1925.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1926.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1927.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1928.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1929.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1930.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1931.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1932.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1933.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1934.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1935.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1936.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1937.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1938.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1939.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1940.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1941.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1942.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1943.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1944.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1945.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1946.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1947.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1948.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1949.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1950.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1951.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1952.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1953.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1954.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1955.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1956.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1957.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1958.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15,465	4,907	874	25,349	6,628	160,165	37,604	160,874	21,406
1959.	14,774	4,913	5,403	1,640	56,597	15								

JAILS

| Employment of Prisoners --The wor

The Laws of 1934

BY

RATANLAL RANCHHODDAS, *Advocate, High Court,*

AND

MANHAR R. VAKIL, *Barrister-at-Law.*

1 The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act.—[on behalf of the Government]
During the past year certain industries which under normal conditions could not conditions prescribed by the India

and the Eastern area served by the Calcutta Register the Northern area served by the Delhi Register, the Southern area served by the Madras Register
electrical earthenware and porcelain, domestic earthenware, hand pencils, parasols and sun shades, tiles, cast iron pipes and wool and fabrics

2. The Reserve Bank of India Act.
Federal Structure Sub Committee of Round Table Conference recommended establishment of a Reserve Bank for the management of Indian currency change. In the report of the Finance guards Committee of the third Round Table Conference it was placed on

A representative
was set up in order to give effect to taking the present Act for amendments of that Committee.

§ 3 provides for the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India.

and registers, allotment
Bank will be one crore of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each. The

established in any State in India. Statements (information of facts made without any malice and without attempting to contempt or disaffection are operation of this section. S. 48. Magistrate or in a Presidency Presidency Magistrate in

12 June 1964

found that the Indian cotton had established a claim to subs but the Government of India this conclusion have found reviv the measures of protect by the Tariff Board in the high quent to the submission of denunciation of the Indo report—the many factory of sugar cane intended

13 The Trade Union, vol. 1, ch. 1, p. 8.

14. The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act.—This Act provides for the imposition of an excise duty on the manufacture of sugar in India. The present Act imposes an excise duty on matches manufactured in India.

14. **The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act**—This Act provides for the imposition ^{under} of

17. The Negotiable Instruments Act—
 A Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor-General in 1934 to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and to provide for the better regulation of the issue and circulation of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other negotiable instruments.

18. The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act—
 Certain Provincial Governments were desirous of amending the Indian Trusts Act, 1927, to provide for the better regulation of the issue and circulation of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other negotiable instruments.

19. The Indian Dock Labourers Act—
 The International Labour Conference at its twenty-second session held in Geneva in 1934, adopted a convention concerning the employment of dock labourers. The Government of India, in order to give effect to the provisions of this convention, introduced a Bill in the Council of the Governor-General in 1934.

of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As a local Legislature cannot affect the jurisdiction of a High Court established under the Government of India Act, the present Act re-enacts these provisions.

28. The Indian Rubber Control Act.—In view of the catastrophic fall in the price of rubber in recent years and the consequent difficulty with which rubber growers have

difference between the rate at which relief was obtained and the rate at which the tax was paid in that one of the two countries in which the rate of taxation was lower.

30. The Petroleum Act.—The Indian Petroleum Act, 1897 was passed at a time when the use of petroleum particularly of dangerous petroleum or petrol was limited and with the great developments in the use of

AMENDMENT TO THIS ACT

29. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act.—In accordance with Finance Act 1920 the

contains exemptions intended for owners of motor conveyances and stationary engines

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21 The Reproductive and Amending Act—The

25 The Factories Act.—The

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The Bengal (Amendment) Act, 1934

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of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As a local Legislature cannot affect the jurisdiction of a High Court established under the Government of India Act, the present Act re-enacts these provisions.

difference between the rate at which relief was obtained and the rate at which the tax was paid in that one of the two countries in which the rate of taxation was lower.

28. The Indian Rubber Control Act.—In

30 The Petroleum Act.—The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 was passed at a time

Subordinate to this statute

29 The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act.—In accordance with Finance Act 1920 it

contains exemptions intended for owners of motor conveyances and stationary engines.

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31 The Indian Rubber Control Act.—The

21 The Penitentiary and Amendment Act—1934

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22 The Penitentiary Amendment Act—1934

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The Penitentiary Amendment Act—1934

27 The Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act—1934

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f Criminal Procedure, 1894. As a local Legislature cannot affect the jurisdiction of a High Court established under the Government of India Act, the present Act re-enacts these provisions.

difference between the rate at which relief was obtained and the rate at which the tax was paid in that one of the two countries in which the rate of taxation was lower.

29. The Indian Rubber Control Act.—In

30 The Petroleum Act.—The Indian Petroleum Act, 1894 was passed at a time when the use of petroleum particularly of

30 The Indian Petroleum Act.—In

31 The Indian Steel Pipes Act.—The Indian Steel Pipes Act, 1934

32 The Indian Army Act

33 The Indian Army (Amendment) Act
This Act, by amending the Indian Army

COPYRIGHT.

There is no provision of law in British India modifications of them in their application.

Labour in India.

Growth of the Labour Problem.—India is not always been a pre-eminently

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Labour in India.

period emerged soon after the out-

Labour in India.

SIR GHAFFAR HUSAIN AHMEDJI, Leader of the Commissioners of Labour

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

on the 22nd March 1930. The Commission returned on the 11th October 1930 and after touring Ceylon and Burma went to Delhi in November.

any are prepared to accept the considered opinion of employers, workers and the Commission. Financial stringency. Provincial Governments have so far attempted little local legislation while ignoring the Commission's recommendations.

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2 railway servants than among employees as a whole. The Comptroller, recommended that the

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(b) deductions for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to the employee which deals with prompter payment of wages

course of a manufacturing process, e.g., in respect of spoiled cloth

(c) deductions in respect of housing accommodation provided by the employees,

(d) deductions in respect of such other services supplied by the employees as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government or the provincial authority may by general or special order Authorise.

(e) deductions in respect of recoveries of advances given before or during employment, the former being permitted only from the first wage payment, upto Rs. 100. No contracting out of the Act is to be permitted and appeals are permitted

(f) deductions on account of Income Tax prohibitory orders from Courts of law, subscriptions to and to payments of advances taken from Provident Fund accounts and

The Act in the first instance is intended to cover all factory workers and railway employees but the latter are to be exempted from the operation of that part of the bill

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

transport, railway mileage in excess of that in every country except the United States.

the industrial importance of the country —

"28,000,000 agricultural workers (excluding peasant proprietors), 141,000 maritime workers, lascars, etc., a figure second only to that for the United Kingdom over 20,000,000 workers in industries including cottage industries, mines and

to twenty six millions. Nearly eleven millions persons are employed as domestic servants.

The latest figures for the numbers employed in factories are those available in the All-India Report for Factories for 1933, which are reproduced in summary form in the tables given below —

Growth of Factories.

Year.	Number of Factories	Average Daily Number of Persons Employed
1922	5,144	1,361,002
1923	5,985	1,409,173
1924	6,400	1,455,592
1925	6,920	1,494,958
1926	7,251	1,518,391
1927	7,515	1,533,382
1928	7,863	1,520,315
1929	8,129	1,533,169
1930	8,148	1,528,302
1931	8,143	1,431,487
1932	8,241	1,419,711
1933	8,452	1,403,212

Age and Sex Distribution of Factory Labour

Year	Men.	Women	Children	Total
1922	1,086,457	206,687	67,658	1,361,002
1923	1,113,508	221,045	74,620	1,409,173
1924	1,147,729	235,332	72,531	1,455,592
1925	1,178,719	247,514	68,725	1,494,958
1926	1,208,828	249,669	60,094	1,518,391
1927	1,222,662	253,158	57,562	1,533,382
1928	1,216,471	252,933	50,911	1,520,315
1929	1,249,165	257,161	46,843	1,533,169
1930	1,225,425	254,905	37,972	1,528,302
1931	1,371,373	231,183	26,932	1,431,487
1932	1,172,296	225,632	21,783	1,419,711
1933	1,167,284	216,837	19,091	1,403,212

Statistics for 1933 (1) By Provinces

Province	Number of Factories	Average Daily Number of Persons Employed.
Madras	1,403	177,775
Bombay	1,510	334,637
Bengal	1,024	455,018
United Provinces	476	112,693
Punjab	576	47,972
Purina	943	86,433
Bihar and Orissa	283	72,254
Central Provinces and Bihar	715	61,781
Assam	641	44,309
North-West Frontier Province	26	1,312
Baluchistan	16	2,318
Ajmer-Merwara	39	13,259
Delhi	41	11,720
Bangalore and Coorg	22	1,125
Total	8,452	1,403,212

Statistics for 1933 (2) By Classes of Concerns.

Class of Concerns	Number of Factories		Average Daily Number of Persons Employed.	
	Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal
Government and Local Fund Factories..	337	6	115,370	212
Textiles	513	-	627,761	..
Cotton (Spinning and Weaving)	315	-	360,424	..
Jute Mills	98	-	257,175	..
Engineering	631	-	115,133	..
	84	-	48,782	..
	1,399	-	44,671	..
	1,027	2,295	51,829	157,886
	497	41	43,585	1,624
	38	-	30,962	..
	367	1	35,147	91
	4	-	5,975	..
Miscellaneous	3	2,169	107	160,608
	89	7	10,089	172
Total	3,913	4,519	1,062,629	320,783

MIGRATION.

- 2 pilgrimages and fairs, (3) *Periodic migration* which is caused by recurring seasonal demands
 (4) *Semi-permanent migration* is that of persons
 (5) who maintain constant contact with their

over-seas. The 1931 figures show a marked increase in emigration to Malaya. In the Central Provinces there is a growth in 'Daily Migration'.

The third class of immigrant in the Nehals but their numbers are

Orissa is typical of the rest of immobility of labour, 929 persons 1000 being born therein. It has a higher emigration figure than any else. The net loss to the province is 17,58,000. As in the case here also a change is however and the loss by emigration is less than in the previous decade have decreased by 1,97,000 and in the increased by 79,000.

As between British and State Territory migration in 1931 was against the States and in favour of British India but this position was reversed in 1931. Whereas in 1931 the net loss to the States was 1,24,000 in 1931 the States gained 4,90,935 from British India.

As between British India and the French and Portuguese settlements the balance of migration is greatly in favour of British India.

The two most important countries for Indian emigration are Malaya and Ceylon. Recruiting of Indian labour to Malaya was however stopped in 1931. From the last 1901 to 1931.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

to workers having been required distinction between earners and dependants, the proportion of non dependants has actually increased in 1931 out of every 100 persons workers and 64 dependants, in 1931, 44

the other 18.6 per cent are helpers of the wage earners.

The following table shows the distribution of occupations per 10,000 households according to classes and sub classes —

Means of subsistence	Total	Principal Occupation		Dependent Occupation		Subsidiary Occupation.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All Occupations	10,000	5,772	1,640	454	1,242	673	211
Production of raw materials	6,584	4,081	1,103	344	610	375	71
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	6,560	4,066	1,090	343	610	372	70
Exploitation of minerals	23	15	4	1		3	1
Preparation and supply of material substances	1,750	1,054	305	54	164	202	37
Industry	1,038	610	193	30	70	104	21
Transport	163	118	10	7	4	24	2
Trade	538	326	102	17	24	70	14
Public administration and liberal arts	286	210	18	14	4	34	2
Public force	56	41		1		6	
Public administration	69	55	2	2	1	9	
Professions and liberal arts	161	100	10	11	3	23	2
Miscellaneous	1,374	427	223	42	52	58	102
Persons living on their income	10	9	2	1		4	
Domestic service	751	107	53	17	469	14	91
Insufficiently described occupations	503	260	142	12	46	34	
Unproductive	104	51	26	12	8	6	

The following table compares the distribution of occupations in 1931 with that deduced by the 1921 census —

Class of sub class	Means of subsistence.	Distribution of 10,000 workers	
		1921	1931
A	Production of raw materials	7,241	6,724
I	Exportation of animals and vegetation	7,217	6,711
II	Exportation of minerals	24	23
B	Extraction and supply of material substances	1,750	1,605
III	Industry	1,075	1,047
IV	Transport	134	131
V	Trade	550	519
VI	Public administration and liberal arts	233	212
VII	Public force	71	66
VIII	Public administration	69	150
IX	Professions and liberal arts	143	1,322
X	Miscellaneous	717	14
XI	Persons living on their income	13	218
XII	Domestic service	173	205
XIII	Insufficiently described occupations	406	106
XIV	Unproductive	125	

RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR.

to his village life and home.

Now takes good care to recover the advance together with interest, which is

of recruitment which is grad-

(c) Where women are engaged in substantial numbers at least one educated woman should be appointed in charge of their welfare and supervision throughout the factory.

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The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay recently conducted a special survey into the length of service of cotton mill workers in Bombay City. A sample of 1,200 workers was selected, of whom 600 were men and 600 were women. The results of the survey are as follows:

were men and 600 of 20.71 per cent were women | cent

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Mines

Year.	Number of mines					Total Number of all mines.
	Coal	Mica.	Manganese	Tin and Wolfram.	Other minerals.	
1924	846	513	150	87	172	1,804
1925	810	571	214	204	212	2,011
1926	722	601	221	210	143	1,897
1927	644	650	220	200	298	1,922
1928	556	674	184	203	331	1,948
1929	548	498	125	186	375	1,732
1930	549	508	82	178	352	1,669
1931	540	342	56	136	343	1,417
1932	515	315	23	138	290	1,281
1933	501	377	17	109	320	1,424

Number employed.—The number of persons employed in mines during the years 1924-1933 were as follows:—

Year.	Total No. of mines which came under the Act.	Number of persons employed.		
		Belowground.	Aboveground.	Total.
1924	1,804	167,779	160,496	328,275
1925	2,011	164,554	84,303	254,857
1926	1,897	180,371	70,742	250,113
1927	1,922	196,341	72,049	268,390
1928	1,948	197,398	70,273	267,671
1929	1,732	199,908	69,783	269,691
1930	1,669	191,015	69,752	260,767
1931	1,417	170,638	60,144	230,782
1932	1,281	151,024	52,734	203,758
1933	1,424	153,942	52,665	206,607

The sex distribution of the persons employed in mines during the years 1920 to 1933 was as shown below —

Year	Number of males employed			Number of females employed.		
	Underground	In open workings	On the surface	Underground	In open workings	On the surface
1926	86,343	43,306	51,967	31,889	27,833	18,775
1927	86,766	50,028	53,903	31,850	27,697	19,046
1928	86,165	51,003	62,430	31,785	28,453	17,843
1929	92,856	54,235	51,954	24,089	28,723	17,839
1930	101,649	50,396	52,709	18,684	21,186	17,043
1931	93,885	38,833	45,157	16,841	10,070	14,987
1932	96,196	30,256	39,894	14,711	10,761	12,835
1933	99,536	30,866	40,610	12,799	10,721	11,942

LABOUR ON RAILWAYS.

SEAMEN.

CONTRACT LABOUR.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

International Labour Conference. The consideration of industrial unemployment was thrust upon the Government of India by the Washington Convention which was adopted

(e) Advisability of abolishing or controlling Employment Agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit

same rates of benefit of such insurance as those of the latter.

In addition the International Labour Conference made a recommendation

(a) the abolition of Employment Agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit;

(b) the establishment of an effective system of unemployment insurance, and

or Recommendation concerning unemployment

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND INSPECTION.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The accidents classified according to fatal, serious and minor in factories in each of the British Provinces in India in the year 1932 are shown in the following table —

Province.	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Madras	15	306	1,179	1,560
Bombay	38	1,129	4,050	5,423
Bengal	49	884	2,697	3,630
United Provinces	32	373	1,974	1,970
Punjab	10	53	886	949
Burma	19	233	1,245	1,467
Bihar and Orissa	23	391	1,567	1,981
Central Provinces and Bihar	5	54	221	280
Assam	2	71	365	438
North-West Frontier Province				
Baluchistan	1		46	47
Ajmer Merwara		17	735	752
Delhi		5	94	99
Bangalore and Coorg			72	72
Total	194	3,756	14,730	18,709
Total for the year 1932	162	3,513	14,452	18,127

Industrial Surveyors and the establishment of four demonstration parties in each of seven selected industries—jute and wool weaving, umbrella

from other provinces. The effect therefore trade depressions on the industrial labourer Bengal is so far very small."

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND INSPECTION.

As in other countries, the industrial progress depends classified according to fatal, serious and of India has been accompanied by an alarming number in factories in each of the British increase in the number of industrial accidents. Provinces in India in the year 1933 are shown

Statistics for 1933—The numbers of acci- in the following table —

Province	Fatal	Serious	Minor.	Total
Madras	15	366	1,179	1,560
Bombay	38	1,779	4,030	5,425
Bengal	49	884	2,607	3,630
United Provinces	32	373	1,674	1,979
Punjab	10	63	896	949
Burma	19	233	1,245	1,497
Bihar and Orissa	23	391	1,567	1,981
Central Provinces and Berar	5	64	221	280
Assam	2	71	363	433
North-West Frontier Province				
Baluchistan	1		46	47
Ajmer Merwara		17	75	75
Delhi		5	94	99
Bangalore and Coorg			72	72
Total	194	3,776	14,739	18,709
Total for the year 1932	162	3,513	14,452	18,127

made in Bombay in the mills and on the railways

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(d) The scales of compensation for work-

Year	Number of Cases.			Amount of Compensation paid for		
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total	Fatal Cases.	Non Fatal Cases.	All Cases
1924*—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adults	249	3,898	4,147	₹2,085	66,248	1,48,333
Minors	2	19	21	375	1,518	1,891
1925—						
Adults	583	10,751	11,334	3,45,995	2,95,535	6,41,530
Minors	7	30	37	200	2,391	2,591
1926—						
Adults	651	13,387	14,048	4,25,935	3,94,385	8,20,320
Minors	3	45	48	400	695	1,154
1927—						
Adults	777	14,397	15,174	5,81,400	5,27,984	11,09,384
Minors	6	36	42	840	1,030	1,879
1928—						
Adults	819	15,598	16,417	5,21,510	5,09,741	10,31,251
Minors	9	42	51	2,494	1,955	4,449
1929—						
Adults	886	17,942	18,829	5,87,190	6,70,573	12,57,763
Minors	2	34	36	200	2,201	2,401
1930—						
Adults	807	22,656	23,463	6,59,302	7,85,760	12,45,062
Minors	4	47	51	1,100	612	1,712
1931—						
Adults	696	16,764	17,460	4,44,246	6,20,885	10,65,131
Minors	3	26	29	600	625	1,225
1932—						
Adults	600	13,641	14,241	3,60,164	4,62,093	8,22,257
Minors	1	19	20	200	688	888
1933—						
Adults	526	14,015	14,541	3,31,357	4,82,477	8,13,834
Minors	..	18	18	..	115	115

* The figures for 1924 relate to only the six months from 1st July to 31st December.

The following tables set out the proportion of contested cases out of the total number of applications received by the Commissioners in each year.—

Year.	No. of Applications disposed of	Number of contested Cases.	Percentage of contested cases to total disposed of
1924	92	14	15.2
1925	539	100	18.6
1926	835	198	23.7
1927	1,223	281	22.9
1928	1,306	309	23.7
1929	1,355	278	20.5
1930	1,438	709	21.4
1931	1,567	748	21.6
1932	1,366	324	24.0
1933	1,242	317	25.5

The details of agreements (i) disposed of, (ii) registered as filed and (iii) rejected on account of inadequacy are given below for each year.—

Year.	Number of Agreements.			
	Disposed of.	Registered as filed.	Registered after modification	Not registered on account of inadequacy, etc
1924	41	33	1	7
1925	399	390	3	6
1926	591	583	5	3
1927	701	682	12	7
1928	837	855	25	7
1929	1,016	1,044	14	8
1930	1,007	950	29	28
1931	1,060	1,018	18	24
1932	993	942	22	29
1933	1,033	985	18	30

Effect on Industry.—A compulsory system and Madras The Calcutta Claims Bureau which of workmen's compensation enhances the represents many of the leading insurance

ant of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta does not appear to have made much progress.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

is of solved. taken up by local authorities. The findings .

Year.	Number of Cases			Amount of Compensation paid for		
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total	Fatal Cases.	Non-Fatal Cases.	All Cases.
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Adults	583	10,751	11,334	3,45,993	2,95,535	6,41,528
Minors	7	70	37	200	2,391	2,591
1926—						
Adults	631	13,387	14,048	4,25,935	3,94,385	8,20,320
Minors	3	45	48	460	693	1,153
1927—						
Adults	777	14,397	15,174	5,81,400	5,27,984	11,09,384
Minors	6	36	42	840	1,039	1,879
1928—						
Adults	819	15,898	16,717	5,21,510	5,69,741	10,91,251
Minors	9	42	51	2,494	1,985	4,479
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1928	1,306	309	23.7
1929	1,355	278	20.7
1930	1,438	307	21.48
1931	1,367	290	21.66
1932	1,366	328	24.01
1933	1,242	313	25.20

Table of Contents of the Report

Discussion of the Report

For the purpose of its own labour and the

leading to connection with the

Railways—The general policy on railways

are reported as being quite annually pre arranged programme as funds satisfactory. In Assam the tea estates are permit

HEALTH

sections. In the northernmost portion of the country tuberculosis prevails among industrial workers in the United

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

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HEALTH

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HEALTH

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A table showing (a) Birth rate and (b) Death-rate per thousand of population and (c) Infant mortality for 1,000 registered births for certain important industrial centres

Centre	Period.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population	Death rate per 1,000 of population.	Infant mortal per 1,000 registered births.
Bombay	1933	26.6	13.4	289.00
Ahmedabad	1929	47.02	49.06	351.65
Sholapur	"	44.03	34.53	238.73
Karachi ..	"	53.83	30.97	200.65
Nagpur ..	"	50.63	52.24	290.77
Amraoti ..	"	59.60	49.14	330.91
Ahola ..	"	41.73	35.56	251.27
Cawnpore ..	"	38.94	52.70	420.34
Lucknow ..	"	43.08	75.81	469.22
Allahabad ..	"	46.31	38.44	258.79

The relation between overcrowding and infant mortality is brought out in the following table extracted from the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay City—

Infant Mortality by the Number of Rooms occupied in 1933.

Number of rooms.	Births		Deaths		Infant mortality per 1,000 births registered.	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	1933	1932
1 Room & under	18,611	60.4	6,408	77.0	344	428
2 Rooms ..	7,033	22.7	1,414	17.0	201	265
3	690	2.2	121	1.5	175	204
4 or more Rooms	1,320	0.1	249	3.6	155	129
Hospitals ..	2,685	8.6	58	0.7	21	66
Road side ..	7	0.0	20	0.2	..	..
Total..	30,926	100.0	8,320	100.0	269	218

A table showing (a) Birth-rate and (b) Death-rate per thousand of population and (c) Infant mortality for 1,000 registered births for certain important industrial centres.

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Ahmedabad	1929	47.02	49.06	331.65
Sholapur	"	44.03	34.53	228.73
Karachi	"	55.83	30.97	200.65
Nagpur	"	50.63	52.24	290.77
Amraoti	"	59.60	49.14	230.01
Akola ..	"	41.73	35.36	251.27
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	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	1933.	1932
1 Room & under	18,611	60.4	6,405	77.0	344	438
2 Rooms	7,033	22.7	1,414	17.0	201	265
3 ..	600	2.2	121	1.5	175	261
4 or more Rooms	1,020	0.1	233	3.0	165	129
Hospitals	2,695	8.6	58	0.7	21	68
Road side	7	0.0	20	0.2	..	..
Total.	30,926	100.0	8,320	100.0	260	318

(g) Where piped water supplies are not available special precautions as to purity should be taken.

(4) Every provincial health department, every railway administration and all boards of health and welfare in mining areas should employ full time virologists.

(7) A Government diploma for health qualification required as the recognized such post-

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approved schemes

(1) Maternity Benefit for 100

Amendment of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act.—It was represented to Government that the Act requires amendment in certain respects and the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Maternity Benefit Scheme in India, of which the Government are a part, have also dealt with the question of amending the Act. Accordingly the Government have introduced in the Legislative Council on the 11th August 1933

521
The Bill was referred to a select committee on the same day and was passed in 1934. The following changes were made in the Act —

(a) The maximum period for which a woman shall be entitled to benefit is eight weeks.

(b) The qualifying period of service is raised from 6 months to 9 months

(d) There was no term of payment after delivery.

(d) There was no time limit within which the benefit may be claimed. The Amending Committee has inserted a limit of six months after

Committee did not agree to the
ages in the rate of benefit and
uses in the Bill relating to this

Under the rule making powers under the
the local Government made a new rule
December 1973 which makes an employer
for paying maternity benefit an employer
is closing his factory. A woman entitled
maternity benefit is not to be deemed dis-
abled within the provisions of Section 8, if
she is laid off on account of the closing of
the factory in which she is employed.

WELFARE WORK.

WELFARE WORK.
(Excluded from Hereditary Peerage)

of the use of
men. Local governments are
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to be included over the
in. Only seven working mills
the casarides for their workmen. A
of the medicines only. A

...at all mills. The establishment of recreational facilities for workers for technical activities for recreation of a regular nature at mines, games, wrestling, etc. is provided for by about ten mills. Occasional recreational activities like cinema, etc.

1. The number of children under the age of six years belonging to such women.

WELFARE WORK.

(Excluding Health and Housing).

1. The number of children under the age of six years belonging to such women.

Local Governments are

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a perambulator
a cinema machine for the
their workers. Messrs. Bezz Dutheland &
who are the managing agents for several lat
concerns, carry on welfare work in provid
schools, free milk to supply to pupils, dispensar
examinations and sports, library, dramatic
programmes, etc.

In the Punjab only the new Ugrion Wool
Mills Company, Dharmat, maintains a school

In the Central Provinces and Berar,
Express Mills in Nagpur have Nursery
primary classes for the children in the cee
During the year 1932, 502 children received
primary education in factory schools as against 1 schools for adult labourers

Welfare Work on Railways.

The cinema shows and magic lantern lectures
have been recently organized for the
employees are growing

have been provided for ten
their children amount to nearly
Europeans and Anglo Indians and
Indians

Each Institute is regarded as a club provided
by the Railway free of cost. The Institutes
provide a reading room indoor and outdoor
grooves, etc., and are generally self-supporting
although grants are made from time to time
to meet the recurring expenses in deserving cases.
The railways also undertake to recover the
subscriptions of the members through the
schools and to remit them to the manager of
the Institute. The membership of the Institutes
is compulsory on some railways.

Sports committees and athletic clubs have
been formed on several railways, e.g.,
the G.I.P. and the East Indian Railways, with
the object of promoting athletic sports among
the employees and organizing tournaments.
The Indian Railway Athletic Association
formed for the promotion and development
of inter railway athletic competitions of all
kinds is a registered association and its
membership is open to the Railway Board
and its subordinate offices as well as to
railways which are parties to the Indian
Railway Conference Association. Inter district
or inter-divisional competitions are also run
by local sports committees with the
encouraging sports among all classes.
The inter railway boxing, wrestling and
competitions are arranged in four years
1921 the South Western Railway
a stadium within the reach of the
quarters of the Railway employees at
Mysore, etc.

been formed in the
Golden Rock workshops of the Southern
Railways.

Education.—Almost all Railways provide
facilities for the education of their illiterate
staffs as well as for the children of Railway
employees. The progress made in this direction
on each railway may be briefly stated as
follows—

The N.W. Railway have started three experi-
mental schools for adult workers in the run-
ning locomotive sheds at Lahore, Sahiwal
and Hotel. The experiment has so far been
confined to the locomotive staff as the
majority of the staff in this branch
are illiterate and education provides a great
advancement in that wages can practically be
doubled by qualifying for promotion to the higher
grades of running staff. The East Indian Rail-
way provide 37 schools for the employees
of the Operating Department. The Eastern
General Railway provide 9 night schools for
adult employees, the daily average attendance
at these schools being 300. On the Burma
Railways educational facilities for adult work-
men have hitherto proved a failure and another
experimental school has recently been opened

ment to study, etc. On the 10th of

WAGE RATES

Agriculture—Whether wages paid to agricultural labour in India have kept pace with the increase in the cost of living is, for several wages of the three important classes of agricultural labour in rural areas in the Punjab.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (NOMINAL)

Index Numbers for the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) 1913=100.

Year	Urban areas			Rural Areas.		
	Field Labour	Ordinary Labour	Skilled Labour	Field Labour.	Ordinary Labour.	Skilled Labour.

ances were to be increased by five per cent from 1st January 1935 in view of the reduction in statutory weekly hours from 60 to 54

Centre	AVERAGE DAILY TRAININGS FOR			
	Men	Women	Children	All adults.
P. 100	Rs 3 p 0	Rs 2 p 0	Rs 2 p 0	Rs 1 p 0

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (NOMINAL).

Index Numbers for the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) 1913=100.

Year	Urban areas			Rural Areas.		
	Field Labour.	Ordinary Labour	Skilled Labour	Field Labour.	Ordinary Labour.	Skilled Labour
1922	189	193	193	170	162	179
1923	200	200	196	171	171	187
1924	193	196	200	176	181	191
1925	221	208	224	200	181	211
1926	221	204	216	198	181	215
1927	200	192	211	176	176	205
1928	191	192	212	186	175	210
1929	188	193	206	150	179	213
1930	174	179	198	171	173	208
1931	153	157	185	159	148	172
1932	144	151	180	131	135	165
1933	127	141	178	127	127	160

Jute Industry.

The jute industry holds the premier position amongst the industries in the Bengal Presidency; The following table gives the average monthly wages of some important occupations in a jute mill. The figures are not the exact averages of wages of the total number of employees in the industry. They are averages obtained from the actual payments made in some representative mills.

Department.	Designation	Average monthly wages.	
		Multiple shift	Single shift
	Men	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Roving Machines . .	Rovers . .	12 15 0	14 7 0
	Shifters . .	12 6 0	14 2 0
Spinning Frames . .	Warp spinners . .	13 4 0	16 14 0
	Weft spinners . .	16 0 0	17 10 0
Winding . .	Bobbin cleaners . .	10 0 0	11 0 0
	Warp winders (piece workers) . .	21 6 0	23 0 0
Weaving . .	Weft " (" ") . .	26 8 0	28 2 0
	Heaven weavers (" ") . .	28 2 0	31 0 0
Dressing and Beaming . .	Sacking weavers (piece-workers) . .	29 5 0	32 1 0
	Beamers and dressers . .	28 8 0	32 0 0
Sack sewing workers Sewing machine	Machine sewers (piece)	21 11 0	25 10 0
Engineering section Engine Staff	Oilers . .	19 0 0	22 8 0
Workshop hands—	Firemen . .	28 1 0	30 2 0
	Mason . .	34 0 0	34 0 0
Machine shop fitting . .	Carpenters (Chinese) . .	85 0 0	93 5 0
	Carpenters (Indian) . .	30 0 0	33 2 0
Tin Smithy . .	Turners (Metal) . .	40 0 0	40 0 0
	Tin Smith . .	30 0 0	30 0 0
Blacksmith shop . .	Blacksmith . .	36 0 0	36 0 0
	Women.		
Batching Softeners . .	Feeders . .	11 12 0	13 3 0
	Receivers . .	11 8 0	13 5 0
Teasers Preparing Breaker Carding Machines . .	Feeders . .	9 6 0	12 9 0
	Receivers . .	9 8 0	11 13 0
Finishing Carding Machines . .	Receivers . .	9 0 0	11 2 0
	Feeders . .	10 6 0	11 7 0
Drawing machines . .	Receivers . .	9 7 0	11 0 0
	Feeders . .	10 0 0	11 2 0
Roving machines . .	Receivers . .	10 0 0	11 2 0
	Feeders . .	10 0 0	11 2 0
Twist Frames . .	Receivers . .	10 6 0	11 6 0
	Feeders . .	9 6 0	11 2 0
Weaving . .	Twisters . .	13 8 0	14 15 0
	Sweepers . .	12 1 0	12 10 0
Sack Sewing . .	Hand sewers . .	13 5 0	14 11 0

It will be seen from the above table that there is an appreciable monetary advantage to workers in the single-shift system.

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	<i>Men</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p.</i>
Roving Machines ..	Rovers ..	12 15 0	14 7 0
	Shifters ..	12 6 0	14 2 0
Spinning Frames .	Warp spinners	13 4 0	16 14 0
	Weft spinners .	16 0 0	17 10 0
Winding	Hobbling cleaners	10 0 0	11 0 0
	Warp winders (piece workers)	21 6 0	23 0 0
Weaving	Weft " (" ")	26 8 0	28 2 0
	Messian weavers (" ")	28 3 0	31 0 0
Dressing and Beaming	Sacking weavers (piece workers)	29 5 0	32 1 0
	Beamers and dressers	28 8 0	32 0 0
Sack sewing workers Sewing machine	Machine sewers (piece)	21 11 0	23 10 0
Engineering Section Engine Staff	Oilers	19 0 0	22 8 0
	Firemen	28 1 0	30 2 0
	Mason	34 0 0	34 0 0
<i>Workshop hands—</i>			
Machine shop fitting	Carpenters (Chinese)	85 0 0	93 5 0
	Carpenters (Indian)	80 0 0	83 2 0
Tin Smithy	Turners (Metal)	40 0 0	40 0 0
	Tin Smiths	30 0 0	30 0 0
Blacksmith shop	Blacksmith	36 0 0	26 0 0
	<i>Women</i>		
Batching Softners	Feeders	11 12 0	13 7 0
	Receivers	11 8 0	13 5 0
Tensers Preparing Breaker Carding Machines	Feeders	9 6 0	12 9 0
	Receivers	9 8 0	11 13 0
Finishing Carding Machines ..	Feeders	9 0 0	11 2 0
	Receivers	10 6 0	11 7 0
Drawing machines	Feeders	9 7 0	11 0 0
	Receivers	10 0 0	11 2 0
Roving machines	Feeders	10 0 0	11 2 0
	Receivers	10 0 0	11 2 0
Twist Frames	Feeders	10 6 0	11 6 0
	Receivers	9 6 0	11 2 0
Weaving	Twisters	13 8 0	14 15 0
	Sweepers	12 1 0	12 10 0
Sack Sewing	Hand Sewers	13 5 0	14 11 0

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	<i>Men</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p.</i>
Moving Machines	Roovers	12 15 0	14 7 0
	Shifters	12 6 0	14 2 0
Spinning Frames	Warp spinners	13 4 0	16 14 0
	Weft spinners	16 0 0	17 10 0
Winding	Bobbin cleaners	10 0 0	11 0 0
	Warp winders (piece workers)	21 6 0	23 0 0
Weaving	Weft " (" ")	28 8 0	28 2 0
	Hessian weavers (" ")	28 3 0	31 0 0
Dressing and Beaming	Sacking weavers (piece workers)	29 5 0	32 1 0
	Beamers and dressers	28 8 0	32 0 0
Sack sewing workers	Sewing machine		
Engineering Section Engine Staff	Machine sewers (piece)	21 11 0	25 10 0
	Oilers	19 0 0	23 8 0
Workshop hands—	Firemen ..	25 1 0	30 2 0
	Mason	34 0 0	34 0 0
Machine shop fitting	Carpenters (Chinese)	85 0 0	93 5 0
	Carpenters (Indian)	50 0 0	53 2 0
Tin Smithy	Turners (Metal)	40 0 0	40 0 0
	Tin Smith	50 0 0	50 0 0
Blacksmith shop	Blacksmith ..	50 0 0	56 0 0
	<i>Women</i>		
Batching Softners	Feeders	11 12 0	13 7 0
	Receivers	11 8 0	13 5 0
Teasers	Feeders	9 6 0	12 9 0
	Receivers	9 8 0	11 13 0
Preparing Breaker Carding Machines	Feeders	9 0 0	11 2 0
	Receivers	9 0 0	11 2 0
Finishing Carding Machines	Feeders	10 6 0	11 7 0
	Receivers	9 7 0	11 0 0
Drawing machines	Feeders	10 0 0	11 2 0
	Receivers	10 0 0	11 2 0
Roving machines	Feeders	10 6 0	11 6 0
	Sweepers	9 6 0	11 2 0
Twist Frames	Twisters	13 8 0	14 15 0
	Sweepers	12 1 0	12 10 0
Sack Sewing	Hand sewers	13 5 0	14 11 0

It will be seen from the above table that there is an appreciable monetary advantage to w in the single shift system.

Wages in Mines.

The tables given below show the daily earnings in the month of December for each of the two years 1932 and 1933 for workers in the main occupations in coalfields and the other important mines in British India.

Daily earnings of underground workers in important coalfields in British India.

I

Coalfields	Over men & Sirdars Foremen & Mates		Miners.		Loaders.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa)	1 4 0	1 2 6	0 9 9	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 3
Raniganj (Bengal)	1 0 0	0 15 6	0 9 3	0 8 3	0 8 0	0 7 0
Girdih (Bihar & Orissa)	1 7 9	1 7 0	0 9 9	0 9 6	0 7 0	0 8 3
Assam	1 7 0	1 4 6	1 4 9	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 0 6
Punjab	0 14 0	0 13 9	0 12 6	0 12 3	0 14 9	0 12 6
Daluchistan	1 6 0	1 7 0	0 13 3	0 14 9	0 13 0	0 11 3
Pench Valley	1 5 6	1 5 3	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 6 9	0 6 0

II

Coalfields	Skilled Labour		Unskilled Labour		Fetters.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa)	0 10 9	0 10 6	0 7 9	0 7 3	0 6 6	0 5 9
Raniganj (Bengal)	0 10 9	0 9 9	0 7 0	0 6 7	0 5 3	0 5 0
Girdih (Bihar & Orissa)	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 5 9	0 4 6
Assam	1 2 0	1 0 9	0 15 0	0 13 9	....	..
Punjab	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	....	..
Daluchistan	0 12 6	0 12 9	1 0 0	0 6 0	....	..
Pench Valley	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 6 9	0 7 3	0 6 9	0 5 9

Daily Earnings of Workers engaged on "Open Workings" in Important Coalfields in British India

I

Coalfields.	Over Men and Sirdars Foremen and Mates.		Miners.		Loaders.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa)	0 14 9	0 12 9	0 8 6	0 7 0	0 7 9	0 5 9
Raniganj (Bengal)	0 12 0	0 9 6	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
Girdih (Bihar & Orissa)	0 13 6	0 13 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Assam	0 11 9	..	..	..	....	..
Punjab	..	..	..	..	....	..
Daluchistan	..	..	..	..	....	..
Pench Valley	..	..	..	..	....	..

II

Coalfields.	Skilled Labour.		Unskilled Labour.		Females.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa).	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 6 3	0 7 0	0 5 9
Raniganj (Bengal)	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
Girdih (Bihar & Orissa)		0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 9
Assam						
Punjab			0 6 0	.		..
Baluchistan						.
Pench Valley (C. P.)						..

Daily Earnings of Labourers working on Surface in important Coalfields in British India.

Coalfields.	Skilled Labour		Unskilled Labour		Females.	
	1931	1932	1931.	1932.	1931	1932.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa)	0 10 9	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 4 6
Raniganj . .	0 9 0	0 8 9	0 7 3	0 6 0	0 4 9	0 4 0
Girdih (Bihar & Orissa)	0 11 9	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 3	0 5 3
Assam	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 11 9	0 11 3	0 8 0	0 7 9
Punjab	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 9 3	0 8 6	0 4 3	0 4 0
Baluchistan ..	0 13 0	.	1 0 0		.	.
Pench Valley (C. P.)	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 4 9

The Plantations.—Labour in the tea gardens in Assam is paid on a piece work basis earnings of a family must always be taken consideration. The average family of

WAGES ON RAILWAYS.

Assam in March 1933

Cachar Sam	0 1 1	2 10 2	10 12 11
Hallakandi ..	6 9 0	5 0 8	
North Sylhet ..	7 2 4	5 5 0	
Karimganj	7 12 8	5 7 4	
South Sylhet	7 4 11	5 12 4	
Habibganj	7 13 9	5 15 5	
Daga Hills ..	8 14 8	6 7 4	
Dihubri ..	8 15 2	6 14 10	
Goalpara ..	8 2 6	7 4 2	
Gauhati ..	8 9 0	6 11 0	
Barpeta ..	8 6 11	5 6 2	
Tejpur ..	9 0 0	7 9 5	
Mangaldai ..	9 12 9	7 11 10	
Nowgong	8 12 4	7 13 9	
Sibsagar ..	10 9 1	8 15 4	
Jorhat ..	9 15 7	8 3 10	

WAGES ON RAILWAYS.

No information more recent to that for the year 1929 is available regarding wages paid on Indian Railways. In that year every individual

Owing to the different types of grades of pay which are prevalent on the Railways it is not possible to give exact figures of

the maximum attainable

Statement showing scales of pay of important classes of Railway servants other than Workshop employees and Colliery Staff on the principal Railways.

Name of Railway System	ENGINEERING.					
	Mates.		Gangmen.		Trolley-men.	
	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
North-Western Railway ..	20 0 to 34 0		13 0 to 22 0		15 0 to 24 0	
East Indian Railway ..	13 0 to 39 0		12 0 to 18 0		12 0 to 18 0	
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	20 0 to 52 0		13 0 to 18 0		13 0 to 18 0	
G. I. P. Railway ..	12 6 to 37 0		9 0 to 26 0		11 0 to 24 0	
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad-gauge)	14 0 to 37 0		12 0 to 26 0		12 0 to 27 0	
Bengal Nagpur Railway ..	15 0 to 34 0		10 0 to 17 0		13 0 to 23 0	
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway ..	11 0 to 19 6		9 0 to 15 6		11 0 0	
M. & S. M. Railway ..	13 6 to 30 0		10 0 to 22 0		10 6 to 15 0	
South Indian Railway ..	14 0 to 25 0		12 0 to 15 0		12 0 to 15 0	
Assam Bengal Railway ..	20 0 to 30 0		14 0 to 16 0		14 0 to 16 0	

* Per day Senior mates only are in the grade of Rs. 37-3-52.

Name of Railway System.	TRAFFIC.					
	Station Masters		Guards.		Signallers.	
	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a
North Western Railway ..	45 0 to 500 0		30 0 to 210 0		33 0 to 190 0	
East Indian Railway ..	52 0 to 600 0		30 0 to 180 0		30 0 to 200 0	
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	40 0 to 350 0		43 0 to 210 0		30 0 to 170 0	
G. I. P. Railway ..	50 0 to 395 0		70 0 to 210 0		45 0 to 140 0	
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad gauge)	55 0 to 400 0		50 0 to 210 0		60 0 to 70 0	
Bengal Nagpur Railway ..	52 0 to 500 0		35/40 to 210 0		30 0 to 170 0	
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway ..	30 0 to 370 0		20 0 to 150 0		15 0 to 50 0	
M. & S. M. Railway ..	40 0 to 425 0		40 0 to 170 0		25 0 to 110 0	
South Indian Railway ..	30 0 to 325 0		25 0 to 120 0		25 0 to 90 0	
Assam Bengal Railway ..	40 0 to 450 0		40 0 to 200 0		20 0 to 100 0	

Name of Railway System.	TRAFFIC.				MECHANICAL.	
	Goods clerks, Book- ing clerks and Parcel clerks		Ticket Collectors		Pointsmen	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a
North Western Railway ..	33 0 to 270 0		32 0 to 160 0		19 0 to 27 0	
East Indian Railway ..	28 0 to 300 0		18 0 to 123 0		12 0 to 18 0	
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	34 0 to 145 0		32 0 to 160 0		13 0 to 37 0	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway ..	40 0 to 100 0		50 0 to 90 0		15 0 to 18 0	
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad gauge)	15 0 to 180 0 (2)		55 0 to 190 0		13 0 to 18 0	
Bengal Nagpur Railway ..	50 0 to 250 0 (3)		50 0 to 120 0			
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway ..	25 0 to 60 0 (12)		18 0 to 40 0 (6)		10 0 to 14 0	
M. & S. M. Railway ..	25 0 to 180 0 (2)		25 0 to 80 0		15 0 to 18 0	
South Indian Railway ..	25 0 to 125 0 (2)		25 0 to 120 0		12 0 to 14 0	
Assam Bengal Railway ..	32 0 to 120 0 (2)		20 0 to 100 0		12 0 to 16 0	

* Parcel clerks only.
(2) Goods Clerks only.
(3) Goods and Parcel clerks.

Not all are regulated according to local market rate.

Minimum scale not given

Name of Railway System	MECHANICAL.					
	Cabinmen		Drivers		Firemen.	
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
North Western Railway..	15 0	to 45 0	31 0	to 220 0	0 8½	to 100 0
East Indian Railway			40 0	" 200 0	15 0	" 50 0
Eastern Bengal Railway			34 0	" 220 0	13 0	" 90 0
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	65 0	0(1)	72 0	" 310 0	16 4	" 32 8
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad gauge)			2 8	" 7 8(3)	0 10	" 1 12(3)
Bengal Nagpur Railway	11 0	0	5 0	" 11 0(4)	2 8	" 4 8(4)
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway			31 0	" 46 0(6)	13 0	" 35 0
M. & S. M. Railway			35 0	" 200 0	16 0	" 50 0
South Indian Railway	25 0	to 30 0	41 0	" 250 0	21 0	" 88 0
Assam Bengal Railway	16 0	" 25 0	75 0	" 263 0	12 0	" 22 0
			30 0	" 275 0	14 0	" 60 0

(1) Maximum.

(3) Indians per day

(4) Europeans per day

(6) Maximum of the maximum scale not given

Statement showing scales of pay per day of some important skilled labourers in Workshops

Name of Railway System	Fitters		Moulders		Welders	
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
North Western Railway	0 8 0	to 2 8 0	1 0 0	to 2 8 0	1 4 0	to 2 8 0
East Indian Railway	0 10 0	" 2 8 0	0 10 0	" 2 4 0	0 10 0	" 2 4 0
Eastern Bengal Railway	0 10 0	" 3 14 0	0 12 3	" 1 2 3	0 12 3	" 3 2 3
Great Indian Peninsula Railway*	50 0 0	" 86 0 0*	44 0 0	" 86 0 0*	44 0 0	" 89 0 0*
B. B. & C. I. Railway	0 8 0	" 3 5 0	0 7 0	" 3 5 0	0 8 0	" 2 9 0
Bengal Nagpur Railway	0 12 0	" 2 0 0	1 0 0	" 2 14 0	1 0 0	" 2 0 0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	0 12 4	" 1 14 8		1 4 0		1 0 0
M. & S. M. Railway	0 7 0	" 5 4 0	0 11 0	to 5 4 0	0 12 0	to 5 4 0
South Indian Railway	0 14 0	" 2 8 0	0 14 0	" 2 8 0	0 14 0	" 2 8 0
Assam Bengal Railway	0 12 0	" 3 0 0			1 8 0	" 2 8 0

Name of Railway System	Turners		Carpenters		Blacksmiths	
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p.	Rs a. p.
North-Western Railway	1 1 0	to 2 8 0	0 14 0	to 2 8 0	1 4 0	to 2 8 0
East Indian Railway	0 10 0	" 2 4 0	0 10 0	" 2 4 0	0 10 0	" 2 8 0
Eastern Bengal Railway	0 12 3	" 3 2 3	0 12 3	" 3 2 3	0 12 3	" 3 2 3
Great Indian Peninsula Railway*	50 0 0	" 89 0 0*	39 0 0	" 69 0 0*	44 0 0	" 93 0 0*
B. B. & C. I. Railway	0 7 0	" 3 5 0	0 9 0	" 2 11 0	0 9 0	" 3 9 0
Bengal Nagpur Railway	1 0 0	" 2 14 0	1 0 0	" 2 14 0	1 0 0	" 2 0 0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway		1 4 8		1 7 4		1 7 4
M. & S. M. Railway	1 0 0	to 5 4 0	0 8 0	to 4 4 0	0 7 0	to 5 4 0
South Indian Railway	0 14 0	" 2 8 0	0 11 4	" 2 0 0	0 14 0	" 2 8 0
Assam Bengal Railway	0 12 0	" 2 12 0	0 12 0	" 3 0 0	1 1 4	" 3 0 0

N. B.—These rates are exclusive of Overtime and Piece-work profits.

* The scales of pay for the G. I. P. Railway are per month.

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

The publication of a cost of living index was first for the in Boston City was started in 1911 from September 1911 and method of its construction described in the issues of the for September 1921, September

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE,

The publication of
with a pre-war base
in Boston City was
Gazette from Boston
and method of
described in the issue
for September 1921.

*Bombay working class cost of living index numbers by months
(July 1914=100).*

Month.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	134	182	183	169	173	156	159	157	155	156	154	149	147	117	110	104	99
February	134	176	181	162	165	155	156	157	154	155	148	148	144	115	110	106	98
March	136	172	177	160	165	154	154	159	155	155	145	149	141	111	111	106	94
April	144	187	172	160	162	156	150	158	153	153	144	148	140	111	108	101	93
May	147	168	173	167	163	153	150	156	153	152	147	147	139	110	107	100	94
June	148	174	181	173	163	152	153	154	150	154	146	147	140	109	107	104	95
July	149	180	190	177	165	153	157	157	157	156	147	148	139	108	106	103	97
August	153	179	191	180	164	154	161	152	155	157	149	149	136	106	109	103	97
September	160	172	192	185	165	154	161	151	155	154	145	149	126	104	109	102	100
October	175	174	193	183	162	152	161	153	155	151	146	149	131	108	109	104	100
November	175	173	186	182	160	153	161	153	154	150	147	150	127	108	110	101	101
December	183	174	181	179	161	157	160	155	156	151	148	150	121	109	110	94	96
Annual Average	154	170	183	173	164	154	157	155	150	154	147	149	137	110	109	103	97

Since January
1, fuel and
miscellaneous
index. The
numbers from

compiled on a post-war base and has been

*Ahmedabad working class cost of living index numbers by months
(Average price from August 1926 to July 1927 =100)*

Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	93	99	93	75	76	73	70	July	97	95	89	75	75	73	72
February	92	99	91	74	75	72	69	August	96	98	87	77	76	73	71
March	90	99	89	75	75	70	69	September	96	97	85	75	76	73	71
April	91	96	89	75	74	70	69	October	97	95	82	74	79	73	71
May	91	94	89	75	71	71	71	November	97	95	81	75	76	73	73
June	95	96	90	73	70	72	72	December	99	91	77	77	76	71	72
Average..									95	97	87	75	76	72	71

Labour Gazette since February 1931
Bhopal working class cost of living index
numbers by months (Average prices from
January 1927 to January 1934=100)

Month.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934.
January		100	104	76	72	73	68	August	95	102	89	73	73	70	72
February	97	99	100	77	75	72	70	September	95	104	91	73	74	69	75
March	93	98	96	75	76	69	68	October	95	102	85	72	74	68	76
April	92	98	94	72	72	67	67	November	95	104	82	71	75	68	76
May	94	100	95	71	72	68	69	December	94	108	76	71	71	68	74
June	95	103	95	71	71	70	71	Yearly							
July	95	100	92	71	74	70	72	Average		101	92	73	73	69	73

Cost of Living Indexes have, during recent years, been compiled for Nagpur and Jabalpur in the Central Provinces (with January 1927 as base) and for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon in Burma (with 1932=100). The monthly figures of the cost of living index numbers for these six indexes during the year 1934 were as follows —

Month.	Nagpur	Jabalpur.	Rangoon			
			Burmans	Tamils Telugus and Oriyas	Hindu- stanis	Chitta- gonians.
January	57	52	87	90	90	86
February	57	52	88	90	90	86
March	54	52	86	89	89	84
April	54	53	87	90	89	86
May	54	51	88	91	89	87
June	57	54	90	92	90	88
July	58	55	89	91	89	86
August	57	54	88	92	89	87
September	57	56	90	94	91	10
October	59	56	88	94	91	88
November	59	57	85	92	90	86
December	57	56	84	91	89	85
Average for year	57	54	84	91	90	

Cost of Living and Standard of Life.

Bombay working class cost of living index numbers by months
(July 1914=100).

Month.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January .	131	182	183	169	173	156	159	157	155	150	154	149	147	117	110	104	96
February	134	176	181	162	165	155	156	157	154	155	148	148	144	113	110	106	96
March	136	172	177	160	165	154	154	159	155	153	145	149	141	111	111	106	94
April	144	167	172	160	162	150	150	158	153	153	144	148	140	111	108	101	93
May	147	168	173	167	163	153	150	156	153	152	147	147	139	110	107	100	94
June	148	174	181	173	163	152	153	154	153	154	146	147	140	109	107	104	93
July	149	186	190	177	165	153	157	157	157	156	147	148	139	108	109	103	97
August	153	179	191	180	164	154	161	152	155	157	146	149	136	108	109	104	97
September	165	172	192	185	165	154	161	151	155	154	145	149	136	108	109	102	100
October	175	174	193	183	162	152	161	153	155	151	146	149	131	108	109	100	100
November	175	173	186	182	160	153	161	153	154	150	147	150	127	108	110	101	101
December	183	174	181	179	161	157	160	155	156	151	148	150	121	108	110	98	98
Annual Average	154	175	183	173	161	154	157	155	155	154	147	149	137	110	108	100	96

The Labour Office conducted in the year 1920 an enquiry into working class budgets in Ahmedabad and the results of this enquiry have been used in the construction of a cost of living index for that centre. The Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number has been compiled on a post-war base and has been

published in the *Labour Gazette* since January 1920. Items representing food, fuel, lighting, clothing, house rent and miscellaneous groups have been included in the index. The following table gives the index numbers from August 1927 to November 1933—

Ahmedabad working class cost of living index numbers by months
(Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100)

Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	93	99	93	75	76	73	70	July	97	98	88	75	75	73	72
February	92	99	91	74	75	72	69	August	96	98	87	77	76	73	71
March	90	99	89	75	75	70	69	September	98	97	85	75	78	73	71
April	91	98	89	75	74	70	69	October	97	98	82	74	79	73	71
May	91	94	89	75	74	71	71	November	97	98	81	75	78	73	73
June	93	96	90	73	75	72	72	December	99	91	77	77	74	71	72
Average	93	97	87	75	76	72	71								

Month.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January		100	104	76	72	73	65	August	93	102	89	73	73	70	72
February	97	99	100	77	75	72	70	September	95	104	91	73	74	69	75
March	93	98	90	75	76	69	66	October	95	102	80	72	74	68	76
April	92	98	94	72	72	67	67	November	95	104	82	71	75	68	76
May	94	100	90	71	72	68	69	December	91	106	76	71	71	69	74
June	95	103	95	71	73	70	71	Yearly							
July	95	100	92	71	74	70	75	Average		101	92	78	73	69	73

Cost of Living Indexes have, during recent years, been compiled for Nagpur and Jabalpur in the Central Provinces (with January 1927 as base) and for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon in Burma (with 1931=100). The monthly figures of the cost of living Index numbers of these six Indexes during the year 1934 were as follows —

Month.	Nagpur	Jabalpur	Rangoon.			
			Lahmams	Tamils, Telegus and Orissas	Hindustanis	Chittagondians
January	57	52	87	90	90	86
February	57	52	88	90	90	86
March	54	52	86	89	89	84
April	54	53	87	90	89	86
May	54	53	88	91	89	87
June	57	54	90	92	90	84
July	58	55	89	91	89	86
August	57	54	88	92	89	87
September	57	56	90	94	91	90
October	59	58	88	94	91	89
November	59	57	85	92	90	86
December	57	56	84	91	89	85
Average for year	57	54	84	91	90	

The object of this movement the Indian workman is predominantly illiterate and has

Andrews, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. V. V. Giri, unions and have established themselves permanently, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mr. B. R. Dakhale, & Co.,

The second session of the Congress in 1921 at Jharia under the Mr Joseph Baptista. The third held at Lahore in 1923 with Mr

One led by Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Secretary of the Trade Union Congress in the year 1924.

Mr. M. David in the chair. It is significant that at this conference Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved a resolution protesting against imperialism.

in India is a useless and effete body with no influence and a trifling membership.

Agency inspired in Moscow and fomented by Communist Agents in India resulting in a split between the genuine trade union leadership on the one hand and the votaries of communism on the other. The fundamental

on any longer under a common organisation and the Executive of the Congress.

ment of the Workers' Welfare League, a Communist organisation in England, as Agents of the Congress for Great Britain and the boycott of the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

which these congresses have not met with any success. The Labour Union in Ahmedabad

split in the Nagpur session of the All India Trade Union Congress, held its first annual session at

The Indian Trade Unions Act came into effect from the 1st June 1927

Provinces	Total No. of Unions registered.	Total membership of registered Unions.
Bombay	2	34
Madras	31	71,763
United Provinces	4	2,227
Bihar	44	61,103
Assam	1	115
Coorg	11	7,000
Orissa	10	11,749
Central Provinces	34	48,004
North-West Frontier Province	27	21,000
Chhota Nagpur	6	9,000
Total	170	237,000

effect of any agreement made between the members for the purposes of furthering any such object of the Trade Union as is specified in section 1, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence. The Assembly, however, threw out the Bill.

A Bill was introduced in the Legislative

Only a few associations of employers have yet applied for registration. No Trade Union was registered in the provinces of Assam, Baluchistan and Coorg up to the end of March 1931.

whether the first appeal lay to the Judge appointed for the area within which the Registrar's office is situated or to the Judge appointed for the area within which the head office of the trade union is situated. The amendment was intended to make it clear that the

Unions by the Act. Some progress, as a whole, was however visible in the trade union movement in India. Not only has the number of the Unions increased but their financial position is also satisfactory. Unions among women workers in India continued to be slow. The figures for female membership

of registered Trade Unions in successive years were as follows:—

Year.	Membership.
1927-28	1,166
1928-29	3,842
1929-30	3,293
1930-31	3,151
1931-32	3,454

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The weapon of the "strike" in industry came into prominence in India during the immediately following the close of the War: the majority of the strikes as shown in Introductory Section were designed to increase wages commensurate with the cost of living. The epidemic of industrial strikes which characterised the period 1919-20 reached a climax in the winter of 1921. During this period strikes took place purely from economic causes and most of them ended successfully from the view-point of the workers after a short struggle. After this period, however

The following tables show the number of disputes which occurred during the nine years 1925-33 in each province and in each class of industry respectively:—

Provinces.	No. of disputes in								
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933.
Bengal	43	57	34*	60	35	34	47	27	29
Bombay	69	7	4	111	79	75	53	53	82
Madras	4	2	19*	—	12	11	15	14	6†
Central Provinces & Berar	6	4	2	1	2	1	7	8	8
United Provinces	6	—	3	2	4	2	11	2	5
Bihar & Orissa	2	3	4*	—	2	4	1	1	—
Assam	1	1	3	—	4	2	10	4	5
Punjab	1	—	—	2	—	—	7	3	—
Ajmer-Merwara	—	1	12	5	9	16	15	7	10
Total	134	125	129	203	141	148	166	119	147

* One strike extended to three provinces.

† Includes 3 disputes in Bengal.

‡ One strike extended to two provinces.

the year 1923 by the Lombay mills

The findings of the Committee were —

- (1) That the mill workers had not established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable, to the annual payment of a bonus. And

October 1928.

This Committee sat for a continuous period of five and a half months and its Report was published on the 26th March 1929

Some of the conclusions and recommendations of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee were as follows —

ment were in the main fair and reasonable.

extra efficiency expected from the
operatives was fair and reasonable

- (4) With regard to the Seventeen Demands submitted by the Joint Strike Committee some of the demands which were considered to be fair and reasonable were—

- (a) That the Millowners shall not vary any of the present conditions to the disadvantage of the workers before securing the approval of the workers through their organisations.
- (b) That the Millowners' Association shall not permit its individual members to vary the conditions of service to the disadvantage of the workers without the sanction of the Association.
- (c) The rates of new varieties shall be fixed by the Millowners' Association in consultation with the representatives of the Workers' organisations.
- (d) Notices in vernacular showing the rates of piece work in detail should be posted in the Departments for the information of the workers.
- (e) That there should be no victimisation of men who had taken part in the strike or any Union activities.

Most of the above were eventually conceded by the Millowners' Association.

- (5) The following demands were held to be unfair and unreasonable—

- (a) The wages of those workers whose average monthly wage is less than Rs 30 should be raised substantially
- (b) The newly introduced system of compelling the workmen (1) to take out and present tickets of attendance and (2) to clean machinery daily should be discontinued

- (6) The recommendations of the Committee for alleviating unemployment consequent on the introduction of efficiency methods of work were as follows —

- (a) The millowners should set up some machinery for taking note of all cases where workers are discharged on account of reduction of staff, and help them as far as possible to get suitable employment either in some other mill or in some other industry.

- (b) The Millowners Association should consider the advisability of a scheme for the payment of a gratuity to a worker, which may amount to say four weeks or six weeks' wages, according to his length of service payable in suitable cases to discharged employees who may need help during the waiting period while they are seeking employment. The formation of an Out-of-Work Donation Fund on a voluntary basis to be created by a system of setting aside a contribution by the Millowners of one anna per operative per month to which fund the operatives through their representatives should be invited to contribute one anna or at least half an anna per head per month was suggested.

Industries	No. of disputes in								
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cotton and woolen mills	69	57	60	119	78	68	73	54	87
Jute Mills	15	33	11	19	13	13	22	13	11
Engineering Workshops	7	4	6	11	7	10	5	3	7
Railways (including Pull way Workshops)	6	3	3	9	4	9	8	6	5
Others	37	31	49	54	39	48	56	42	44
Total	134	128	129	203	141	148	166	118	146

In 1933 in respect of the number of industrial
disputes was reached in the year 1928
More than 10 per cent of these disputes occurred
in the Central Presidency while only about 30
per cent occurred in Bengal. In none of the

In 1933 164,423 work people were involved in the 146 disputes and 2,164,561 working days
were lost.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION MACHINERY.

Where wage reductions have been effected or are contemplated, the reasons, therefore.

Finding—The reason most generally given was trade depression. Other reasons varied with the centres. In Bombay it was stated that it was necessary to reduce the cost of production, and labour cost were those most capable of reduction as the fall in the cost of living would enable the workers to maintain the standard of life they had in 1926 even after wages were reduced. As regards Ahmedabad there was no general reduction of wages at the time but such a reduc-

Findings—For lack of any agency official or non-official for collecting statistics of unemployment it was very difficult to formulate an answer to this question. 28,000 workers had lost their employment in cotton Mills in Bombay City. (The opening of closed Mills and the employment of workers on night shift had, however, more than absorbed this number by the end of the year). In Ahmedabad 26,551 more operatives were employed than in 1926 and in Sholapur the number employed was more or less stationary.

few Government reports have received a more

operatives

Cotton Mill workers in Bombay City to represent their grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such

workers
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2. Where wage reductions have been effected or are contemplated, the reasons, therefor

were those most capable of reduction as the fall in the cost of living would

Findings.—For lack of any agency official or non-official for collecting statistics of unemployment it was very difficult to formulate an answer to this question. 24,000 workers had lost their employment in cotton Mills in Bombay City (The opening of closed Mills and the employment of workers on night shift had, however, more than absorbed this number by the end of the year). In Ahmedabad 26,551 more operatives were

6. T1

operatives

Findings.—That method of rationalisation which takes the form of asking operatives

City to represent their grievances to their employers and to procure redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible.

What is the extent of unemployment in the cotton Mill industry and what are its causes,

These proposals were ultimately accepted and brought into effect on the 12th Octo 1921

(2) As the result of a strike of drivers and conductors of Calcutta and Howrah tramways, which lasted from the 27th January to the 31st January 1927.

- (a) the establishment of joint works committees in industrial concerns,
- (b) non-intervention of Government in private industrial disputes, which it was considered, should be settled by voluntary conciliation;
- (c) the constitution by Government of a conciliation panel to deal with disputes in public utility services, and
- (d) the appointment by Government of special conciliation boards in the case of private industrial disputes, if both parties desired outside intervention.

Intervention was justified

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TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

trade disputes has been thoroughly settled. It would be premature to legislate on this question until the Trade Unions Bill has become law. The Trade Unions Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly in March 1926 and was brought into operation with effect from the 1st June 1927.

In August 1926 the Government of India published their second Bill making provisions for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes and for certain other purposes. The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly with a motion for circulation on the 2nd

measure. The Bill introduced by the Government of India in August 1926 was very wide and comprehensive in scope and extent.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Summary of the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly in connection with Bills and proposals for new labour legislation.* 1930 to 1934

	No. of Disputes.	No of work people involved	Working days lost
	7	10,454	67,927
	20	20,953	86,715
	7	10,196	78,751
	7	11,519	130,201
Workers as Conciliation Officers	4	1,890	22,290
	7	4,605	145,039
	15	16,147	149,778
	20	20,895	198,775
	16	110,084	3,277,077
	10	2,608	7,321

The Bombay Labour Office

*Labour Gazette, (1st) weekly, also 1st of October
organisation*

Sea Routes between India and Europe.

Eastward voyages. There are ordinarily following are the fares which are convertible at other services between Calcutta and the approximately current rates of exchange:—

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.

FARES FROM BOMBAY OR KARACHI.	1st Saloon.				2nd Saloon.	
	A	B	C	D	A	B
Free passages (single and return) are granted between Karachi and Bombay by British India Steamer	£	£	£	£	£	£
To Plymouth or London by sea, Single	78	72	66	60	48	42
Return	136	126	116	106	84	74
To Marseilles, Single	74	68	62	56	44	38
Return	120	110	100	90	77	67
To Malta, Single	68	62	56	50	42	36
Return	110	100	90	80	74	64
To Gibraltar, Single	76	70	64	58	46	40
Return	133	123	113	103	81	71

Sea Routes between India and Europe.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.

FARES FROM BOMBAY OR KARACHI.				1st Saloon.				2nd Saloon.	
				A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.
Passages (single and return) are granted between Karachi and Bombay by British India steamer.				£	£	£	£	£	£
Plymouth or London by sea, Single ..	..	..	..	78	72	66	60	48	42
.. Return ..	..	..	..	138	126	116	106	84	72
Marseilles, Single ..	..	..	..	74	68	62	56	44	38
.. Return ..	..	..	..	129	119	109	99	77	67
Malta, Single ..	..	..	..	68	62	56	50	42	36
.. Return	119	109	99	89	71	61
Gibraltar, Single	70	70	64	58	46	40
.. Return	123	123	113	103	82	72

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In Burma Irrawaddy Flotilla and Airways
to operate a weekly service between Rangoon
and Mandalay and hope to extend it to Moulmein
and Favey

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Indian Air Race.—The Government of
India in December, 1927, received from
Sir Victor Sassoon a letter saying that

and Hyderabad Deccan respectively is in
prospect

The origin of these two races was the offer by
the Earl of
Windsor, 6

Viceroy's Challenge Trophy were offered, but rapidly increases the running of the first is, 2,600 and that of the second

are now endeavouring to organise
e on a progressively large scale in
rt of 1936

Chief Aviation—Mr L Fyfe,

Director, Civil Aviation—Mr A I E

Director of Aircraft—Mr A S Lane,

Officer—Capt A G Wyatt R E,

Officer—Mr H J Paterson,

THE SUEZ CANAL

Travel in India,

such as the customs, religion
and art of one of the oldest civiliza-

to the true lover of nature the botanist

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and the London

Queen

by master architects of bygone days of diverse
races, of absorbing subjects for study and world Visit it by moonlight and water - 5

than Niagara and wonderful scenery

can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled
with rhododendrons and flowers unknown to

Mysore

to see the working of an up-to-date Indian States situated among wonderful scenery

alone can offer

and Mysore.

arranged

Standard Tours.

of that dynasty, made it a place of Residence, reminiscences of which are found to-day in the pleasure gardens, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architecture which have won undying fame in that dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

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diameter, 27

Id. Army & Navy Stores,
Mrs. Jeena & Co. Bombay.
Military Officers of
Railways as well
Railways Publicity
Office, London, and he

6. a visit
collection of it

Tour No 1—4 weeks—Bombay, Udaipur, Jaipur, Peshwar, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Darjeeling and Calcutta.

Alternatives (a) Puri and Konarak in place of Darjeeling

(b) Gawlior Sanchi, Ellora and Ajanta Caves in place of Jaipur and Udaipur

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare (approximate) on the basis of return tickets at 14 single fares Calcutta—Darjeeling and Delhi Peshwar	Rs 261-8 1 27 3 120	186-4 14 62	6-12 5 0

Tour No 2—2 weeks—Bombay, Udaipur, Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, Sanchi and Benares. Alternative Benares in place of Gwalior and Sanchi

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare (approximate)	Rs 192 1 15 3 69	96 7-10 34	32 2 10 11

If the alternative is taken the fares are in raised by about one quarter.

Tour No 3—1 week—Delhi Lahore Amritsar Peshwar and Delhi

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare (approximate) on basis of return tickets at 1½ single fares	Rs 90 1 7 3 25	45 2-10 17	16-2 1 5 4

Tour No 4—10 days—Bombay Poona, Mysore, Madras, Trichinopoly, Madras and Colombo

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare (approximate)	Rs 212 1 16 3 60	107 8 34	29 3 12

NOTE: If extra time can be allowed at Mysore, Srirangapatna, Gersoppa Falls and Ootacamund can be visited

Tour No 5—2 weeks—Colombo Madras Mysore Ootacamund, and Colombo

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.

seven days.

* Motor Mysore-Ooty from Rs. 75 additional per car.

Tour No 6—1 week—Rangoon, Mandalay, Gokten, Vladuet, Mandalay—Rangoon

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd	Revised fare by rail.
Total fare (approximate)	Rs 70 £ 4 \$ 25	35 3 13	12 1 4	1st ret 102-3-0 2nd „ 51 2-0 3rd „ 17 2 0

NOTE.—Many interesting trips off the beaten track can be made in Burma, but special arrangements are necessary.

ore time at the in
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ours 1 and 4 such
hyler Pass, Lahore

Travelling in India is not expensive when
long distances travelled are taken into
consideration. The first second and Indian

It should be noted that the leading travel
Bureaux will quote on application inclusive
rates covering railway fares, hotel accommodation
motor cars guides etc

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA.

AGRA.—Cecil, Laurie's Great Northern, Imperial
BOMBAY.—Grand
BOMBAY.—Grand
BOMBAY.—New Cuthbert, West End, Laven
der's, Central
BOMBAY.—The Guest House
BOMBAY.—Clark's de Paris
BOMBAY.—Bhopal Hotel
BOMBAY.—Grand Maitre Taj Mahal, Regent
BOMBAY.—Continental, Grand, Great Eastern
BOMBAY.—Spence's
BOMBAY.—Civildan Military, Berkeley House
BOMBAY.—Glenview
BOMBAY.—Grand (Rockville), Mount Ever
est, Park
BOMBAY.—Cecil Clarke's, Maidens, Swiss
BOMBAY.—Grand
BOMBAY.—Kashmiri—Nedou's
BOMBAY.—Jaipur Kaiser-i-Hind New
BOMBAY.—Jodhpur State Hotel
BOMBAY.—Jackson's
BOMBAY.—Carlton Bristol, Kilmerney North
BOMBAY.—Western
BOMBAY.—Bhandalla
BOMBAY.—Kodakaval, Carlton, Wimbabylon
BOMBAY.—Cherndon
BOMBAY.—Falletti's Nedou's
BOMBAY.—Lucknow—Carlton, Burlington, Hilton
BOMBAY.—Royal
BOMBAY.—Connemara, Bosotto, Spencer
BOMBAY.—Race View
BOMBAY.—Rugby
BOMBAY.—Mont Abu, Rajputana,
BOMBAY.—Cecil, Charleville, Hakman Grand
BOMBAY.—Savoy
BOMBAY.—Metropole, Carlton.
BOMBAY.—Grand, Metropole, Royal.

COOTACAMUND.—Savoy
PATNA.—Grand
PESHAWAR.—Deans Hotel
POONA.—Majestic, Napier, Poona Connaught

SHIVAPURI.—Shivapuri
UDAIPUR.—Udaipur

Burma.

RANGOON.—Albiondale, Minto Mansions, Royal
Strand
MAYMYO.—Little Lodge
KALAW.—Kalaw

Ceylon.

ANURADHAPURA.—Grand
BANDARAWELA.—Banlarawela, Grand,
COLOMBO.—Bristol, Galle Face, Grand Oriental
GALLE.—New Oriental
HATTON.—Adam's Peak
KANDY.—Queen's, Suisse
NEWARA.—Carlton Grand Maryhill
St Andrew's
MOUNT Lavinia.—Grand

Malaya

IPAH.—Station, Grand
KUALA LUMPUR.—Lumpur, Station
PENANG.—Eastern and Oriental, Rumbout
SINGAPORE.—Adelphi, Europe, Raffles, Sea-View
Rivers

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

[Note.—These instructions are intended for the information of residents in the Bombay Presidency proper only. Residents in Sind should apply for passports to the Commissioner of Sind. Residents outside the Bombay Presidency should apply for passports to the

2. The Indian Government require persons for leaving the country to obtain passports from the port of departure of their journey or on duty and persons when travelling on military entitled passages.

3. Passports are not required from Bombay to parts Burma, nor are passports required of residents of Ceylon or India subjects to travel between Natives of India travelling Malay States or the Straits Settlements. Passports are required unless they propose to continue their journey onward.

4. In order to obtain a passport, an application form (showing, among other things, the reasons for the proposed journey) should be filled in by the applicant and the applicant's declaration certified by a Political Officer, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent, or Notary Public resident in India. Copies of the form can be obtained from any District Magistrate from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by post from the Passport Office to the Government of Bombay, by personal application at the Passport Office or from any of the leading Banking and Shipping Agents in Bombay. Small duplicate unmounted copies of the photograph of the applicant and a fee of Rs. 5 in cash should be forwarded with the application form. Fees are not accepted in stamps or by cheque.

copies of the passport form.
Iraq.

5. Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Royal Indian Navy in uniform and bona fide Muhammadan pilgrims (Haj or Zair) holding individual tickets issued by the Government of India for their journey to Iraq. All other travellers must be in possession of national passports and visas for Iraq. In the absence of Iraq Consular Officers in India visas for Iraq are granted by Passport issued by the authorities in India on behalf of the Iraq Government subject to the conditions stated below. The Iraq visas are of two kinds: Ordinary valid for all entries into Iraq during a period of twelve months, and Transit valid for a single journey only, allowing a stay of not more than fifteen days in Iraq.

ian territory

Holders of the new form Egyptian passport
do not require visas to return to Egypt

Palestine

on the passport. A fee of Rs. 1-4 is payable for an endorsement for Pilgrims on both British Indian passports.

Other Countries.

ever including Palestine, for which country the passport must be specifically endorsed. The fee for endorsing the names of foreign countries on British passports is Rs. 1, but no fee is charged for this purpose on British Indian passports.

Foreign Countries.

B.~Foreigners.

issuing authority. Pilgrims homing from Iraq are warned that should they desire to proceed to Persia they should obtain a visa on their passport from a Persian Consular Officer in India. Pilgrims holding pilgrim visas and proceeding to the Holy

following countries do not require a visa for travelling to the United Kingdom. The concession also applies to certain railways proceeding to certain British dominions and Colonies and information on this point can be obtained from the Passport Office. The concession does not apply to India.

Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Poland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Sardinia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Re-

15. A passport is valid from the date of issue and for a period of from one to three years of expiry of its validity of the holder, but it may be extended beyond the date of issue. On expiry of the time the space provided for visas is

for renewals Rs. 1 for each of a year, for which the passport

Endorsements.

16. A passport is valid only for countries endorsed on it as permitted from a British Passport authority are required during the validity of the passport for countries

Foreigners who are subjects of the

17. The holder of a foreign passport who has obtained a visa granted by a British Passport Authority outside India for a destination which involves landing in, or passing through, India does not need a further visa from the British authorities in India.

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

- Afghanistan*.—Amir's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill
Austria.—Closed down
Belgium.—19, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Brazil.—Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate
China.—"Homelands," 1, Central Road, Colaba
Cuba.—Jee Mahal, Dhobi Lalao
Czechoslovakia.—Khatau Mansion, 1st Floor 17 Cooperage, Fort
Denmark.—Vulkan House, Nicol Road Ballard Estate
Finland.—Alice Building, Hornby Road Fort
France.—11, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Germany.—Narasdas Building, Sprutt Road, Ballard Estate
Greece.—C/o Itali Brothers, 25, Waudby Road
Italy.—9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Japan.—Patel House, 10, Church Gate Street, Fort
Latvia.—Forbes Building Home Street, Fort
Luxemburg.—19, Cuffe Parade Colaba
Netherlands.—214, Hornby Road Fort
Nicaragua.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort
Norway.—Alice Building, Hornby Road Fort
Panama.—American Consul looks after Panamanian interests
Peru.—Warden Bungalow opp P O Colaba
Poland.—Whiteway Building Hornby Road
Portugal.—17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Rumania.—Sea Face, Chowpatty
Siam.—C/o Wallace and Company, Wallace Street Fort
Spain.—17, Cuffe Parade
Sweden.—Vulkan House, Nicol Road Ballard Estate
Switzerland.—Volkart Building, Graham Road Ballard Estate
Turkey.—Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests
United States of America.—Jehangir Wadia Building, Lejlanade Road, Fort
Uruguay.—Sea Face, Chowpatty

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

- Argentine Republic*.—5, Fairlie Place
Bolivia.—7, Old Court House Street,
Colombia.—C/o Messrs Henry Williams India 1911 Ltd 2 Fairlie Place
Dominica.—16, New Park Street
Ecuador.—6, Lyons Range (C/o Messrs Turner Morrison & Co)
Hungary.—Royal Insurance Buildings, 26 Dalhousie Square
Panama.—9, Lejlanade Mansions
Peru.—8, Harrington Street
Turkey.—C/o Mousell & Co, Mercantile Buildings, Fair Bazar
Venezuela.—C/o Messrs Henry Williams India 1911 Ltd 7, Church Lane

B.—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta.
 The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished.

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to 31st January 1935.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Afghanistan		
Sardar Salah ud Din Khan	Consul-General	Delhi.
Syed Abdul Hamid Khan	Consul	Bombay.
Mr. Yar Muhammad Khan	Do.	Karachi.
Argentine Republic		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Mr C. J. Miller	Vice-Consul	Do.
Austria.		
*Mr Hormuzjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt., M V O., O B E (on leave)	Consul	Aden.
*Mr D. H. C. Dinshaw (acting)	Do.	Do.
*Mr R. W. Plummer	Do.	Calcutta.
Belgium.		
Monsieur M. Ulser	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Monsieur T. J. Clement	Do.	Bombay.
*Mr A. E. Adams	Consul	Aden.
*Mr A. D. Finney	Do.	Karachi.
Mr William Wright	Do.	Madras.
*Mr C. G. Wodehouse	Do.	Rangoon.
*Monsieur R. Baruch	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Bolivia		
*Mr B. Matthews	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr J. A. Johnston (on leave)	Consul	Rangoon.
*Mr R. R. Binning (Acting on leave)	Do.	Do.
*Mr G. Gauld (Acting)	Do.	Do.
Brazil.		
Dr. Mansel Agostinho de Heredia	Consul	Bombay.
Mr Fernando Meneses Bragança	Do.	Calcutta.
*Senhor Jaime N. Heredia	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
*Mr H. V. Simmons (on leave)	Do.	Calcutta.
*Mr C. F. Pyett	Do.	Rangoon.
*Mr W. Smith Hopburn	Consular Agent	Do.
Chile.		
Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Vacant	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	Do.	Rangoon.
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Chittagong.
China.		
Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Mr Tsai Hsien-chang	Consul	Rangoon.
Mr Chang-pai Liang (in charge of the Consulate (General))	Consul	Calcutta.
Mr Tsung Woo Ding	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Costa Rica.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Cuba.		
Señor W. F. Pais	Consul	Bombay.
Señor Orlando de Lara (in charge of the (Consulate))	Do.	Calcutta.

*Honorary

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Czechoslovak Republic.		
*Mr. Alexander Klaunder	Consul	Aden.
Dr. Peter Klemens	Do.	Bombay.
Mr. Josef Lusk	Do.	Calcutta.
Vacant	Do.	Karachi.
Mr. G. S. Mahomed	Consular Agent	Do.
Denmark.		
Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr Stanley Nicholas Day	Consul	Aden.
*Mr. R. A. Thorstenson	Do.	Bombay.
*Mr. A. L. B. Tucker	Do.	Calcutta
*Mr. A. Hansen	Do.	Calicut
*Mr. W. M. Browning	Do.	Madras.
*Mr C A K de Castonier	Do.	Rangoon.
*Mr. A. N. Wardley	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Vacant	Do	Karachi.
Dominica.		
*Dr. P. C. Sen	Consul	Calcutta.
Ecuador.		
*Mr J. C Foster	Consul	Calcutta.
Finland		
*Mr C. H. A R Hardcastle (on leave)	Consul	Bombay.
*Captain F. E Hardcastle (acting)	Do	Do.
*Mr. Carr Jookim	Do.	Rangoon.
*Mr. R. W. Plummer	Vice Consul	Calcutta.
*Mr C. G Alexander	Do.	Madras.
France		
Monsieur P. Dubois, Consul in-charge of the Consulate General	Consul	Calcutta.
Monsieur E. P F Chaland	Do	Bombay.
Monsieur A. Vlasiere	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
*Monsieur E. Chalze	Consular Agent	Aden.
Vacant	Do.	Akyab.
*Mr. J A. Oliver	Do.	Chittagong
*Mr. T. C. Beaumont	Do.	Karachi.
*Mr. J. A. Ruinat	Do.	Madras.
*Mr. R. B. Howison	Do.	Rangoon.
Vacant	Do	Tellicherry.
Germany		
Baron Werner Von Ow Wachendorf ..	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Herr Karl Kapp	Consul	Bombay.
Herr Edwin Oscar Bloech	Do	Rangoon.
Dr. H. Richter (Transferred to Calcutta for the time being)	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Dr. E Von Selzam	Do	Calcutta.
Herr F. Hornemann (acting)	Consul	Port S. Indus
Greece		
*Mr M Presvelos	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr. Phylon N. Phylon	Consul	Bombay.
*Mr. F. A. Archdale	Do	Karachi.
*Mr H. Fantazopolo	Deputy Consul	Bombay.

* Honorary.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Hungary.		
*Mr P H. Burrows Watsons (acting)	Consul	Calcutta.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
Italy.		
Cav Noble Renato Galleani d'Agliano, Count di Caravonica	Consul General	Bombay.
Signor Guido Sollazzo	Do.	Calcutta.
Cavalier Dr Gino Pasqualucci	Consul	Aden.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.
*Dr. G B Secco	Vice-Consul	Aden.
*Signor Carlo R Davies	Do.	Bombay.
Count J. Giusti del Giardino	Do.	Calcutta.
Vacant	Consular Agent	Akyab
*Signor B Stuparich	Do.	Karachi.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
*Mr Carlo Minto	Do	Rangoon
Japan.		
Mr. T Miyake	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Mr. Yoshio Sugita	Consul	Do.
Mr. S. Kurihara	Do.	Bombay.
Mr. K. Yutani	Do.	Rangoon.
Mr S Mochizuki	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Mr Hironaka Iwanaga	Do	Bombay.
Latvia.		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	Do	Madras.
Liberia.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Luxemburg.		
*Monsieur Alphonse Ala (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Mr. T. J. Clement, (in charge)	Do.	Do.
Mexico.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Nepal.		
Pravala Gurkha Dakhora Eaha Lieutenant Colonel Daman Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana	Consul General	India
Netherlands.		
Mr. Th Visser	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr W Meeks	Consul	Aden.
*Mr. A J Staehelin	Do.	Bombay.
*Mr H M Ten Meuw	Do.	Do.
*Mr Kingsley Archer (acting)	Do	Karachi.
*Mr A D Charles	Do.	Madras.
*Mr W Wier	Do	Karachi.
*Mr A Verhage (on leave)	Do	Rangoon.
*Mr. C I Voskuil (Acting)	Do	Do.
*Mr J. A Mayer	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Nicaragua.		
*Mr. C H. A. R. Hardcastle (on leave)	Consul	Bombay.
*Captain F. L. Hardcastle (Acting)	Do.	Do
Vacant	Do	Calcutta.

Name	Appointment.	Station.
Norway		
Monsieur G. Lochen	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Mr. W. Meek	Consul	Aden,
*Mr. Torleif Absland	Do.	Bombay.
*Mr. A. S. Todd	Do.	Madras
*Mr. J. B. Glass	Do.	Rangoon.
*Mr. R. W. Johnston	Vice-Consul	Akyab.
*Mr. H. B. Marden-Ranger	Do.	Rassein
Vacant	Do.	Bombay.
*Mr. A. D. Finney	Do.	Karachi.
*Mr. F. G. G. Salkeld	Do	Moulmein.
Panama.		
U. S. A.	Consul General in charge..	Calcutta.
Persia,		
Mr. Ghulam Reza Khan Nourzad	Consul-General	Delhi
Mon Abdossamad Khan Ali Abadi (on leave)	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta
Mirza Ibrahim Khan Schayan	Do.	Karachi
Vacant	Do.	Madras
Vacant	Do.	Rangoon
Vacant	Do	Moulmein
Peru		
Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta
Mr. J. C. Mognaschi (on leave)	Consul	Do.
Mr. Orlando de Lara (acting)	Do	Do
Vacant	Do.	Rangoon.
Poland		
*Dr Eugene Banasinski	Consul	Bombay
Portugal.		
Senhor C P Dr Mesquita Ferreira	Consul-General	Bombay.
*Sr Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Et. .	Consul	Aden
MLV O. O B E (on leave)	Do	Do.
*Mr. F. H. C. Dinshaw (acting)	Do	Calcutta
*Mr. G. C. Moses	Do	Madras
*Rev. Avelino de Souza Vila Verde	Do	Rangoon
*Senor P. L. Ferrow	Vice-Consul	Bombay
*Senor A. P. J. Fernandes	Do	Karachi
*Dr J. T. Allotao		
Roumania		
*Capt. S. A. Paymaster, I M S (retd.)	Consul	Bombay
Salvador		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Siam.		
*Mr. S. D. Gladstone	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Mr. G. L. Winterbotham	Consul	Bombay
*Mr. H. B. Prior	Do	Rangoon

Name.				Appointment.				Station.
Spain.								
Senor Don Felix de Iturraga				Consul			Bombay.	
*Monsieur E. Chalze				Vice-Consul			Aden.	
Dr. D. S. Frazer				Do.			Bombay.	
*Dr. D. D. Ghose				Do.			Calcutta.	
*Mr. W. Young				Do.			Karachi.	
*Mr. A. Ruidat				Do.			Madras.	
*Mr F. W D Allan				Do.			Rangoon.	
Sweden.								
Mr. J M Kastengren				Consul-General			Calcutta.	
*Mr. A E. Adams				Consul			Aden.	
*Mr S O Sundgren				Do.			Bombay.	
*Mr E W Elmstedt				Do.			Karachi.	
*Mr C. W. Wood				Do.			Madras.	
*Mr S O R Hagglöf				Do.			Rangoon.	
Vacant				Do.			Monheim.	
Switzerland.								
*Dr. H A Sonderegger (Acting) .. .				Consul-General			Bombay.	
*Monsieur M. M Staub				Consul			Calcutta.	
Turkey.								
*Mr. L C Mossell				Consul			Calcutta.	
United States of America.								
Vacant				Consul-General			Calcutta.	
Mr. Henry S Waterman				Consul			Bombay.	
Mr Edward M. Groth (In charge of the Consulate-General).				Do.			Calcutta.	
Mr Rufus H Lane, Jr.				Do			Do.	
Mr J O Greeninger				Do.			Karachi.	
Mr Leroy Webber				Do			Madras.	
Mr W H Scott				Do			Rangoon.	
Mr Charles M Gerrity				Vice-Consul			Bombay.	
Paul C Hutton (on leave)				Do.			Do.	
Mr. N. Lancaster				Do.			Do.	
Mr. G. Keith (on leave)				Do			Calcutta.	
Mr. F R Engdahl				Do.			Do.	
Mr. D H Robinson				Do			Do.	
Mr. J W Jones				Do			Do.	
Mr. F W Jandrey				Do			Do.	
Mr. Lloyd E. Rugg				Do			Karachi.	
Mr Leland O. Altshoff				Do.			Madras.	
Mr. Victor H. Himmelf				Do.			Rangoon.	
Mr. W S Farrell (In charge of Consulate)				Do			Aden.	
Uruguay.								
*Captain S A Paymaster				Consul			Bombay.	
*Mr. J. B Turnbull				Vice-Consul			Calcutta.	
Venezuela.								
*Mr. F Alkridge				Consul			Calcutta.	

*Honorary.

Hill Stations.

hospitals, barracks, etc., and a great many other

Lahore at the foot of the Dhaul Dhar range from the Assistant Engineer, P W D, M. of the Himalayas there are magnificent Abu. landscapes and many historic temples and

led upon it and running

expansive, to a width of 100 feet, and up the Ridge, which runs behind both cities and the spaces between the two cities are being introduced and carried. Bill for the ment of a unitary, teaching and

to resemble the historic ones erected in various (disposal of the City administration.

Freemasonry, in India.

though present at the retaking of Calcutta by I was confirmed by the Grand Ma-

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

24 Lodges. Rt W Bro Eric Studd, P G M.O., District Grand Master

Bombay

18 Lodges. Rt W. Bro. W A C Bromham, P G D, District G

Madras

16 Lodges. Rt Wor Long, C I E, I C S

Punjab.

12 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Lt.-Col H. L. O. Garrett, M A, F.R.H.S., District Grand Master.

Burma.

6 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Nasarwanjee Nowrojee Parakh, M D, District Grand Master.

R A Mariner, 72, 514, 662, Bombay, and 483, Jubbulpore, Bombay Dist.

R A Mariner, 61, 81, 82 and 106, Madras Dist

R. A. Mariner, 98, 193, 219, 279, Punjab Dist.

Secret Moulton, 14, 21, 36, 37, 40 and 42, Madras. 23, 48, 58, 60, 63, 68, 70, Bombay

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances

ons entitled in each District

H W Barker, P. D. G. W., (Madras), 19, Park Street, Calcutta.

D. G. S, Bombay

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P.A.G.R., P.D.G.W., Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. G. S, Burma.

H. Friedlander, D.G.S., L.C., Rangoon.

D. G. S., Madras.

S. T Srinivasa Gopala Chari, P. A G. Reg., Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

D. G. S, Punjab.

G. Reeves Brown, B.A.G., D.C., Freemasons' Hall, Lahore.

Scottish Constitution.—For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangir U. Mistree, J.P., 17, Maraban Road, Bombay.

Scotland elects its Master of all Scotland who is elected by the confirmation by the of Scotland for 22 Kt. is the period and controls 12 Lodges. Districts are in charge Superintendents —

Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the Lt.-Col R. W. Castle, C. M. U., D. S. O., G. Supdt., Northern India.

of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far

other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

Bengal.

73 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. Eric Studd, P. G. D., M. A., Dist. G. Master; Dy. D. G. M., Edward A. H. Hunt, C. I. E., O. B. E., I. C. S. P. G. D., Asst. D. G. M., F. W. Hockenbush, P. G. D.

Madras.

33 Lodges. Dist. G. M., Rt. Wor. Bro. G. F. B. R. C. I. E., I. C. S., P. G. D., Dy. D. G. M., Dewan Baladur P. M. Sivaganesan Mutialar, P. G. D.

Bombay

51 Lodges. D. G. M., Rt. Wor. Bro. W. A. C. Frothingham, P. G. D.; Dy. D. G. M., R. H. Middleton

Punjab.

36 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Rev. Canon G. D. Barne, M. A., C. I. E., O. B. E., V. D., Lord Bishop of Lahore, District Grand Master, H. L. O. Garrett P. G. D., Dy. D. G. M.

Lahore.

23 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Dr. N. N. Patakh, P. G. D., District Grand Master, Jivanji Ramchand, C. I. E., I. A. O., P. A. G. Reg., Dy. D. G. M.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland has no District Grand Master in India at present, the Lodges corresponding direct with the Grand Lodge in Dublin. There are eleven Lodges, 6 in Calcutta 3 in Ceylon and 3 in Bombay.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Under England, the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy as second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective for 12 months to continuation.

The five English Districts are constituted as under:—

Bengal.

31 Chapters. Grand Supdt., Most Ex. Comp. Eric Studd, M. A. (P. A. O. S. I.)

Madras.

12 Chapters. Grand Supdt., Most Ex. Comp. G. T. Isaac, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Bombay.

26 Chapters. M. L. Comp. W. A. C. Frothingham Grand Superintendent.

Punjab.

23 Chapters. Most Ex. Comp. Rev. Canon G. D. Barne, C. I. E., O. B. E., V. D., Lord Bishop of Lahore, Grand Superintendent.

Burma.

- 7 Chapters. Most Ex Comp D N N
Patelk, Grand Superintendent

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M. E. Camp A. M. Haysi under whom there are about 20 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E. of Scottish R. A. Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

- 24 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Eric Stuid, P. G. M. O.
District Grand Master.

Bombay

- 18 Lodges Rt. W. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham,
P. G. D., District Grand Master.

Madras,

- 16 Lodges Rt. Wor. Bro. George Townsend
Fog, C. E., L. G. S., District Grand Master.

Punjab.

- 12 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Lt.-Col. H. L. O.
Garrett, M. A., F. R. H. S., District Grand Master.

Burma.

- 6 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Nasarwanjee Nowrojee
Patelk, M. D., District Grand Master.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal arch degree in Irish Chapters. Mark degree is worked in some S. O. Lodges, but mostly in R. A. Chapters, in which the excellent R. A. M. and other degrees can be obtained. S. O. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. Mark degree in Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor. Master in S. O. Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M. M. working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland.

Other Degrees—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

- Roman Eagle Conclave No 43, Bombay
St Mary's Commandery No 43, Bombay
R. A. Mariner, Nos 80, 203, 207 230 232, 233, 298, 468, 474, 497 and 642, Bengal Dist
R. A. Mariner, 72, 514, 602, Bombay, and 483, Jubulpore Bombay Dist
R. A. Mariner, 61, 81, 82 and 106, Madras Dist
R. A. Mariner, 98, 193, 219, 279, Punjab Dist
Secret Monitor, 14, 21, 34, 37, 40 and 42, Madras 23, 46, 58, 60, 63, 65, 70, Bombay

Benevolent Associations—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below.—

D O S, Bengal.

H. W. Barker, P. D. G. W., (Madras), 19, Park Street, Calcutta

D O S, Bombay

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P. A. G. R., P. D. G. W., Freemasons' Hall, Bavelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

D O S, Burma.

H. Friedlander, D. G. S., E. C., Rangoon.

D O S, Madras.

S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, P. A. G. Reg., Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

D O S, Punjab.

G. Reeves Brown, R. A. G., D. G., Freemasons' Hall, Lahore

Scottish Constitution—For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangir C. Mustree, J. P., 17, Maraban Road, Bombay.

Scotland carries the Master of all Lodges who is elected by the confirmation by the of Scotland. Dr. R. K. is the present and confers to Indian districts are in charge Superintendents —

M. G. D. S. O. G.

formed at Bombay and for some years was the Suplt., Northern India.

other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

Bengal.

- 7) Lodges Rt Wor Bro Eric Studd, M.A., D.D., Master, Dy. D., Edward A. H. Hunt, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., P.G.D., Asst. D.O. M., F.W. Hockenbush, P.G.D.

Madras.

- 33 Lodges Dis. G.M., Rt Wor B. Az. C.I.E., I.C.S., P.G.D., M., Deway Bahadur P. M., Mulajjar, P.G.D.

Bombay

- 51 Lodges D.G.M., Rt Wor, Bro W. A. C. Ironbush, P.G.D.; Dy. D.G.M., B. H. Middleton

Punjab.

- 34 Lodges Rt W Bro Rev Canon G.D. Lorne, M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., V. D., Lord Bishop of Lahore, District Grand Master, H. L. O. Garret P.G.D. Dy. D.G.M.

Burma.

- 20 Lodges Rt W Bro Dr N. N. Parikh, P.G.D., District Grand Master, Jivand H. Amund, C.I.E., I.C.S., P.A.G., Eng. Dy. B. G. M.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Under Royal the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy or Second and another Companion as Third

The five English Districts are constituted as under —

Bengal.

- 31 Chapters Grand Suplt. Most Ex. Comp Eric Studd, M.A., (P.A.G. & I)

Madras.

- 19 Chapters Grand Suplt. Most Ex. Comp G. T. Buzg, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Bombay.

- 26 Chapters M. Ex. Comp W. A. C. Ironbush Grand Superintendent.

Punjab.

- 22 Chapters Most. Ex. Comp Rev Canon G.D. Lorne, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., Lord Bishop of Lahore, Grand Superintendent &

Posts and Telegraphs.

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Additional charges.

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Minimum charge .. 1 0 0 8 1 0

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Europe via I R C—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	0 15 0 7 0 5
Irish Free State ..	1 0 0 8 0 5 1
Belgium ..	1 2 0 9 0 6
Holland ..	1 2 0 9 0 6
Germany ..	1 4 0 10 0 7
Switzerland ..	1 4 0 10 0 7
Spain ..	1 4 0 10 ..
France ..	1 3 0 9 0 6 1
Italy City of the Vatican ..	1 5 0 10 1
Other Offices ..	1 4 0 10 0 7

Norway —

Svalbard ..	1 7 0 11 1
Other Places ..	1 4 0 10 0 7
Bulgaria ..	1 5 0 10 0 10
Russia ..	1 5 0 10 0 7
Turkey ..	1 5 ..
Czecho-Slovakia ..	1 5 0 10 0 7
Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa via I R C ..	1 15 0 15 0 8 1

America via I R C—

N. A. Cables	
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc ..	1 11 0 13 0 9
Manitoba ..	2 1 1 1 0 11
Vancouver B C ..	2 3 1 1 0 12
New York, Boston, etc. ..	1 11 0 13 0 9

Philadelphia, Washington etc. ..	1 13 0 14 0 10
Chicago ..	2 0 1 0 0 11
San Francisco, Seattle, etc ..	2 3 1 1 0 12
Buenos Aires ..	3 7 1 11 ..
Rio de Janeiro ..	3 10 1 13 ..
Valparaiso ..	3 7 1 11 1
Havana ..	2 5 1 2 ..
Jamaica ..	3 4 1 10 ..

Urgent Telegrams—

Rate double of ordinary rate.

Chief Causes of Mortality—There are three main classes of fatal diseases specific fevers diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases, intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1932.—

Mortality during 1932.

		D—Deaths.			R—Ratio per mille			
Province		Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases.	All other causes.
Beld	{ D	4	183	-	7,305	499	4 015	3,731
	{ R	0 0	0 3		11 2	0 8	0 2	5 8
Bengal	{ D	33,010	7,91	1	691 513	30,562	62,249	187,074
	{ R	0 7	0 2	0 0	13 8	0 8	1 2	3 6
Bihar and Orissa	{ D	9,348	10,466	3,374	564 666	15,727	5 582	160,782
	{ R	0 2	0 4	0 1	14 5	0 4	0 1	4 2
Assam	{ D	4 971	691	-	98,211	8 241	5,358	32,909
	{ R	0 6	0 1		12 2	1 3	0 7	4 1
U. Provinces	{ D	9,734	2,779	21,497	853,256	12,630	33,730	142,393
	{ R	0 2	0 0	0 4	17 5	0 3	0 7	2 9
Punjab	{ D	614	5,184	2,003	388,427	13,287	60,251	109,616
	{ R	0 0	0 2	0 1	16 2	0 6	2 5	4 6
N.W.F.P.	{ D	70	513		38,582	529	3,094	4,383
	{ R	0 0	0 2		16 1	0 2	1 3	1 8
C. P. & Berar	{ D	854	574	2,058	237,743	23 493	30,111	121,844
	{ R	0 0	0 0	0 1	15 1	1 5	2 0	7 8
Madras	{ D	5,278	5,363	1,561	291 416	30,410	94 312	513,684
	{ R	0 1	0 1	0 0	6 3	1 7	2 0	11 2
Coorg	{ D		1	8	2,944	110	254	490
	{ R		0 0	0 0	18 0	0 7	1 6	3 0
Bombay	{ D	1,353	2 697	14,440	193,250	22,610	93 524	172,592
	{ R	0 0	0 1	0 7	8 8	1 0	4 2	7 8
Burma	{ D	1 082	2,484	1,556	70,897	5 191	11 830	111,380
	{ R	0 1	0 2	0 1	6 2	0 4	1 0	9 1
Ajmer Merwara	{ D	1	138		10 934	309	1,304	1,262
	{ R	0 0	0 2		19 4	0 5	2 3	-

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted are belated the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated.

The Public Health Commissioner in his most by the provision of safe attendance at day

11,384 less than the figure for 1931. Registered deaths numbered 5,503,666 (males 3,038,159 and females 2,465,507) as compared with would be a tragedy if this appreciation were not met by increased facilities in the shape of competent midwives. The teaching of the

are the main causative feature

Dr Ruth Young, Director
and Child Welfare Bureau
Cross Society, in some notes
Public Health Commissioner

subject, says that "Various made to ascertain more accurately the exact It is difficult to understand how the present

lity and the occurrence of diseases such as osteo public health developments should be based

quickly influenced Any reform which has as its *modus operandi* in educational process is bound to operate only gradually. It can undoubtedly be hastened and in particular stage in effecting closer co-ordination between individual provinces in matters of public health These and other developments must, it seems, await happier and more prosperous days"

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

*General Health statistics of the British Army in India
during the year 1932.*

1932	Average Strength.	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent Home		Invalids Discharged in India		Invalids finally discharged in United Kingdom		Average Constantly sick	
		No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000
Officers	2,295	1,003	463.2	15	6.54	63	27.43					38.75	16.88
British Ranks	55,338	32,177	581.2	164	2.96	400	7.39					1,458.31	26.35
British Ranks' wives	4,317	1,262	292.3	18	4.17	57	13.20					41.62	9.64
British Ranks' wives —parturition	..	863										33.21	..
British Ranks' children	6,684	1,999	299.1	25	12.72	14	2.09					65.61	9.82
Others	..	2,345		440		38						86.14	..

Appendicitis 11
Heat exhaustion 0

with which to put our knowledge
practical use."

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1932.

	Average strength	Admissions.		Deaths		Invalids sent to U K.		Invalids discharged in India		Average constantly sick.	
		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Officers	2,175	700	321.8	156	90	26	11.95	..	..	24.39	11.29
Indian Ranks	121,013	52,017	429.8	305	2.52	..	..	783	6.47	1,902	15.72
Followers	28,248	7,525	266.4	100	3.86	..	..	..	..	206.33	9.43
Others*	..	2,094	..	25	..	..	..	73	..	..	..

* Includes Reservists, Indian Territorial Force, Royal Indian Marine, Indian State Police, B. A. F., Civilians and Pensioners

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

It is
approach
number
In 1921,
was rega
inequality
number
these,
against 1

mitters should, for the present at least, be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects—

- (a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable, and so
- (b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generation will become fewer.

must rest—

(1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common

(2) Si
ale meth

(a) fine

(b) an

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases

BLINDNESS IN INDIA

India is in this great Blindness Belt. According to the last census returns there are 450,000 totally blind persons in this population of more or even nearly blind, and whose sight and efficiency are thus greatly impaired. The term "blindness" has a different

... of an all-India organisation ...

ology in India, and the Government hospitals are doing tremendous work. Hospitals are situated in the large cities, and it is not possible by any stretch of imagination to give relief to the millions living in the rural areas.

under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies--their sight

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

" branches of
" auxiliary to
" may come
" recognised

organisations working on the same lines as the central work was taken

6. Home Service Ambulance Work.

" assistance to
" whether of

June
Rs. 1,
been
Society

potamus, nine lakhs on the
Waziristan Expedition; in Me
India combined it had spent
objects in all about 117 lakhs.

" closed its career in June

the aims and objects
the future generation
ment has been in-
the student population
which has taken the lead

branches.

The objects on which the funds of the Society may be spent are—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised

2. The care of those suffering from epidemics, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not

3. Child welfare.

4. Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

18. The Secretary, Miss
and the Organising Secretary, Miss
Hill, A.R.C.

Finances.—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of 500-8-6 in floating

liabilities of the Central Government under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

(Indian Council.)

FOOTING, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life

During the year 1931 22,854 persons attended
courses of instruction in First Aid Nursing
& Home Hygiene and Sanitation and of
13,947 qualified for the Association's

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

INDIA.

Provinces, States and Agencies.	General population.			Inane population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
British India	139,931,556	131,595,377	271,526,933	120,304
Indian States	41,897,367	39,413,478	81,310,845	
Total for all India ..	181,828,923	171,008,855	352,837,778	120,304

Provinces.	No of Mental Hospitals.	Admitted and readmitted during the year	Total Population of Mental Hospitals			Discharged cured.	Died.	Daily average.		Original inmates
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Strength.	Sick.	
Assam	1	66	410	95	505	21	47	438.47	59.35	245
Bihar and Orissa ..	2	304	1,535	398	1,933	208	53	1,604.49	74.68	614
United Provinces ..	3	779	1,561	412	1,973	174	106	1,274.83	155.03	423
Punjab	1	397	981	262	1,244	132	102	839.88	73.62	167
Central Provinces ..	1	87	389	95	484	33	19	410.96	20.37	123
Bombay	5	603	..	..	2,109	237	171	1,534.20	99.7	224
Madras	3	469	1,155	757	1,912	143	80	1,105.29	135.89	194
Burma	2	276	1,111	169	1,280	88	69	1,052.55	44.06	504
Total	18	3,045	..	..	11,040	..	636	8,303.67	656.71	2,601

(the paucity of cases in proportion to the general)

INDIA

AGE.	Insane.		Distribution of the insane by age per 10,000 of each sex.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
YEARS				
0-5	651	484	121	142
5-10	2,905	1,882	539	558
10-15	4,098	2,753	761	803
15-20	4,366	3,076	810	904
20-25	5,518	3,379	1,024	993
25-30	6,861	3,582	1,273	1,053
30-35	7,291	3,849	1,342	1,131
35-40	5,651	2,949	1,049	867
40-45	5,316	3,486	987	1,025
45-50	3,332	2,157	616	634
50-55	3,132	2,492	581	733
55-60	1,465	1,036	272	305
60-65	1,683	1,471	..	....
65-70	602	439	..	...
70 and over	1,070	1,006	..	..
Unspecified	270	133	..	..
Total for all India ..	54,151	34,154	623	857



As regards the incidence of insanity among the various races of India as well as the incidence of insanity in relation to occupation, no reliable information is available in view of the comparative paucity of cases in proportion to the general

population that come under observation. On the other hand the incidence by age is shown fairly well in the Census Report of 1921 which is as follows.—

INDIA.

AGE.	Insane.		Distribution of the insane by age per 10,000 of each sex.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.
YEARS				
0-5	651	484	121	142
5-10	2,905	1,882	539	558
10-15	4,098	2,753	761	803
15-20	4,366	3,076	810	904
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55-60	1,465	1,036	272	305
60-65	1,683	1,471
65-70	602	439
70 and over	1,070	1,006
Unspecified	270	133
Total for all India ..	54,151	34,154	623	857

There is very little information available regarding the incidence of insanity in India. The only reliable information is that given in the Census Report of 1921, which shows that the incidence of insanity is very low in India compared with other countries. The incidence of insanity in India is about 1 in 1,000 of the population, while in other countries it is about 1 in 500.

see also "Insanity in India" by Colonel G. W. Lewis, I.M.S., and "Lunacy in India" by Colonel A. W. Overbeck-Wright, M.D., D.P.E., I.M.S., and Colonel H. P. Jago (Shaw's book.)

Finally there is still a lamentable failure everywhere to appreciate the intimate associa-

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

E. The Council
The Hon. Secretary
The Viceroy, and
C. B. C. M. O., W. M. S., &c.
Delhi and W.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

Qualifications.—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (a) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince

4th to 6th	"	"	550	"
7th to 9th	"	"	600	"
10th to 12th	"	"	650	"
13th to 15th	"	"	700	"
16th to 18th	"	"	750	"
19th to 21st	"	"	800	"
22nd to 24th	"	"	850	"
24th and after	"	"	850	"

to an overseas allowance of Rs. 100 per expenses. There are also allowances to cover
 with to those below 12 years' service and the cost of journeys by rail and road.
 150 per month to those of 12 years' service.

above 1000 rupees to 25 rupees
 a Provincial Committee may be granted in

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

been trained in addition to large numbers who

[Bombay Presidency Nursing Association and]

here is the General Hospital, with a staff of 62 nurses the Government Maternity

association, Bombay, (for Nurses and Midwives),
Hon Secretary Dr M V Mehta, OBE,
FRCP

Gama & Albless Hospitals Nursing Association,
Bombay (for Nurses and Midwives)
Nil This is now purely Govt. institution

Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association, Poona,
(for Nurses and Midwives) Nil. This is
now purely Govt. institution.

Karachi Civil Hospital Nursing Associa-
(for Nurses only), Hon. Secretary: Y
M Day

agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Nasik
(for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary.
Civil Surgeon, Nasik

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Ahmedabad (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary. Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad,

Victory Nursing Association, Sholapur (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary.
Civil Surgeon, Sholapur

Infant Welfare Society (Bombay), Wadi Bunder Maternity Home, Worli Maternity Home and De Lisle Road Maternity Home (For Midwives only)

Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home, Surat (For Midwives only)

Brahman Sabha Bhaskar Maternity Hospital, Bombay (For Midwives only)

Sheth Vadikal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinal Maternity Home, Ahmedabad (For Nurses and Midwives)

Dhanrajgiri Hospital, Sholapur (For Nurses and Midwives)

Nawanagar State Hospitals Irwin Hospital, Victoria Hospital and Ba Shri Sajuba Female Hospital (for Midwives and Nurses)

Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital, Parel, Bombay (For Junior Examination only)

The following are only affiliated Associations but not Training Institutions —

East Khandesh District Nursing Association
Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association
Hon Secretary, R. W. Bullock

Bijapur Civil Hospital Nursing Association
Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Bijapur

Byramji Jibbhoy Nursing Association
Matheran

Dharwar Civil Hospital Nursing Association
Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Dharwar

Kanara Nursing Association, Karwar, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Karwar.

Faucho Mahals Nursing Association, Godhra
Hon Secretary, Civil Surgeon, Godhra

Prince of Wales
Hon Secretary

Louise Lawrence
Association, Sukkur,

The following are recognised Training Institutions:—

V. J. Hospital, Ahmedabad (for Midwives)
State General Hospital, Baroda (for Nurses and Midwives).

Civil Hospital, Belgaum (for Nurses and Midwives).

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay (for Nurses only).

Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay (for Nurses only).

Domanji Dinshaw Petit Parel General Hospital, Camballa Hill, Bombay (for Nurses only).

Lady Dufferin and Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi (for Nurses and Midwives)

Morabhai Vrajshukandas Hospital, Surat (for Midwives).

American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj (for Nurses only).

St Luke's Hospital, Vengurla (for Nurses and Midwives).

Parel Lying In Hospital, Bombay (for Midwives only).

St Margaret's Hospital, Poona (for Nurses and Midwives only)

King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel (for Midwives only).

Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital, Parel, Bombay (for Midwives only).

Zenana Mission Hospital, Branch (for Midwives only).

Lady Dufferin Hospital, Sholapur (for Midwives only).

Canada Hospital, Nasik (for Nurses and Midwives).

Municipal Maternity Homes, Bombay —
Bellasis Road (Byculla).

Imamwada (Murgaon).

Cadell Road (Worli)

Victoria Cross Road (Byculla).

Khetwadi (Girgaon)

Provision for retiring allowances is made for all members on the basis of a Provident Fund.

Address:—The Registrar, Bombay Nursing Council, Old Customs House, Fort, Bombay

to continue its administration and to carry

addressed to the public both in England and

Willingdon is President of the Central Committee } 304 student nurses
in India

Hon. Sec
Chief

Beckett

N.A., Vice
Building,

Secretary, Home Committee Miss M. E. Ray,
R.E.C., 10, Witherly Mansions, Baris Court Sq

Nurses
of Nursing
amalgamated
Association
officers. The
India and ti

Hospital Calcutta

ness of Willingdon,
Jinn, Bombay and
Madras

Abram S.R.V.
Residency General

by Miss Diana Hartley, S.R.N., & C.M.,
Akshay Tank Road, Adipaul, Madras

given to women equal political rights with men. The result has already demonstrated itself in the remarkable advancement of all the interests of women along the lines of education, health, housing, morality, and social customs.

The Indian Native States of Travancore, Cochin and Rajkot are the only places where it

has been the newly formed Representative Council of Rajkot. The year 1925 has been noteworthy for the appointment of the first woman Minister to Government. Mrs. Poonam Lukhose became a member of the Travancore Legislative Council on taking the position of District Physician. She acted as Minister of Health to the State for three years. Cochin State nominated Mrs. Madhavi Amma, a member of its first Legislative Council.

In British India by the terms of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Councils had no power to alter the disqualification of sex which remains against the right to stand as candidates for election to the Councils. This could only be changed by the Act of the British Parliament and the granting of this right remained as a further objective of the women suffragists. Many large influential meetings were held claiming the right of women to entry of the Legislatures. A deputation of women about this subject waited on the Madras Governor and their claims were supported by him and by his Government. The Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State had been accorded the power to grant women the franchise for their Councils also by resolution.

For the elections of both Provincial Legislative Councils and members of the Legislative Assembly. The number of women elected in the large cities was surprisingly high in Bombay and Madras. Provisions for women of all castes and communities

in April 1926 as a result of a favourable recommendation of the Muddiman Committee on franchise reforms. The Rule was changed in favour of the Bill which disqualified women from the Legislatures. Power was granted to the Councils and the Assembly to pass laws allowing qualified women to be elected as members of these bodies. Madras Council on the 17th July, was the first to pass a resolution admitting women to membership. Bombay and the Punjab followed in August and October respectively. This enabled women to become members of the Councils which have been doing since then. But the permission

In British India, the recipient of the honour being Dr. MURTHUKESHI AMMAL, and she was further honoured by being elected unanimously by her own

The number of women enfranchised by the grant of the vote throughout India will not be more than a million under the present qualifications. Property and not literacy is the basis of the franchise though the grant of the vote to every graduate of seven years' stand ensures that the best educated women of the country as well as those who have to shoulder the largest property responsibility

are returning officer and this has been found quite satisfactory and has been adopted elsewhere desired in connection with Legislative Council elections

municipal and legislative rights and the following ladies have identified themselves specially with the movement. Lady D. Tata, Lady A. Bose, Lady T. Sadashivaiah, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs. Ramabai Kanale, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Petit, Mrs. Tata, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Dr. A. I. Sant, Mrs. M. B. Cousins, Mrs. Sarangamma, Mrs. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Miss S. Sorabji, Mrs. Khandekar, Dr. Mistry, Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Mrs. Lalmer, Mrs. Sarabadevi Choudhary, Mrs. Komudini Basu, Mrs. K. N. Loh, Mrs. Chhab, Mr. Hassan Imam, Miss S. K. L. Mrs. P. K. Sen, Mrs. Rustomji Faridooji, Mrs. B. Rama Rao, Mrs. Deep Narain Dasgupta, Mrs. van Gildemeester, etc.

The Fisheries of India.

by their work and conservatism, are among suspicious and prejudiced

operations on new lines cannot be counted upon to benefit Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it

Madras

Mackerel (Scomber), Cat fish (*Arius*), Ribbon fish was given by the creation of a fisheries

Pearl and Chank Fisheries—In the absence of the pearl fishery during the year, the chank fisheries prospered. An unpre-

A turtle tank of rough semi circular shape with 21 feet as diameter was added during the course of the year.

economically

estigation and propaganda.

alluded to.

Bombay.

very much of lower quality than in Bombay
 little known
 rare, pale,
 ray or skate
 25 per cent
 little esteem
 average at 12

of two small boats among boats are employed
as small coasters, a fact which shows how large

respect
ere are
oyster
and some
districts,
from the
where in
I under-

pearl fisheries
or, the other
former is
Maharaja of
this Prince
son of His
of

Burma.

Delta consists of a series of saucer-shaped

the young fry come down-country from

Burma

counting green snails and sea slugs are few

the fish caught in the rivers are generally
Nathalauk, Ngazun and Ngamgyun. Kala
laung and Ngapanna which are found in small
quantities elsewhere in India are sold in small
quantity in the Rangoon market

The Punjab.

During the year 1933-34 there was no marked change in the operations of the fishery. The trout fishing on the Beas and its tributaries in India was good. 134 Trout angling licences were issued in Kulu trout waters in the year 1933-34. The weather was favourable for fishing and the rivers remained in good condition affording good sport and suitable both to anglers and to the hatchery. Brown Trout cultural experiments were successful in Kulu, but there was a heavy mortality among Rainbow Trout over the cause of which is not known. The catch of fish in the Beas and its tributaries was satisfactory. The fish in Rivers and streams were washed down by heavy floods in the end of September 1933 and the catches of fishermen were poor during the winter months.

proposals for the control of malaria.

Travancore.

been opened for the education of fishermen.

Burma.

Fresh, dried and salted fish and fish paste are consumed by Burmese people. The value of fish imported from foreign countries is about £1,000,000. The Delta consists of a series of swamps and islands, many of which have extensive fisheries.

The Punjab.

In the year 1933-34 there was

Travancore.

This State has affiliated fisheries to the Department of Agriculture and with the help of two officers trained in Madras and another officer trained in Japan the Department has

among the fishing community and the introduction of improved methods of salt and guano production. Special work has been done by one of the officers in the collection of the more valuable fish species and prawns. Improved methods of curing are being introduced. Special schools have been opened for the education of fish

The Forests

sation was rapidly extended to the other pro-

(1) Arid-country forests extending over

material yielded by the forests. It accurate States, but these are probably below the actual as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to working in and near the forests and the rest of the year to other occupations.

working in and near the forests and the rest of the year to other occupations.

their present employment in British India and a further half million in Indian

Financial Results of Forest Administration in British India from 1864-65 to 1924-25 (in lakhs of rupees).

Quinquennial period	(Gross revenue average per annum)	Expenditure average per annum	Surplus (average per annum).	Percentage of surplus to gross revenue.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
1864-65 to 1869-70	25.4	25.8	13.6	38.4
1870-71 to 1874-75	31.1	39.7	17.0	30.2
1875-76 to 1879-80	44.1	40.5	20.8	31.2
1880-81 to 1884-85	58.2	66.1	32.1	30.4
1885-86 to 1889-90	116.7	74.3	42.4	26.2
1890-91 to 1894-95	139.0	86.0	53.5	26.1
1895-96 to 1899-00	172.0	95.0	70.2	26.7
1900-01 to 1904-05	186.5	112.7	83.9	26.7
1905-06 to 1909-10	217.9	142.9	118.0	26.1
1910-11 to 1914-15	296.0	163.7	132.3	24.7
1915-16 to 1919-20	371.1	211.1	160.2	23.1
1920-21 to 1924-25	501.7	367.1	184.6	23.5
1925-26 to 1929-30	511.1	301.1	244.5	20.9

Agencies—An agency has been established in India by the Government of India for the sale

EXPORTS.
(Annual £000).

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-4
TIMBER							
Teak	454	1,137	1,149	616	473	334	46
(£ per ton) ..	(10)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(18)	(17)	(11)
Deal and Pine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(£ per ton) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Timbers	30	43	58	37	21	26	2
Railway Sleepers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By Empire							
British Empire ..	484	1,180	1,207	913	479	360	51
By land	66%	67%	69%	68%	69%	75%	7
MANUFACTURES							
Tea Chests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufactures (g)	25	15	8	11	12	13	1
	25	15	8	11	12	13	1

IMPORTS.
(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-4
TIMBER.							
Teak	302	135	124	113	109	54	8
(£ per ton) ..	(6)	(11)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(7)
Deal and Pine ..	118(a)	65	80	43	34	32	—
(£ per ton) ..	(3)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(6)	(5)	?
Other Timbers (c) ..	178	222	360	359	210	159	201(b)
Railway Sleepers	299	8	—	—	—	—	—
By Empire							
British Empire ..	897	430	564	520	353	245	244
By land	30%(c)	17%	12%	7%	11%	12%	?
	408	d	d	d	d	d	d

a—1912-14

b—Including deal and pine, the figures for deal and pine and other timbers not being available separately for this year

c—Excluding sleepers

d—Not available after 1924-25 (£3,000)

EXPORTS—contd
(Annual 1000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
MANUFACTURES							
Tea chests	270(r)	497	596	422	350	326	356(f)
Wood Pulp	114(r)	311	737	312	270	166	203
Matches	207	120	82	21	8	4	7
Other Manufactures (r)	41	91	137	77	32	94	94
	911	1 028	1 541	878	658	620	660

r—1912-14

r—1930-34

f—Approximate

p—Excluding furniture, cabinetware, re exports

EXPORTS
(Annual 1000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Lat	1,841	8 483	7,226	2,161	1,489	932	1,842
(K per tons)	(100)	(174)	(156)	(86)	(10)	(42)	(21)
Rubber	137	1,429	1,342	972	514	66	224
Metabolans	264	679(r)	611(r)	293(r)	499(r)	434(r)	614(r)
Sandalwood	22	32,000	258(b)	18 4(b)	219(b)	102(b)	1534
Cardamoms	26	154	197	169	93	104	123
Gulub	76	70	86	64	31	23	22
Resin	-	42	44	12	14	20	4

a—Includes extract

b—Includes oil

IMPORTS.

(Annual 1000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Resin,,	41	28	37	25	23	12	2
Turpentine and Sub- stitute ..	29	19	22	12	9	8	-

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

F

T. A.

The following is a list of the stations with their names and locations.

* For many years the Bombay stations known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher

services upon lines similar to radio. Broadcasting Corporation, and stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta.

The Press.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal* [latter to enforce them Metcalfe removed about 10 press units of a press was the towards ants of is name "Gardie" 314.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities, who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During

INDIAN PRESS LAW

Press Association of India.—At the to interfere with the free exercise of their calling

Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books Published

Province.	Printing Presses	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Books.		
				In English or other European Languages.	In Indian Languages (Vernacular and Classical) or in more than one language	
Madras	(a) 1 828	(a) 300	1,034	787	2,619	
Bombay (d) .. .	1,009	404	407	223	2,105	
Bengal	1,219	234	383	743	2,531	
United Provinces	888	227	366	315	2,801	
Punjab .. .	557	309	270	192	1,780	
Burma .. .	340	61	171	22	194	
Bihar and Orissa .. .	257	46	59	88	623	
Central Provinces and Berar ..	(b) 196	77	(c) 50	5	120	
Assam	73	22	23		70	
North-West Frontier Province .	25	7	4	6	4	
Ajmer-Merwara (d) . . .	35	6	8	26	89	
Coorg .. .	5	2	2		1	
Delhi	134	48	50	24	175	
Total, 1931-32 ..	6,046	1,743	2,893	2,441	13,132	
Total.	1930-31 .	6,520	1,708	2,700	2,353	14,074
	1929-30 .	6,385	1,693	3,057	2,335	13,935
	1928-29 ..	6,102	1,605	2,960	2,566	14,427
	1927-28 ..	5,919	1,525	2,954	2,332	14,815
	1926-27 ..	5,724	1,485	3,627	2,147	15,246
	1925-26 ..	5,362	1,378	3,080	2,117	14,276
	1924-25 ..	5,312	1,401	3,146	2,302	14,728
	1923-24 ..	4,009	1,363	2,888	2,037	13,802
	1922-23 ..	4,500	1,282	2,559	1,951	12,834

Newspapers and News Agencies registered under the Press Rules and arranged alphabetically according to Station where they are published and situated.

Stations	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Agra	Agra Akhbar	Wednesdays
	Agra Daily Commercial Report	Daily
	Daily Vyaparik Report	Daily
	Ehssas	Every Thursday
Ahmedabad	Item Pracharak	Thursdays
	Sinadhyaap Karak	On the 3rd and 18th of every month.
	Swetamber	Every Thursday
	Ahmedabad and Bombay Market Daily Report	Daily except Sundays
Amritsar	Ahmedabad Samachar	Daily
	Associated Press of India	Sundays
	Beta	Sundays
	Gujarati Punch	Saturdays
Amritsar	Gujarat Samachar	Daily
	Navaajean	Fridays
	Political Bhoomiya	Thursdays
	Praja Bandhu	Saturdays
Amritsar	Sandesh	Daily
	The Daily Business Report	Daily
	Young India	Thursdays
	Agarwal Samachar	On Saturday
Amritsar	Arta Martand	Daily
	Durbhar	On Saturdays
	Jain Jagat	12th and 17th of every month
	Matri Phool	Wednesdays
Amritsar	Praja Pankaj	Saturdays
	Arakan News	Tuesdays and Fridays
	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Wednesdays
	Ahhyudaya	Fridays
Allahabad	Blaratani	On 1st and 15th of every month.
	Daily Blarat	Daily except Sundays
	Free Press of India	On 1st of every month
	Hindustan Review	Daily except Mondays
Allahabad	Leader	Every Monday
	The Star	Every Monday
	Stri Dharm Shiksha	Monthly
	Travancore Publicity Bureau	....
Amritsar	Udya	Mondays
	Akali Tardeal	Daily, except Sundays
	Daily Deepar Samachar	Daily
	Daily Mawant	Daily
Amritsar	Daily Bikh Sewak	Daily
	Daily Vakil	Daily
	Free Press of India	....
	Punjab Press Bureau	....
Amritsar	Caution Card	Daily
	States Press of India	....
	Tanzeem	Daily

Stations.			Title in full.			Day of going to Press.
Amroha	..	..	Ittihad	..	..	Saturdays.
Asansol	..	..	Ratnakar	..	..	Sundays.
Bagalkot..	..	{	Kannadiga	..	..	Thursdays.
			Navina Bharat	..	..	Tuesdays.
Bagerhat	..	..	Jagaran	..	..	Sundays
Bangalore	..	{	Associated Press of India	..	..	Daily, except Sundays.
			Bangalore Mail	..	..	Daily.
			Daily Post	..	..	Daily.
			Kasim-ul-Akhbar	..	..	Mondays and Thursdays.
			Loka Hithaisi	..	..	Daily.
			Quick Silver Racing News	..	..	On 1st and 15th of every month
Bangalore City	..	{	Truth	..	..	Mondays and Thursdays
			Veera Kesari	..	..	Daily, except Sundays
			Evening Mail	..	..	Wednesdays and Thursdays
			Navajeevana	..	..	Daily, except Sundays
			New Mysore	..	..	On Saturdays.
			Prajamitra	..	..	Daily, except Sundays
Barisal	..	{	Tal Nadu	..	..	Daily, except Sundays.
			Visva Karnataka	..	..	Daily
			Barisal	..	..	Every Monday.
Barisal	..	{	Barisal Hitaishil	..	..	Sundays.
			Shree Sayaji Vijaya	..	..	Thursdays.
Baroda	..	..	Shree Sayaji Vijaya	..	..	Thursdays.
Bassein, Burma..	..	{	Bassein News	..	..	Tuesdays and Fridays
			Zabumingala	..	..	Weekly
Beawar	..	{	Tarun Rajasthan	..	..	Weekly
			The Young Rajasthan	..	..	Every Wednesday.
Belgaum	..	{	Belgaum Samachar	..	..	Mondays.
			Karnatak Vritta	..	..	Every Tuesday.
			Samyukta Karnatak	..	..	Every Thursday
			Aj	..	..	Daily.
Benares City	..	{	Awaz-e-Khalik	..	..	Every Wednesday
			Bharat Jiwan	..	..	Sundays.
				
Berhampur, Ganjam	..	{	Bharati Patrika	..	..	Daily, except Sundays.
			Dainikasha	..	..	Daily
			Nabehn	..	..	Every Friday.
Bezwa.	..	..	Sunday News	..	..	Every Sunday.
Bhavnagar	..	{	Jain	..	..	Saturdays
			Market News	..	..	Daily, except Sundays.
Bhiwani	..	..	Sandesh	..	..	Sundays.
Bijapur	..	{	Karnatak Vajbhav	..	..	Saturdays
			Udaya	..	..	Daily.

Fridays

Stations,	Title in full,	Day of going to Press.
Moor .. .	Daily Madina	Daily
	District Gazette	On 1st and 15th of each month
	Kamal	On 1st and 15th of each month
	Mansoor	On 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month
	Nigat	Bi-Weekly
	Rical Tapal	Monthly
	The Co-Operative Journal	Monthly
	The Madina Newspaper	On 1st, 5th, 9th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 25th and 28th of every month
	Total Hind	On 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th of each month
	Vir	On 1st and 15th of each month.
	Bombay Chronicle	Daily.
	Bombay Samachar	Daily
	Bombay Sentinel	Daily
	Breel Co's Market Report	Daily, except Sundays.
Bombay	Catholic Examiner	Saturdays
	Cutch Praja Mandal Patrika	Every Saturday
	Daily Bombay Commercial Report	On Wednesday and Sunday
	Daily Commercial News	Daily
	Daily Cotton Market Report	Daily, except Sundays.
	Daily Market Bulletin	Daily, on Week days
	Dainik Vepar Samachar	Daily
	Dnyana Prabash	Daily, except Mondays
	East Indian Cotton Market Report	Every Friday
	Evening News of India	Daily
	Free Press Journal	Daily, except Mondays, Saturdays.
	Goa Mail	Saturdays.
	Gujarati	Saturdays.
	Gujarati Kesari	Wednesdays.
	Hindusthan and Prajamitra	Daily
	Illustrated Sunday News	Saturdays
	Illustrated Weekly of India	Sundays
	Indian Industries and Power	On the 15th, each month
	Indian Racing News	On Thursdays and according to Mail week race fixtures.
	Indian Social Reformer	Saturdays.
	Indian States Journal	Every Friday.
	Indian Textile Journal	Monthly
	Ismailli	Every Saturday.
	Jain Prabash	Every Saturday
	Jam-e-Jamshed	Daily, except Sundays
	Jannabhum	Daily Except Sunday
	Jay Cutch	Every Saturday
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Sundays.
	Khilafat Bulletin	Saturdays.
	Khilafat Daily .. ..	.....
	League of Nations (India Bureau) News Agency	
	Maheshwari	Thursdays.
	Memmon Satharak	Every Thursday.
	Mercantile Report	Every alternate Sunday
	Muslim Herald	Daily

Stations	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Amroha	Ittihad	Saturdays.
Asansol	Ratnakar	Sundays.
Bagalkot	Kannadiga	Thursdays.
	Navina Bharat	Tuesdays.
Bagerhat	Jagaran	Sundays.
Bangalore	Associated Press of India	Daily, except Sundays
	Bangalore Mail	Daily.
	Daily Post	Mondays and Thursdays
	Kasim-ul-Akhbar	Daily.
	Loka Hithaisi	On 1st and 15th of every month
Bangalore City	Quick Silver Racing News	Mondays and Thursdays
	Truth	Daily, except Sundays
	Veera Kesari	Wednesdays and Thursdays
	Evening Mail	Daily, except Sundays.
	Navajeevana	On Saturdays.
Bangalore City	New Mysore	Daily, except Sundays
	Prajamitra	Daily, except Sundays
	Tal Nadu	Daily
Barisal	Visva Karnataka	Every Monday
	Barisal	Sundays.
Barisal	Barisal Hithaisi	Sundays.
	Shree Sayaji Vijaya	Thursdays.
Baroda	Shree Sayaji Vijaya	Thursdays.
Bassein, Burma	Bassein News	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Zabumigala	Weekly.
Beawar	Tarun Rajasthan	Weekly
	The Young Rajasthan	Every Wednesday.
Belgaum	Belgaum Samachar	Mondays.
	Karnatak Vritta	Every Tuesday.
	Samyukta Karnatak	Every Thursday
Benares City	Aj	Daily.
	Awazal Khalk	Every Wednesday.
	Bharat Jiwan	Sundays.
	Brahman Mahā Sammelan Pandit	On Thursdays.
	Patro	On Wednesdays.
Berhampur, Ganjam	Fars Hind	Tuesdays.
	Hindi Kesari	On Mondays and Fridays
	Varasrama	Daily, except Sundays
	Bharati Patrika	Daily
Berwada	Dainikasha	Every Friday.
	Nabena	Every Sunday.
	Sunday News	Saturdays
Bhavnagar	Jain	Daily, except Sundays.
	Market News	Sundays.
Bhilwani	Sanderb	Sundays.
	Karnatak Vaidh	Saturdays
Bijapur	Karnatak Vaidh	Saturdays
	Udava	Daily

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Bombay—contd	Nawa Kal	Daily, except Mondays.
	Nor'at	Daily.
	O Anglo-Lusitano	Saturdays.
	Prabhat	Daily, except Wednesdays.
	Railway Times	Fridays
	Reuters Commercial .. ..	....
	Sanj Vartaman	Daily, except Sundays.
	Share Market Daily Report	Daily.
	Shradhanand	Every Friday.
	Shri Lokmanya	Daily, except Mondays
	Shri Venkateshwar Samachar	Fridays.
	Sun	Daily, except Mondays
	Times of India	Daily.
	The United Press of India .. ..	....
Bowringpet	Kolar Gold Fields News	Tuesdays.
Budaon	Akhbar Zulqarnain	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th of each month.
Calangute(Goa).. ..	A Voz do Povo	Saturdays.
Calcutta	Advance	Daily, except Mondays
	Alkamal	Daily.
	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Daily.
	Ananda Bazar Patrika	Daily, except Sundays.
	Asrijadid	Daily.
	Bangabasi	Wednesdays.
	Basumat	Daily.
	Bhagavan Gandhi.. ..	Mondays
	Bharata Mitra	Thursdays.
	Business World	Monthly.
	Capital	Thursd. &c.
	Collegian	Bi-monthly.
	Commerce	Wednesdays.
	Commercial News	On the 10th of each month
	Dainika's Weekly Review of the Calcutta Share Market	Every Saturday.
	Dowladid	Daily.
	Englishman	Every Monday
	Gandhya	Every Friday.
	Hindu Patriot	Daily, except Saturdays
	Hindusthan	Daily, except Sundays.
	Hitabadi	Wednesdays.
	Indian Engineering	Thursdays
	Indian Finance	Every Friday.
	Indian Mirror	Daily.
	Industry	Monthly.
	Inqilab-i-Zamana	Daily, except Sundays
	Jain Gazette	Saturdays.
	Jugabaria	Every Monday.
	Liberty	Daily except Sundays
	Mabwahari	Every Monday.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Cochin Mattancherry ..	Malabar Islam .. ..	.....
Cocanada	Ravi	Thursdays.
Colombatore	Commercial News People's Friend	Daily. Mondays.
Conal	Nihar	Mondays.
Cranganore	Dharma Kahalam	Every Saturday
Cuttack	Indian Sunday School Journal . Utkal Deepika Young Utkal	Monthly. Fridays. On Thursday.
Dacca	Dacca Gazette Dacca Prakash Janavani	Mondays, Sundays, Daily.
Dakor	Sadhu Sarwaswa	On 9th day of Hindu Fortnight
Darjeeling	Darjeeling Times and Planters' Gazette.	Tuesdays.
	Almanac	Daily.
	Alkhali	On 3rd, 11th, 19th and 27th of every month
	Arjun	Daily.
	Asia	Daily.
	Bhavishya Wani	On 25th of each month.
	Daily Hamdard	Daily, except Fridays.
	Daily Mahabir	Daily.
	Daily Nizam Gazette	Daily.
	Daily Waqt	Daily.
	Delhi Information Bureau .. ..	.....
	General News Agency and Book Depot.	Daily.
	Hindu Sansar	Weekdays.
	Hindustan Times	Daily.
Delhi	Indian News Agency .. ..	.....
	Khabardar	Tuesdays.
	Mulat Daily	Daily.
	National News Agency .. ..	.....
	National Call	Daily
	National Prakash	Monthly
	Parasathan	Thursdays.
	Raj .. ..	.....
	Reuter's News Agency .. ..	.....
	Riyasat	Thursdays.
	Statesman	Daily.
	The Star	Daily.
	Swaraj	Daily.
	Tej	Daily.
	The Tagor	On 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th every month.
	United India	Every Friday.
	.....	Daily.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Indore	The Central India Times ..	On Tuesdays.
Indore City	Indore Dalnik Vyapar Samachar	Daily.
Jacobabad .	Frontier Gazette	Saturdays.
Jalgaon (Khandesh)	Prazatik	Weekly.
Jammu, Tawi	Raptik	Sundays
Jamnagar	Jamnagar Vepar Samachar ..	Daily.
Jaramoala . . .	Daily Beopar Patar	Daily
Jhansi . . .	{ Deshraj Publicity Bureau . Free India Sahas	{ Fridays. Sundays.
Jhansi City . . .	Nyaya .. .	Wednesdays
Jorhat . . .	Batori .. ..	....
Jubbulpore ..	{ Free Press of India India Sunday School Journal .. Karmaveer Lokmat Topics ..	{ Third Thursday of every month Fridays. Daily. Every Thursday
Jullunder City .	{ Darbar Brahman Samachar ..	{ On Friday. On Friday.
	{ Alwahid Beopar Sandesh Chodres	{ Daily, except Sundays Daily. Every Monday.
	{ Cotton Daily Market Report .. Daily Commercial News Daily Gazette	{ Daily Daily. Daily.
	{ Evening News Hindu Hitechhu	{ Daily. Daily Daily.
	{ Karachi Commercial News Paper. Keari Mahagujarat	{ Daily. Daily, except Sundays Every Saturday
Karachi	{ Naujl Morning Post of India New Times	{ Daily. Daily. Daily.
	{ Parsi Samachar Reuters Commercial, Financial and Shipping Service	{ Saturdays
	{ Rotana Diapar Rotana Samachar Sansar Samachar	{ Daily. Daily. Daily.
	{ Sind Herald Sind Observer Sind Sudhar	{ On Wednesdays. Wednesdays and Saturdays Saturdays
	{ Sind Vartman Voice of India	{ Daily. Every Monday.
Katal Kudi ..	{ Dhana Vyasa Ootran Kumaran	{ Fridays Wednesdays.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Bandwa	{ Karamveer The Hindi Swarajya	Saturdays Mondays.
Bulna	Khulna Basl	Thursdays.
Ichhapur	{ New Sportsman Sewak Vidyavilas	Daily. Every Friday, Fridays
Kot Radha Kisen ..	The Weekly Naresh	Saturdays.
Kottayam	{ Malavala Manorama Nazzari Deepika .. Pottaprabha	Daily Weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays
Kumta	{ Kanara News .. Karnatak Leader ..	Thursdays Daily
Kuraul	Utkarsh	Last week of each month.
	Abrar	Daily
	Akhbar-i-Am	Daily.
	Bande Mataram	Daily, except Sundays.
	Civil and Military Gazette ..	Daily (Sundays excepted)
	Daily Herald	Daily (except Sundays).
	Daily Hurriyat	Daily.
	Daily Karamvir	Daily, except Tuesdays.
	Daily Milap .. ..	....
	Daily Zamindar .. ..	....
	Ehsan	Daily
	Himayat-i-Isl	On Wednesdays.
	Jannathumal	Daily.
	Lahore News Agency .. ..	....
	Muslim Outlook	Daily.
Lahore	Phul	Thursdays.
	Pratap	Daily.
	Progressive Punjab	1st of every month.
	Rajasthan	Mondays
	Rajput Gazette	1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of every month.
	Riyasat	Daily, except Sundays.
	Sunday Times	Sundays
	The Eastern Times	Daily.
	The New World	On last day of every month
	The People	Saturdays.
	The United Press of India ..	....
	Tribune	Daily, except Sundays.
	Vir Bharat	Daily, except Sundays.
	Watan	Thursdays.
	Weekly Azad	On every Monday.
	Aftab	On Saturdays.
	Adria	On Saturdays.
	Khairkhab	Saturdays.
Larkana	Larkana Gazette	Fridays
	Nawrose	On Mondays.
	The Azadi	Fridays.

Stations.	Title in full	Day of going to Press.
Lucknow	Advocate	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Alina	On Thursdays.
	Anand	Thursdays.
	Daily Hamdam	Daily.
	Haqiqat	Daily.
	Huque	Daily.
	Himmat	Daily, except Sundays & Holidays.
	Hindusthani	Bi-weekly.
	Independent News Agency .. .. .	.....
	Indian Witness	Wednesdays.
	Kaukab-i-Hind	Wednesdays.
	Observer	On Thursdays.
	Pioneer	Daily, except Tuesdays
	Sarfraz	On 1st, 5th, 8th, 13th, 17th, 21st 25th and 28th of every month.
	On Mondays.	
Ludhiana .. .	Matwala Weekly .. .	
Lyalpur .. .	Daily Business Report .. .	Daily.
	Daily Commerce .. .	Daily.
	Daily Market Report .. .	Daily.
	The Daily Beopar Gazette .. .	Daily.
	Weekly Tajarat .. .	On Thursdays.
	Ananda Bodhini .. .	Every Wednesday.
	Catholic Leader .. .	Wednesdays.
	Christian Patriot .. .	Saturdays.
	Daily Express .. .	Daily, except Sundays and M.- day mornings.
	Daily News .. .	Daily.
	Desabandhu .. .	Every Saturday.
	Desabhakatan .. .	Daily.
	Dinavartamani .. .	Daily.
	Dravidan .. .	Daily.
	Hindu .. .	Saturdays.
Madras	Hindu Nesan .. .	Daily, except Sundays.
	India .. .	
	Indian Express .. .	Daily.
	Indian Railway Journal .. .	15th of every month.
	Indian Review .. .	Monthly.
	Jananarthamani .. .	Weekdays.
	Jarida-i-Rozgar .. .	Saturdays.
	Jay Lharathi .. .	On Week Days.
	Justice .. .	Daily.
	Law Times .. .	Saturdays.
	Madras Mail .. .	Daily.
	Mohammadan .. .	Mondays and Thursdays
	Mukhbir-i-Deccan .. .	Wednesdays.
	Nyayadipika .. .	Daily.
	New India .. .	Daily.
	New Times .. .	Daily.
	Patriot .. .	Saturdays.
	Renters Commercial and Shipping .. .	.....
	Service .. .	.....
	Scientific Press of India .. .	.....

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Nagpur— <i>contd</i>	Mahakoshal	On Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday
	Maheshwari	Every Sunday and Thursday.
	Nispruha	On Saturday.
	Swatantrya	Daily, except Mondays
Naini Tal	Tarun Bharat	On Tuesdays.
	Young Patriot	Sundays.
	Associated Press of India	.. ..
	Naini Tal Gazette	Wednesdays
Nasik	Loksatta	Saturdays
Nathlagali	Associated Press of India	.. ..
Nasubahro	Mata	On Wednesdays every Fortnight
	Shakti	Mondays
Nawabshah	Nawabshah Gazette	On Wednesdays.
	Mukti	Monthly.
New Delhi	Free Press Bulletin	Daily.
	Free Press of India .. ..	.. ..
	Statesman	Daily.
	The United Press of India .. ..	.. ..
Nova Goa	Diario de Noite	Daily.
	Heraldo	Daily, except Mondays
	O'Debate	Mondays.
	O'Heraldo	Daily, except Sundays and holidays.
Dudhgaon	Associated Press of India .. ..	.. ..
	South of India Observer	Daily issue, except Sundays
	Nilgiri Times	Wednesdays.
Oral	Utsah	Thursdays.
Palaniyandottah	Varantha Varthamanam	Every Saturday.
Pandharpur	Pandhari Mitra	Sundays.
Pangsa	Kangal	Fridays.
Panjim, Goa	O'Crente	Saturdays.
Parur	Uttara Tharaka	Saturdays.
Patna	Associated Press of India .. ..	.. ..
	Behar Herald	Saturdays.
	Express	Daily.
	Free Press of India .. ..	.. ..
	Indian Nation	Daily.
	Ittehad	On Mondays.
Pen	Mahaveer	Daily.
	Patna Times	On Saturdays.
	Searchlight	Saturdays.
	Kolaba Samachar	Fridays.
Peshawar	Associated Press of India .. ..	.. ..
	Khyber Mail	On Sundays.
	Karbad	Daily.
	The Frontier Advocate	On Mondays.

Stations.	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Poona	Deccan Herald Dnyana Prakash ..	Daily, Daily, except Mondays
	Kaasari Maharaja ..	Tuesdays and Fridays, Sundays.
	Poona Star Servant of India	Daily Wednesdays,
	Sakal Sun ..	Daily, except Tuesdays, Every Saturday
	Trikal War Cry ..	Daily Monthly
Poona City ..	Dinabandhu Lokashakti Natyagraha ..	Every Thursday on Monday and Thursday Bi-weekly
	Satya Prakash Servant of India Santidoot Tej ..	Daily Weekly Daily, Daily, except Sunday
	Alfazel Alhakam	Bi-weekly Weekly.
	Alfakooq	Weekly
Raffles (c/o Batale)	Nor Review of Relations (in English) Do. (in Urdu)	Fortnightly Monthly. Monthly
	Baluchistan Gazette Baluchistan Herald Daily Bulletin	Wednesdays and Saturdays Daily.
Rangoon	Dawabulman Malayala Rajyam Malayali	Daily
	Malayali	Wednesdays and Saturdays
Rajkot	East & West Trade Developer Kathidwar Times	Last day of every month, Wednesdays and Sundays,
	Lohana Hitechhu	Wednesdays
	Menson Bulletin Western India Press News Agency.	Every Friday.
Rampur (Kathidwar)	Saurashtra	Daily.
Raschi	Associated Press of India	.. ..
Rangoon	Burma Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser	Daily
	Burma Sunday Times	Sundays.
	Chinese Daily News .. ..	....
	Free Burma	Daily
	Free Press of India .. ..	....
	Masonic Courier .. ..	...
	New Burma	Fri-weekly.
	New Light of Burma	Daily, except Mondays.
	Rangoon Daily News	Daily.
	Rangoon Evening Post	Week days.
	Rangoon Gazette	Daily, except Mondays.

Stations	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Rangoon—contd. ..	Rangoon Mail	Saturdays.
	Rangoon Times	Daily, except Sundays.
	The Commercial News The Sun	Daily Daily, except Sundays
Ranpur (Kathliawar)	Phuichhab	Every Thursday
	Roshani	Every Monday
Ratnagiri	Balvant	Tuesdays.
	Satya Shodhak	Sundays.
Rawalpindi.. ..	Frontier Mail	Daily, except Sundays & Holidays
	Prabhat	Daily
	Shihab	Bi-weekly.
Robertsonpet	Kolar Goldfield News	On Tuesdays.
Rohri	Sirat Mustakim	On 15th of each month.
Satara	Shubha Suchaka	Fridays
	Samarth	Every Sunday.
Satara City.. ..	Prakash	Wednesdays.
Savantradi	Valnatey	Every Monday.
Secunderabad	Hyderabad Ballet	Daily.
Shahjahanpur	Sarpunch	Daily.
Shikarpur Sind	Alhanif	Every Monday.
	Melap	Every Monday.
	Message of Happiness	1st of each month
	Qurbani	Daily.
Shillong	Shewak	Every Wednesday.
	Sidakat	Thursdays.
	International Times	On Saturdays.
Sholapur	Kalpataru	Sundays.
	Karmayogi	Thursdays
	Sholapur Samachar The Jain Gazette	Tuesdays. Tuesdays
Silchar	Navejug	Monthly.
	Surma	Sundays
Simla	Parigi Akhbar	Every Friday.
	Sunday Times (Simla Edition)	Wednesdays.
Srinagar Kashmir	Daily Vastu	Daily
Sukkur	Alhaq	On Saturdays.
	Alhizb	On Fridays.
	Dharamvir	Saturdays.
	Rajput	On 1st of every month.
	Sansar Chakar Sind Samachar	On 1st and 15th of every month Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Sindh Sukkur Gazette	Saturday. On Thursdays.

Station.

Title in full

Day of going to Press

	Daily Market Reports	Daily
	Deshbandhu	Daily, except Sundays,
	Deshi Mitra	Thursdays.
	Finance Circular	Daily
	Gujarat	Daily, except Sundays,
	Gujarat Mithan and Gujarat Bazar	Saturdays
	Investor Reports Daily Quotations	Daily, except Sundays.
	Jain Mitra	Wednesdays
	Khandwala Circular	Daily.
	Muslims of Gujarat	Every Thursday
	Prasanna	Wednesdays.
	Pratap	Every Friday
	Samarhat	Daily, except Mondays.
	Samitani	Daily
	Share Circular	Daily, except Mondays
	Share Samitani	Daily, except Mondays
	Share Akhbar	Sundays
	The Hindu	Daily
	Jana Sakhi	On every Tuesday.
	Paridarsaka	Wednesdays.
	Tihar Munjani	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th of
	Katpala	every month.
	Daily Bombay Telegraphic and	Monthly.
	Daily News	Daily, except Mondays
	Daily Cotton Bulletin	Daily, except Mondays.
	Nawalharathi	Tuesdays and Fridays
	The Market Report	On Mondays, Wednesdays and
	The Star of India	Thursdays
	Every Thursday.	
	Chandamamutham	Daily, except Sundays
	Wednesday Review	Wednesdays.
	Lokaprakasham	Mondays
	Associated Press of India	Daily.
	Malayalam Daily News	Daily.
	Reuters Limited	Tuesdays, Thursdays and
	Samadani	Saturdays.
	Travancore Press Service	Daily.
	Trivandrum Daily News	Saturdays
	The Link	Tuesdays, Thursdays and
	Western Star	Saturdays
	Daily News	Daily.
	The Daily Cotton News	Daily.
	The Indo Foreign Market News	Daily.
	Satyagrahi	Thursdays
	Andhra Advocate	Fridays.
	Vrittantar	Mondays.
	Maharashtra Dharma	Tuesdays, Saturdays,
	Rajasthan Kesari	
	Lokamat	Thursdays.

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation of the Presidency Banks in 1884. This system was introduced by the Government of India.

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The Presidency Banks.—The history of the Presidency Banks is as follows:

- (a) the presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries of the Local Boards;
- (b) one person elected from among members by each Local Board;
- (c) a Managing Director and a Managing Director appointed by the Central Board;
- (d) not more than two non-official members nominated by the Governor-General Council.

third period dates from the Act of 1878 by which nearly all the important limitations of the earlier period were removed. But, very briefly, the restrictions were as follows:

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1931 was as follows:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.	a.	p.	ASSETS	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	41,55,00,581	2	0
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000	0	0	Other authorised Securities under the Act	....	
Reserve	5,35,00,000	0	0	Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	5,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	6,72,19,752	14	4	Loans	5,83,04,300	2	4
Other Deposits	74,17,94,421	5	5	Cash Credits	15,59,39,753	14	4
Loans against Securities per contra				Indian Bills discounted and purchased	2,55,05,017	5	10
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Indian Bills discounted and purchased per contra				Foreign Bills discounted and purchased	4,26,456	1	8
				Bullion	2,45,90,164	11	1
Contingent Liabilities				Dead Stock			
Supplies	93,47,907	0	3	Liability of Constituents for Contingent Liabilities per contra	85,13,083	0	1
				Supplies	5,24,949	13	7
				Balances with other Banks			
					73,93,74,615	8	11
				Cash	18,97,37,908	1	1
Papees	9,91,17,523	10	0	Rupees	91,91,12,523	10	0

The above Balance Sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	774,439	11	10
Advances and Investments in London	1,520,088	2	4
Cash and Balances at other Banks in London	43,432	12	2

Government Deposits

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various periods during the last 40 years or so —

In Lakhs of rupees.

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total	—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total
30th June 1981	250	61	53	344	1913	247	167	68	482
1886	329	82	39	450	1914	230	197	93	520
1891	332	97	53	482	1915	263	187	102	552
1896	225	88	57	370	1916	336	263	115	714
1901	187	90	63	340	1917	1378	716	209	2293
1906	186	93	46	325	1918	664	548	213	1425
1911	198	129	77	404	1919	346	298	142	786
1912	210	155	75	440	1920	801	663	170	1634
					26th Jan 1921	364	206	138	708

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,220
" 1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,672
" 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,256
" 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,209
" 1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,252
" 1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,254
" 1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,004
" 1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	790
" 1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,074
" 1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,381
" 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,595
" 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,608
" 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	883
" 1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	791

The Imperial Bank.

Government Deposits.

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital and Reserve and deposit of the three Banks are shown below —

In Lakhs of Rupees.

	1 Capital.	2 Reserve.	3 Government deposits	4 Other deposits.	Proportion Government deposits 1, 2, 3 & 4
1st December					
1901	360	158	340	1463	14.8 per cent.
1906	360	213	307	2745	8.3 "
1907	360	279	335	2811	8.8 "
1908	360	294	325	2861	8.4 "
1909	360	300	307	3265	7.4 "
1911	360	318	339	3234	9.7 "
1912	360	331	438	3419	9.0 "
1913	375	340	426	3578	9.0 "
1914	375	361	587	3644	11.8 "
1915	375	370	561	4002	10.5 "
1916	375	386	487	3860	9.5 "
1917	375	389	520	4470	9.0 "
1918	375	358	771	6771	9.3 "
1919	375	363	864	5097	12.9 "
1920	375	340	772	7226	8.8 "
30th June (Imperial Bank)	375	355	901	7725	9.6 "
1921	547	375	2220	7016	21.8 "
1922	562	371	1672	6336	18.6 "
1923	562	411	1256	7047	13.5 "
1924	562	435	2208	7662	29.2 "
1925	562	457	2252	7589	20.7 "
1926	562	477	3254	7539	27.4 "
1927	562	492	1004	7317	10.6 "
1928	562	507	786	7331	8.6 "
1929	562	517	2074	7233	19.9 "
1930	562	527	1301	7003	14.6 "
1931	562	537	1608	6815	17.1 "
1932	562	542	1908	6148	20.8 "
1933	562	520	582	7423	6.4 "
1934	502	527	791	7483	8.4 "

Recent Progress.

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank —

In Lakhs of Rupees.
BANK OF BENGAL.

	Capital	Reserve	Govt. deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year.
1st December							
1900	200	103	155	682	243	136	11 per cent.
1905	200	140	167	1204	346	181	12 "
1906	200	150	160	1505	528	149	12 "
1907	200	157	187	1573	480	279	12 "
1908	200	165	178	1575	507	349	13 "
1909	200	170	168	1760	615	411	14 "
1910	200	175	198	1600	514	569	14 "
1911	200	180	270	1677	720	321	14 "
1912	200	185	234	1711	665	310	14 "
1913	200	191	301	1824	840	319	14 "
1914	200	200	287	2160	1169	621	16 "
1915	200	*204	265	1978	785	793	16 "
1916	200	*213	274	2143	772	768	16 "
1917	200	2221	448	2334	1482	773	17 "
1918	200	1189	584	2392	894	779	17 "
1919	200	1200	405	3254	997	804	17 "
1920	200	1210	434	3308	1221	910	18 "

* Includes Rs 67 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments

" " 25 " " " " " "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

	Capital	Reserve	Govt deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year.
1900	100	70	87	432	129	69	11 per cent
1905	100	87	92	476	259	158	12 "
1906	100	92	101	812	354	177	12 "
1907	100	96	112	921	324	164	13 "
1908	100	101	94	832	377	149	13 "
1909	100	103	120	1035	415	163	13 "
1910	100	105	152	1011	436	149	14 "
1911	100	106	107	1104	463	204	14 "
1912	100	108	117	1124	315	210	14 "
1913	100	106	200	1015	177	232	14 "
1914	100	110	181	1081	646	202	15 "
1915	100	100	136	1070	423	276	15 "
1916	100	99	142	1907	607	212	15 "
1917	100	92	275	2917	1396	744	17 "
1918	100	101	177	1740	512	353	18 "
1919	100	113	262	2750	924	315	19 "
1920	100	120	349	2744	876	299	22 "

BANK OF MADRAS

	Capital	Reserve	Govt deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year.
1900	60	22	35	200	40	67	4 per cent.
1905	60	30	41	344	140	71	10 "
1906	60	32	54	457	151	81	10 "
1907	60	36	55	416	162	84	10 "
1908	60	40	62	417	153	84	11 "
1909	60	41	49	540	141	79	12 "
1910	60	44	72	567	184	85	12 "
1911	60	52	69	611	263	104	12 "
1912	75	70	75	743	196	113	12 "
1913	75	73	86	905	219	117	12 "
1914	75	76	91	761	267	134	12 "
1915	75	68	84	803	256	144	12 "
1916	75	55	104	960	246	161	12 "
1917	75	70	87	1020	406	94	12 "
1918	75	60	102	954	271	139	12 "
1919	75	45	104	1215	479	176	12 "
1920	75	45	118	1270	505	211	14 "

IMPERIAL BANK

30th June	Capital	Reserve	Govt deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year.
1921	547	571	2250	7014	3431	1652	16 per cent.
1922	561	411	1672	6516	4191	1600	16 "
1923	573	435	1258	7047	2412	923	16 "
1924	582	457	2004	7662	2195	1175	16 "
1925	592	477	2502	7744	2772	1413	16 "
1926	592	492	2754	7533	4703	2144	16 "
1927	592	507	1884	7217	2781	2400	16 "
1928	592	517	706	7731	1277	2774	16 "
1929	592	527	774	7274	2481	2499	16 "
1930	592	537	1241	7484	1676	2662	16 "
1931	592	542	1501	6713	1717	2607	16 "
1932	592	512	1804	6142	2771	2679	16 "
1933	592	512	542	7425	2776	2671	16 "
1934	592	517	731	7844	2165	2772	16 "

Proposal to Establish the Reser

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of the shareholders on the various registers

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling—The

transact the following commercial business,

Surplus—The

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The bills against exports are largely drawn at prefer to hold the bills on their own account investment until maturity.

Banks place themselves in funds in India purpose of purchasing export bills in view of ways of which the following are principal:—

- 1. Proceeds of import bills as they mature
- 2. Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India
- 3. Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State
- 4. Imports of bar gold and silver bullion
- 5. Imports of sovereigns from London

Business transacted by the banks is of usual nature and credit

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as at 31st December 1933 —

In Thousands of £.

Name.	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd	772	182	14,810	5,643
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,000	2,000	46,635	31,141
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris	1,313	5,237	104,936	19,495
Eastern Bank, Ltd	1,000	500	5,604	5,839
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,447	7,223	63,270	32,540
Imperial Bank of Persia	650	720	3,123	4,521
Lloyds Bank, Ltd	15,810	8,500	372,035	235,767
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	1,050	1,075	12,248	9,241
Mitsui Bank, Ltd	8,529	2,952	41,678	27,160
National Bank of India, Ltd	2,000	2,200	29,636	19,937
National City Bank of New York	25,500	6,000	278,920	206,468
Netherlands Trading Society	10,913	2,720	33,624	14,305
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	7,500	3,639	12,314	11,876
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	2,591	180	6,433	7,025
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	5,842	7,309	31,470	29,570

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The capital

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The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the most available Balance Sheets —

In Lakhs of Rupees

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Allahabad Bank Ltd. Affiliated to P & O Banking Corporation Ltd.	25	44	1,025	625
Bank of Baroda Ltd.	30	22	628	420
Bank of India, Ltd.	100	102	1,465	392
Bank of Mysore, Ltd.	20	22	103	94
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	168	70	2,447	1,575
Indian Bank, Ltd. (Madras)	12	15	100	47
Punjab National Bank Ltd.	31	21	472	177
Union Bank of India Ltd.	33	7	51	63

Growth of Joint Stock Banks

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India:—

Growth of Joint Stock Banks				Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits	
The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics shew the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India:—				1914	251	141	1710
				1915	281	150	1737
				1916	237	173	2471
				1917	303	162	3117
				1918	436	165	4050
				1919	539	224	5899
				1920	837	255	7114
				1921	938	300	7689
				1922	802	201	6163
				1923	649	244	4462
				1924	609	340	5250
				1925	673	360	5449
				1926	670	404	6038
				1927	648	410	6084
				1928	674	431	6945
				1929	746	366	6272
				1930	744	440	6747
				1931	777	426	6747
				1932	781	430	6747
In Lakhs of rupees.							
Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.					
1875	14	2	27				
1880	18	3	63				
1885	18	5	94				
1890	33	17	270				
1895	63	31	568				
1900	82	45	807				
1906	134	50	1155				
1910	275	100	2585				
1911	285	126	2529				
1912	291	134	2725				
1913	231	132	2259				

LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND
FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.

Name of Bank.	London Office—Agents or Correspondents	Address
Imperial Bank of India	London Office	25, Old Broad St E. C. 2
<i>Other Banks & Kindred Firms.</i>		
Allahabad Bank	National Provincial Bank P. & O. Banking Corpn. ..	2, Princess Street, E. C. 117-123, Londonhill St E. C. 3
Bank of India	Westminster Bank . . .	Bartholomew Lane, E. C.
Central Bank of India .. .	Barclay's Bank . . .	169, Fenchurch St. E. C. 3
	Midland Bank . . .	5, Threadneedle St. E. C. 2
Karnati Industrial Bank ..	Barclay's Bank .. .	168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	5, Threadneedle St., E. C.
Sindia Banking & Industrial Co	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Union Bank of India ..	Westminster Bank ..	Bartholomew Lane, E. C.
<i>Exchange Banks.</i>		
American Express Co. (Inc) ..	London Office	70, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino ..	Anglo Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank	9, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2
Bank of Taiwan	London Office	Gresham House, 40-41 Broad Street, E. C. 2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Ditto	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	Ditto	8-13, King William St E. C. 4.
Eastern Bank .. .	Ditto	2-3, Crosby St., E. C. 3.
Grindlay & Co. .. .	Ditto	54, Parliament St S. W. 1.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St., E. C. 3
Imperial Bank of Persia	Ditto	37-38, King William St. E. C. 4.
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71, Lombard Street, E. C.
Mercantile Bank of India ..	Ditto	15, Gracechurch St., E. C.
Mitsui Bank, Ltd . . .	Ditto	100, Old Broad St., E. C.
National Bank of India Ltd ..	Ditto	28, Bishopsgate, E. C.
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	35, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maats- chappij	National Provincial Bank ..	2
Nederlandsche Indische Handels- bank.	London Representative ..	Stone L. C. 2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	London Office	117-123 E. C. 3.
Thomas Cook & Son	Ditto	Berkeley Street, F.
Yokohama Specie Bank	Ditto	7, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Indian Bankers and Shroffs

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly, each Presidency Bank fixed its rate at a slightly higher rate. One day's bank rate was the maximum rate at which any bank or shroffs are granted.

1912	..	..	..	..	7-134	4 510	5 8
1923	..	..	..	..	7-410	4 5	5 9
1924	..	..	..	..	8-05	5 315	6 0
1925	..	..	..	..	8 585	4 701	5 6
1926	..	..	..	..	5 651	4	4 8
1927	..	..	..	..	6-504	4 056	5 7
1928	..	..	..	..	6 945	5 456	6 2
1929	..	..	..	..	6 878	5 748	6 3
1930	..	..	..	..	6-504	5 277	5 8
1931	..	..	..	..	6-735	7 354	7 0
1932	..	..	..	..	6 022	4 033	5 1
1933	..	..	..	..	5-1-7	3 5	4 5
1934	..	..	..	..	2 5	3 5	3 5

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

Clearing Houses in India are, and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on the latter after 2

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The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below:—

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually.

In lakhs of Rupees.

	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras.	Rangoon.	Colombo	Karachi.	Total
1901	Not available	6511	1338	Not available	..	178	835
1902 ..	..	7013	1295	..	..	204	852
1903 ..	..	8762	1464	..	..	340	10566
1914 ..	..	6492	1636	..	..	365	11291
1905 ..	..	10927	1560	..	..	324	12411
1906 ..	..	10912	1583	..	..	400	12595
1907 ..	22444	12646	1549	..	..	530	3115
1908 ..	21281	12585	1754	..	..	613	35231
1909 ..	19776	14375	1918	..	..	702	3604
1910 ..	22238	15652	2117	4765	..	755	46127
1911 ..	25763	17605	2088	5399	..	762	51612
1912 ..	28831	20831	1152	6043	..	1159	58018
1913 ..	37193	21807	2340	6198	..	1219	6174
1914 ..	28031	17696	2127	4289	..	1115	51151
1915 ..	32260	16162	1897	4069	..	1352	5601
1916 ..	45017	24051	2495	4353	..	1501	809
1917 ..	47193	33655	2339	4966	..	2023	8015
1918 ..	74397	63362	2528	6927	..	2423	15466
1919 ..	90241	76250	3004	8837	..	2766	1835
1920 ..	153384	126353	7500	10779	..	3120	29711
1921 ..	91672	89788	847	11875	..	3579	20071
1922 ..	94426	86681	4279	12220	9681	3234	21057
1923 ..	89148	75015	4722	11034	11940	4061	1940
1924 ..	92249	93250	5546	11555	13134	4515	1922
1925 ..	101833	51944	5716	12491	14978	4119	1910
1926 ..	95914	42066	5688	12311	16033	3166	1254
1927 ..	102392	39926	5623	12409	15997	3637	1734
1928 ..	108810	54708	6540	12035	15446	2945	200
1929 ..	99765	79965	5877	12160	15123	2718	2151
1930 ..	80313	71205	5218	11483	12093	2530	1401
1931 ..	75627	69922	4461	8156	8952	2319	167
1932 ..	74650	64037	4722	7595	7436	2514	167
1933 ..	82368	61552	5159	5407	7229	2563	16
1934 ..	86373	68321	5761	5737	8607	2471	177

TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c.

Showing the amount for one or more days at the rates of 1 to 10 Rupees per Month of 31 Days.

Subject	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	10
Day	Ru p.	Ru p.	Ru p.	Ru p.	Ru p.	Ru p.	Ru p.	Ru p.	Ru p.	Ru p.	Ru a. p.	Ru a. p.	Ru a. p.	Ru a. p.	Ru a. p.	Ru a. p.
1	0 0 60	1 0 0	1 60	2 00	2 60	3 10	3 70	4 10	4 70	5 10	5 70	6 10	6 70	7 10	7 70	8 10
2	0 1 00	2 00	2 60	3 10	3 70	4 10	4 70	5 10	5 70	6 10	6 70	7 10	7 70	8 10	8 70	9 10
3	0 2 00	3 00	3 60	4 10	4 70	5 10	5 70	6 10	6 70	7 10	7 70	8 10	8 70	9 10	9 70	10 10
4	0 3 00	4 00	4 60	5 10	5 70	6 10	6 70	7 10	7 70	8 10	8 70	9 10	9 70	10 10	10 70	11 10
5	0 4 00	5 00	5 60	6 10	6 70	7 10	7 70	8 10	8 70	9 10	9 70	10 10	10 70	11 10	11 70	12 10
6	0 5 00	6 00	6 60	7 10	7 70	8 10	8 70	9 10	9 70	10 10	10 70	11 10	11 70	12 10	12 70	13 10
7	0 6 00	7 00	7 60	8 10	8 70	9 10	9 70	10 10	10 70	11 10	11 70	12 10	12 70	13 10	13 70	14 10
8	0 7 00	8 00	8 60	9 10	9 70	10 10	10 70	11 10	11 70	12 10	12 70	13 10	13 70	14 10	14 70	15 10
9	0 8 00	9 00	9 60	10 10	10 70	11 10	11 70	12 10	12 70	13 10	13 70	14 10	14 70	15 10	15 70	16 10
10	0 9 00	10 00	10 60	11 10	11 70	12 10	12 70	13 10	13 70	14 10	14 70	15 10	15 70	16 10	16 70	17 10
11	0 10 00	11 00	11 60	12 10	12 70	13 10	13 70	14 10	14 70	15 10	15 70	16 10	16 70	17 10	17 70	18 10
12	0 11 00	12 00	12 60	13 10	13 70	14 10	14 70	15 10	15 70	16 10	16 70	17 10	17 70	18 10	18 70	19 10
13	0 12 00	13 00	13 60	14 10	14 70	15 10	15 70	16 10	16 70	17 10	17 70	18 10	18 70	19 10	19 70	20 10
14	0 13 00	14 00	14 60	15 10	15 70	16 10	16 70	17 10	17 70	18 10	18 70	19 10	19 70	20 10	20 70	21 10
15	0 14 00	15 00	15 60	16 10	16 70	17 10	17 70	18 10	18 70	19 10	19 70	20 10	20 70	21 10	21 70	22 10
16	0 15 00	16 00	16 60	17 10	17 70	18 10	18 70	19 10	19 70	20 10	20 70	21 10	21 70	22 10	22 70	23 10
17	0 16 00	17 00	17 60	18 10	18 70	19 10	19 70	20 10	20 70	21 10	21 70	22 10	22 70	23 10	23 70	24 10
18	0 17 00	18 00	18 60	19 10	19 70	20 10	20 70	21 10	21 70	22 10	22 70	23 10	23 70	24 10	24 70	25 10
19	0 18 00	19 00	19 60	20 10	20 70	21 10	21 70	22 10	22 70	23 10	23 70	24 10	24 70	25 10	25 70	26 10
20	0 19 00	20 00	20 60	21 10	21 70	22 10	22 70	23 10	23 70	24 10	24 70	25 10	25 70	26 10	26 70	27 10
21	0 20 00	21 00	21 60	22 10	22 70	23 10	23 70	24 10	24 70	25 10	25 70	26 10	26 70	27 10	27 70	28 10
22	0 21 00	22 00	22 60	23 10	23 70	24 10	24 70	25 10	25 70	26 10	26 70	27 10	27 70	28 10	28 70	29 10
23	0 22 00	23 00	23 60	24 10	24 70	25 10	25 70	26 10	26 70	27 10	27 70	28 10	28 70	29 10	29 70	30 10
24	0 23 00	24 00	24 60	25 10	25 70	26 10	26 70	27 10	27 70	28 10	28 70	29 10	29 70	30 10	30 70	31 10
25	0 24 00	25 00	25 60	26 10	26 70	27 10	27 70	28 10	28 70	29 10	29 70	30 10	30 70	31 10	31 70	32 10
26	0 25 00	26 00	26 60	27 10	27 70	28 10	28 70	29 10	29 70	30 10	30 70	31 10	31 70	32 10	32 70	33 10
27	0 26 00	27 00	27 60	28 10	28 70	29 10	29 70	30 10	30 70	31 10	31 70	32 10	32 70	33 10	33 70	34 10
28	0 27 00	28 00	28 60	29 10	29 70	30 10	30 70	31 10	31 70	32 10	32 70	33 10	33 70	34 10	34 70	35 10
29	0 28 00	29 00	29 60	30 10	30 70	31 10	31 70	32 10	32 70	33 10	33 70	34 10	34 70	35 10	35 70	36 10
30	0 29 00	30 00	30 60	31 10	31 70	32 10	32 70	33 10	33 70	34 10	34 70	35 10	35 70	36 10	36 70	37 10
31	0 30 00	31 00	31 60	32 10	32 70	33 10	33 70	34 10	34 70	35 10	35 70	36 10	36 70	37 10	37 70	38 10

The Railways.

were from Calcutta to Raniganj (129 miles), to broad-gauge for Raniganj, 1888.

absolute guarantee of 3 per cent, with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in proportion of their own net earnings, the latter limited to 3½ per cent. Under these conditions the feeder line companies in none were the

purpose, they were substituted a rate of guarantee from 3 to 3½ per cent and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent in both cases. At first, the requirements of the market were met and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide a adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons the Government of India have abolished this system and are now preparing themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be returnative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee and a rebate from a local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of industrial advantages likely to accrue in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a surer basis of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local India and for local Government a means of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which while not likely to give remunerative returns purely railway companies are likely to give much benefits to local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amount paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with local Governments in Madras, Punjab, Burma and Bombay.

Railway Profits begin

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the country vastly increased the traffic, both passenger and goods. The falling in of the original contracts allowed Gov-

ernment to renew them on more favourable terms. The development of the Punjab

and with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £2 millions a year. In the following year there was a slight dip. Bad harvests in India accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit there was a deficit of £1,210,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year there was a reversion to a profit, and the net railway gain has steadily increased. For the year ended 31st Dec 1910 the gain amounted to £20,573,000. Although in a country like India, where the railways are mainly dependent upon the character of the seasons the railway receipts must fluctuate, there was no reason to anticipate a further deficit but the net railway gain decreased to £2,767,000 in 1909-10 and there was an actual loss of £3,382,000 in 1910-11. As a result of the suggestion by the Railway Board however, in the report of the Acworth Committee in 1911 this loss was changed into a gain of £2,813,000 in 1911-12.

The results in the following years will be seen from the following statement:

	Railways	Total
	Gain	Gain
1900-01	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
1901-02	£2,500,000	£2,500,000
1902-03	£2,800,000	£2,800,000
1903-04	£3,000,000	£3,000,000
1904-05	£3,200,000	£3,200,000
1905-06	£3,500,000	£3,500,000
1906-07	£3,800,000	£3,800,000
1907-08	£4,000,000	£4,000,000
1908-09	£1,210,000	£1,210,000
1909-10	£2,767,000	£2,767,000
1910-11	£3,382,000	£3,382,000
1911-12	£2,813,000	£2,813,000

The results in the following years will be seen from the following statement:

1912-13 £4,457,712

1913-14 £5,773,372

1914-15 £6,990,500

1915-16 £7,591,474

1916-17 £8,167,231

1917-18 £8,721,729

1918-19 £9,627,700

1919-20 £10,800,820

1920-21 £11,000,000

1921-22 £11,500,000

1922-23 £12,000,000

1923-24 £12,500,000

1924-25 £13,000,000

1925-26 £13,500,000

1926-27 £14,000,000

1927-28 £14,500,000

1928-29 £15,000,000

1929-30 £15,500,000

1930-31 £16,000,000

1931-32 £16,500,000

1932-33 £17,000,000

1933-34 £17,500,000

1934-35 £18,000,000

1935-36 £18,500,000

1936-37 £19,000,000

1937-38 £19,500,000

1938-39 £20,000,000

1939-40 £20,500,000

1940-41 £21,000,000

1941-42 £21,500,000

1942-43 £22,000,000

1943-44 £22,500,000

1944-45 £23,000,000

1945-46 £23,500,000

1946-47 £24,000,000

1947-48 £24,500,000

1948-49 £25,000,000

1949-50 £25,500,000

1950-51 £26,000,000

1951-52 £26,500,000

1952-53 £27,000,000

1953-54 £27,500,000

1954-55 £28,000,000

1955-56 £28,500,000

1956-57 £29,000,000

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1966-67 £34,000,000

1967-68 £34,500,000

1968-69 £35,000,000

1969-70 £35,500,000

1970-71 £36,000,000

1971-72 £36,500,000

1972-73 £37,000,000

1973-74 £37,500,000

1974-75 £38,000,000

1975-76 £38,500,000

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1980-81 £41,000,000

1981-82 £41,500,000

1982-83 £42,000,000

1983-84 £42,500,000

1984-85 £43,000,000

1985-86 £43,500,000

1986-87 £44,000,000

1987-88 £44,500,000

1988-89 £45,000,000

1989-90 £45,500,000

1990-91 £46,000,000

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1994-95 £48,000,000

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1998-99 £50,000,000

1999-00 £50,500,000

2000-01 £51,000,000

2001-02 £51,500,000

2002-03 £52,000,000

2003-04 £52,500,000

2004-05 £53,000,000

2005-06 £53,500,000

2006-07 £54,000,000

2007-08 £54,500,000

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2042-43 £72,000,000

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2045-46 £73,500,000

2046-47 £74,000,000

2047-48 £74,500,000

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2099-00 £100,500,000

2100-01 £101,000,000

2101-02 £101,500,000

2102-03 £102,000,000

2103-04 £102,500,000

2104-05 £103,000,000

2105-06 £103,500,000

2106-07 £104,000,000

2107-08 £104,500,000

2108-09 £105,000,000

2109-10 £105,500,000

2110-11 £106,000,000

2111-12 £106,500,000

2112-13 £107,000,000

2113-14 £107,500,000

2114-15 £108,000,000

2115-16 £108,500,000

2116-17 £109,000,000

2117-18 £109,500,000

2118-19 £110,000,000

2119-20 £110,500,000

2120-21 £111,000,000

2121-22 £111,500,000

2122-23 £112,000,000

2123-24 £112,500,000

2124-25 £113,000,000

2125-26 £113,500,000

2126-27 £114,000,000

2127-28 £114,500,000

2128-29 £115,000,000

2129-30 £115,500,000

2130-31 £116,000,000

2131-32 £116,500,000

2132-33 £117,000,000

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2134-35 £118,000,000

2135-36 £118,500,000

2136-37 £119,000,000

2137-38 £119,500,000

2138-39 £120,000,000

2139-40 £120,500,000

2140-41 £121,000,000

2141-42 £121,500,000

2142-43 £122,000,000

2143-44 £122,500,000

2144-45 £123,000,000

2145-46 £123,500,000

2146-47 £124,000,000

2147-48 £124,500,000

2148-49 £125,000,000

2149-50 £125,500,000

2150-51 £126,000,000

2151-52 £126,500,000

2152-53 £127,000,000

2153-54 £127,500,000

2154-55 £128,000,000

2155-56 £128,500,000

2156-57 £129,000,000

2157-58 £129,500,000

2158-59 £130,000,000

2159-60 £130,500,000

2160-61 £131,000,000

2161-62 £131,500,000

2162-63 £132,000,000

2163-64 £132,500,000

2164-65 £133,000,000

2165-66 £133,500,000

2166-67 £134,000,000

2167-68 £134,500,000

2168-69 £135,000,000

2169-70 £135,500,000

2170-71 £136,000,000

2171-72 £136,500,000

2172-73 £137,000,000

2173-74 £137,500,000

2174-75 £138,000,000

2175-76 £138,500,000

2176-77 £139,000,000

2177-78 £139,500,000

2178-79 £140,000,000

2179-80 £140,500,000

2180-81 £141,000,000

2181-82 £141,500,000

2182-83 £142,000,000

2183-84 £142,500,000

2184-85 £143,000,000

2185-86 £143,500,000

2186-87 £144,000,000

2187-88 £144,500,000

2188-89 £145,000,000

2189-90 £145,500,000

2190-91 £146,000,000

2191-92 £146,500,000

2192-93 £147,000,000

2193-94 £147,500,000

2194-95 £148,000,000

2195-96 £148,500,000

2196-97 £149,000,000

2197-98 £149,500,000

2198-99 £150,000,000

2199-00 £150,500,000

2200-01 £151,000,000

2201-02 £151,500,000

2202-03 £152,000,000

2203-04 £152,500,000

2204-05 £153,000,000

2205-06 £153,500,000

2206-07 £154,000,000

2207-08 £154,500,000

2208-09 £155,000,000

2209-10 £155,500,000

2210-11 £156,000,000

2211-12 £156,500,000

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2235-36 £168,500,000

2236-37 £169,000,000

2237-38 £169,500,000

2238-39 £170,000,000

2239-40 £170,500,000

2240-41 £171,000,000

2241-42 £171,500,000

2242-43 £172,000,000

2243-44 £172,500,000

2244-45 £173,000,000

2245-46 £173,500,000

2246-47 £174,000,000

2247-48 £174,500,000

2248-49 £175,000,000

2249-50 £175,500,000

2250-51 £176,000,000

2251-52 £176,500,000

2252-53 £177,000,000

2253-54 £177,500,000

2254-55 £178,000,000

2255-56 £178,500,000

2256-57 £179,000,000

2257-58 £179,500,000

2258-59 £180,000,000

2259-60 £180,500,000

2260-61 £181,000,000

2261-62 £181,500,000

2262-63 £182,000,000

2263-64 £182,500,000

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2266-67 £184,000,000

2267-68 £184,500,000

2268-69 £185,000,000

2269-70 £185,500,000

2270-71 £186,000,000

2271-72 £186,500,000

2272-73 £187,000,000

2273-74 £187,500,000

2274-75 £188,000,000

2275-76 £188,500,000

2276-77 £189,000,000

2277-78 £189,500,000

2278-79 £190,000,000

2279-80 £190,500,000

2280-81 £191,000,000

2281-82 £191,500,000

2282-83 £192,000,000

2283-84 £192,500,000

2284-85 £193,000,000

2285-86 £193,500,000

2286-87 £194,000,000

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2295-96 £198,500,000

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2300-01 £201,000,000

2301-02 £201,500,000

2302-03 £202,000,000

2303-04 £202,500,000

2304-05 £203,000,000

2305-06 £203,500,000

2306-07 £204,000,000

2307-08 £204,500,000

2308-09 £205,000,000

2309-10 £205,500,000

2310-11 £206,000,000

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2315-16 £208,500,000

2316-17 £209,000,000

2317-18 £209,500,000

2318-19 £210,000,000

2319-20 £210,500,000

2320-21 £211,000,000

2321-22 £211,500,000

2322-23 £212,000,000

2323-24 £212,500,000

2324-25 £213,000,000

2325-26 £213,500,000

2326-27 £214,000,000

2327-28 £214,500,000

2328-29 £215,000,000

2329-30 £215,500,000

2330-31 £216,000,000

2331-32 £216,500,000

2332-33 £217,000,000

2333-34 £217,5

System of Control of Railways.

System of Control of Railways.

question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary. The Board was formally constituted in March 1901. The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. If necessary, it could be called upon to assist the Government in the future development of the railway system.

our "notes on open lines" the carrying
ment of railway management with improve-
both to economy and public convenience, the
arrangements for through traffic, the settle-
ment of disputes between lines the control and
promotion of the staff on State lines, and the
general supervision over the working and expen-
diture of the Company's lines. Certain minor
changes have taken place from time to time since
the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1902
to meet the complaint that it
subjected to excessive control
by the Chairman and Indus-
trial Department of Commerce and Industries
given the status of a Secretary to
with the right of

appointment of financial adviser to the Board created instead. The question examined by the Acworth Committee and a revised organization which is later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in constitution of a controlling authority for railways of India may be realized from a note on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India printed as appendix to Volume I of the Annual Report of the Railway Board on Indian Railways notes lying out the present.

to create the new appointment of Chief Mechanical Engineer with the Railway Board.

The present

over in all questions relating to railways or
a municipal tramway in which Provincial

The necessity of some central organ
co-ordinate the public's central car,
railways and to undertake work
forms of railways publicly whi.

they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiwar and another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad Government Railway, cannot be long delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre gauge. Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges and since the opening of the Darul Uloom Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2' 6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre gauge.

State versus Company Management—

The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were however unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non-official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a suitable form of Company control in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company

management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 47 million pounds to General Revenues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 34 million and 41 million pounds respectively during these two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. Its future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways, has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway followed suit. The Natal Jubulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

On January 1st, 1929 the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State. The purchase of this railway has enabled the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions sterling being the share capital originally contributed by the company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Marathi Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs. 763 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs. 37 lakhs a year.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the company, was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and it is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly and it was decided to postpone a definite decision to the present.

ways —

in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent. instead of 5/6th

- (iii) writing down and writing off capital,
- (b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,
- (c) the reduction of rates.
- (4) The railway administration shall be

The Assembly in an addendum recommended

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance

- (3) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will as at present be placed before the Legislative Assembly

The Pope Committee

During 1932-33 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pope formed by the Assistant to the President of the I. M. S. Railway was formed to examine statistics and to make a detailed analysis of every important aspect of railway operation. In addition to the specific recommendations that job analysis should be initiated on all railways the following recommendations were made:

- (a) The better use of Locomotives
- (ii) The better use of Railway land
- (iii) Additional research and experiments
- (iv) Improved Workshop practices
- (v) More careful testing of surplus track, equipment and accommodation
- (vi) Possibility of reducing hot axles

During the year under review four cases were referred to the Rates Advisory Committee —

- (a) Complaint regarding quotation of preferential rates for firewood from certain stations
- (b) Complaint of undue preference in rates for compressed cotton
- (c) Complaint of unreasonable rates being charged on coal from certain areas
- (d) Complaint regarding rates for rice from certain stations

During 1932-33 six cases were referred for investigation.

As a result of Mr. Pope's report regarding the possibility of further economies on railways and in particular with reference to the report on job analysis. Small committees were formed on the leading railways to conduct detailed investigations. Reports show that the work is being continued vigorously and, with an encouraging degree of success. The latest features are as follows —

1. On the R. B. & C. I. Railway saving to intensive use of locomotives and to fuel in certain workshops and at stations, amount to Rs. 4,22 lakhs.

2. Burma Railways savings amounting to Rs. 26,000 were realised during the year and it is estimated that this will increase to Rs. 74,000 annually in future years.

3. F. R. Railway a comparative estimate shows the savings at Rs. 2,74,800 due chiefly to better use of rolling stock, more efficient manufacture of signals, reduced consumption of 15.26 gals fuel.

4. I. T. Railway savings amounting to more than Rs. 7 lakhs.

5. G. I. P. Railway savings effect Rs. 4,25 lakhs chiefly on fuel.

6. M. C. S. N. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 4,00,000 and annual economies anticipated at Rs. 72 lakhs.

7. N. W. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 12,67 lakhs.

9. S. I. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 2,701.

Mr. Pope's report is to be published in 1933 and proper steps will be taken to bring the results of the work out in further publications of course.

Rates Advisory Committee

The Rates Advisory Committee was constituted in 1926 to investigate and make recommendations to Government on the following subjects —

- (1) Complaints of undue preference
- (2) Complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves
- (3) Complaints or disputes in respect of terminals
- (4) The reasonableness or otherwise of any conditions as to the packing of articles especially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise
- (5) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing attached to a rate.
- (6) Complaints that Railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 42 (d) of the Indian Railways Act.

1932-33 five cases were referred for investigation and report.

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G. I. P. Railway from Katzan to Poona took place on the 31st November 1929, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India. This scheme involved the elimination of the Shore Ghat Reversing Station, the result of elimination of the

Apart from the location of the realignment which called for the adoption of methods unusual in ordinary survey practice, the works involved in the construction of this double line broad gauge section of railway were of considerable magnitude, chiefly in the form of heavy tunnel construction.

There are three tunnels in all aggregating 1,598 feet or 78 of a mile. The longest of these is 3,108 feet built throughout on a curve of the sharpest radius which occurs in the ghat. Allowing for curvature and the considerably increased spacing of tracks necessitated by the adoption of the 11 ft. standard dimensions, a tunnel section of 31 feet 6 inches wide and 24 feet 6 inches high was derived upon this is considered to be the largest tunnel section in the world.

The steam trains to Poona took about 6 hours for the journey and it is anticipated that with electric traction this time will now be reduced to approximately 3 hours.

... ..

- (iii) writing down and writing off capital,
 (b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,
 (c) the reduction of rates.

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to bor-

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance.

For separation machinery—The growing

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of the railways shall be published in the annual report of the Government of India.

The Pope Committee

During 1932-33 a Committee under the

99 I Railway savings amounting to Rs 22,704

Mr Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

Rates Advisory Committee

The Rates Advisory Committee was constituted in 1926 to investigate and make recommendations to Government on the following subjects—

- (i) The better use of Locomotives
- (ii) The better use of Railway land
- (iii) Additional research and experiments
- (iv) Improved Workshop practice
- (v) More careful handling of surplus track, equipment and accommodation
- (vi) Possibility of reducing hot axles

During the year under review four cases were referred to the Rates Advisory Committee—

- (a) Complaint alleging quotation of preferential rates for firewood from certain stations
- (b) Complaint of undue preference in rates for unpressed cotton
- (c) Complaint of unreasonable rates being charged on coal from certain areas
- (d) Complaint regarding rates for rice from certain stations

During 1932-33 six cases were referred for

- (1) Complaints of undue preference,
- (2) Complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves
- (3) Complaints or disputes in respect of terminals,
- (4) The reasonableness or otherwise of any conditions as to the packing of articles specially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise
- (5) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing attached to a rate,
- (6) Complaints that Railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 43 (3) of the Indian Railways Act

1932-33 five cases were referred for investigation and report

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway.

1 On the B. B. & C. I. Railway say to intensive use of locomotives and reduced staff in certain workshops and at stations, amounting to

Amplified from the statement of the statement

3 I B Railway a conservative estimate of tunnel construction.

7. N. W. Railway savings amounting to Rs 12,67,100

7. N. W. Railway savings amounting to Rs 12,67,100. It takes 6 hours for the journey and it is anticipated that with electric traction this time is now reduced to approximately 3 hours.

is internal traffic and in particular traffic; the experiments carried out were continued and extended with satisfactory results.

Damage by Earthquakes, Floods, Cyclones | Capital Expenditure—The outlay during

an increase in inland traffic is to say, the use of tonnage in India is reported to the Government over the figures for the year

During the year under review, three World Cruise ships visited India as against two in 1932-33. One of these ships in particular the "Gripsholm" is of special interest as she

The principal features of interest from the point of view of export are an increase in raw cotton from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 crores and

are correct

In 1933-34 the tourist traffic to India showed a very definite increase, not only the tourists travelling by themselves but also the World parcel with 14,64,000 in 1932-33.

This visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1933-34 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 92 crores as compared with Rs. 64 crores in 1932-33.

The tonnage of and earnings from the main commodities on Class I Railways during the last two years are shown in the table below—

Commodity	1912-13		1913-14		Increase + Decrease in earnings Rs. (in lakhs)
	No. of tons transported (in millions)	Rs. (in crores)	No. of tons transported (in millions)	Rs. (in crores)	
Export					
Cotton raw and manufactured	1.46	2.19	1.70	2.06	+77
Oil seeds	2.94	2.88	2.17	2.64	+76
Fuel for public and for Railways	17.24	4.91	18.47	9.15	+75
Rice	3.61	3.42	3.00	3.55	+41
Sugar	0.64	1.21	0.84	1.67	+57
Iron and steel and other	1.12	2.00	1.30	2.21	+21
Metalliferous	1.77	0.42	2.24	0.64	+20
Jute raw	0.81	1.12	0.99	1.23	+17
Materials and stores on revenue account	10.63	2.39	11.15	2.50	+11
Fruits and vegetables	1.34	1.13	1.71	1.28	+13
Kerosene	0.72	1.38	0.77	1.46	+8
Salt	2.34	1.80	1.40	1.84	+4
Tobacco	0.24	0.73	0.23	0.76	+3
Marble and stone	2.22	0.71	2.25	0.71	+2
Wheat	1.40	1.84	1.65	1.82	+1
Office supplies	7.22	0.04	8.62	0.06	+12
Import					
Gum and products and other gums	2.43	3.04	2.39	2.91	-18
Gum, tragacanth, etc.	0.73	1.33	0.82	1.21	-18
Railway material	4.84	0.41	4.33	0.44	-7
Foodstuffs	0.87	0.34	0.87	0.51	-3
Live stock	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.06	-3
Provisions	1.12	2.76	1.08	2.74	-2
Military traffic	0.34	0.30	0.22	0.29	-1
Manures	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.11	.
Leopold	0.24	0.79	0.21	0.79	.
Wool, unwashed	1.18	0.73	1.21	0.79	.
Total	67.16	51.17	72.92		

Open Mileage—The total route mileage on March 31st, 1933 was made up of—

Lroad-gauge..	21,131.77 miles.
Metre gauge..	17,644.65 "
Narrow-gauge	4,176.91 "

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows—

Class I	.. ..	28,215.10 miles
Class II	.. ..	3,500.64 "
Class III	.. ..	1,415.60 "

During the year 1932-33 the mileage of new lines under construction was 50.37 miles.

(Based on actuals of penultimate year 1931-32)

Class I Lroad gauge	Number of seats in passenger carriages.			
	1st	2nd.	Inter	Third.
5'-0"	24,882	45,392	65,116	674,837
3'-3"	10,904	14,876	17,777	271,893

Financial Results of Working.—The total

		(Figures in thousands)	
		Rs.	Rs.
1	1 per cent. on capital of Rs. 7,22,94.00 at charge—commercial lines— to end of 1931-32	..	7,22.94
(i)	Receipts (1931-32)—		
	Gross traffic receipts—commercial lines	.. ..	85,31.16
	Subsidiary companies' share of surplus profits	.. ..	14.75
	Interest on depreciation and reserve fund balances and dividends on investments in branch lines and miscellaneous receipts	.. ..	99.17
	Total Receipts	.. ..	86,45.09
(ii)	Charges (1931-32)—		
	Working expenses—commercial lines	.. ..	60,93.91
	Indian States and railway companies' share of surplus profits	.. ..	64.19
	Land and building	.. ..	9.17
	Interest—		
	On capital at charge—commercial lines	.. ..	30,26.62
	On capital contributed by Indian States and companies	.. ..	1,31.14
	Miscellaneous railway expenditure	.. ..	41.71
	Contribution at 1 per cent. on capital at charge—commercial lines	.. ..	7,22.95
	Total Charges	.. ..	1,00,01.13
(iii)	Deficit	.. ..	14,46.01
(iv)	Contribution of 1/10th of surplus	.. ..	..
	Total contribution from railways revenues 1 plus 2 (iv)	.. ..	7,22.94
(v)	Loss on strategic lines—		
	(a) Interest on capital	.. ..	1,48.87
	(b) Miscellaneous railway expenditure	.. ..	4.05
	(c) Loss in working	.. ..	44.48
	(d) Interest on the amount of loss in working met from Depreciation Reserve Fund of commercial lines	.. ..	5.55
			2,02.95
6.	Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1932-33	.. ..	5,21.01

After making all interest and per cent.

		Receipts Per ton mile run.
United States of America 1929		5.70
United Kingdom 1929		15.15
Japan 1927-28		7.26
Switzerland 1924		36.25
South Australia 1928-29		17.25
Canadian Railways 1929		5.75
India 1929 '30		6.14
1913-14	5.01	
1923-24	5.24	
1924-25	5.42	
1925-26	5.31	
1926-27	4.93	
1927-28	5.30	
1928-29	5.22	
1929-30	4.65	
1930-31	Nil	
1931-32	Nil	
1932-33	Nil	
1933-34	Nil	

In the case of receipts per passenger mile the figures for United States of America and India are as follows —

United States of America 1929 14.79 pica

India 1929 '30 3.28 "

while in England the present standard fare charged per mile third class is 18 pica

From the above it will be seen that railway transportation of freight in India is one of the

Working later than 1919 —

Days

	Year	Operating Ratio
United States of America	1930	74 per cent
France	1925	84.15 "
English Railways	1928	79.40 "
South African Railways	1924-29	77.80 "
Argentine Railways	1927	71.65 "
Canadian Railways	1929	81.21 "
India	1913-14	51.70 "
	1925-26	62.69 "
	1926-27	62.01 "
	1927-28	61.33 "
	1928-29	62.77 "
	1929-30	65.02 "
	1931-32	71.04 "
	1932-33	71.61 "
	1933-34	71 "

Output of Railway owned Collieries The Number of Staff — The total number of output of railway owned collieries during the year 1933-34 was 701,562 as compared with 710,512 at the end of 1932-33. The following table shows the number of staff by communities on 31st March 1933 and 1934 —

	Europeans	Statutory Indians.				
		Hindus	Muham- madians	Anglo- Indians	Sikhs	Indian Christians
31st March 1933	4,512	520,375	127,476	11,570	8,767	11,523
31st March 1934	4,297	501,062	152,473	11,014	8,531	15,374
31st March 1934	3,906	497,505	151,625	11,814	8,309	

... up to 10 percent of the total vacancies in the Superior Service; ...
Fatalities and Injuries—During the 1932-33 the number of persons killed decreased as compared with the previous year. The number of passengers killed decreased and 1 passenger injured by 125.

The following table shows the numbers killed and injured separately under passenger railway servants and others for 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32.

	Killed		Injured.	
	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32
I. Passengers				
In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.	6	11	61	113
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents.	215	204	761	745
In accidents on Railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned.	11	7	21	10
L. Railway Servants				
In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.	9	9	71	23
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents.	181	177	1,181	1,075
In accidents on Railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned.	24	11	6,922	6,757
C. Other than passengers and railway servants				
In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.	41	45	103	86
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents.	2,225	2,507	603	67
In accidents on Railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned.	44	23	75	798
Total ..	2,757	2,826	9,563	10,942

... Committees ...
 ... Provision of ...
 ... Reduction of rates and ...
 ... for dealing with traffic ...
 ... of ... in intermediate ...
 ... supply of drinking water to ...
 ... accommodation for ...
 ... of bathing cabins at ...
 ... of ordinary goods, ...

 ... Overriding in ...
 ... Provision of ...
 ... Provision of ...
 ... of culverts of permanent ...
 ... of railway stations ...
 ... Remodel ...
 ... coupons.

These committees consist of a valuable link between the railways and their clientele.

The following is a list of some of the more important matters discussed.

Great Indian Peninsula.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway earliest line undertaken in India. It was opened by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. It was given for the extension of this line from Thana to Ratnagiri where it meets the Madras Railway. The line is 1,131 miles long with the Ghat and 9 other stations. It was an arrangement by that line a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1925 when the State took over the management.

Mileage open	3,727.29
Capital at charge .. Rs.	1,21,73,84,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	3,24,28,000
Earnings per cent. ..	3.70

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways.

In 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and released to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Mileage open	3,223.07
Capital at charge .. Rs.	55,01,02,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	3,02,20,000
Earnings per cent. ..	5.42%

The North

The North-Western Railway

Its existence at the

Oudh and Rohilkhanda

The working of this railway was amalgamated with that of the East Indian Railway from July 1925.

The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line; but was converted after the advent of the metre gauge.

Mileage open	2,528.20
Capital at charge .. Rs.	42,47,28,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	2,15,10,000
Earnings per cent. ..	4.79%

The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's and the

Earnings per cent. ..	2.97%
3' 3 1/2" gauge	115.17
2' 6" gauge	19.00

(Commercial Section)

1929 30
45 under

0.77
7.51
9.29

91.00
115.17
19.00

INDIA AND CEYLON.

Main result of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system.

Particulars	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
1. Mileage open at close of the year	39,040	39,712	40,050	41,724	42,280	42,413	42,901	43,910	44,910	45,910	46,910
2. Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs. 7,88,00,000	Rs. 8,22,80,25	Rs. 8,31,30,30	Rs. 8,56,74,62	Rs. 8,69,50,77	Rs. 8,70,34,25	Rs. 8,77,82,11	Rs. 8,81,41,23	Rs. 8,81,41,23	Rs. 8,81,41,23	Rs. 8,81,41,23
3. Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	1,12,35,00	1,18,28,10	1,19,80,42	1,10,08,14	1,05,57,04	97,20,20	96,20,00	91,57,05	91,57,05	91,57,05	91,57,05
4. Gross earnings per mean mile worked	28,540	29,190	29,029	27,070	25,084	22,655	22,202	22,927	22,927	22,927	22,927
5. Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	519	507	557	522	483	433	426	440	440	440	440
6. Gross earnings per train-mile	6.58	6.51	6.34	6.09	5.61	5.81	5.84	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95
7. Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	69,71,09	72,00,00	74,61,94	75,48,61	71,23,49	68,09,11	64,80,62	60,68,57	60,68,57	60,68,57	60,68,57
8. Working expenses per mean mile worked	1,762	1,811	1,862	1,831	1,744	1,688	1,628	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568
9. Working expenses per train-mile	4.08	4.00	3.90	3.89	3.82	3.69	3.61	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57
10. Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	62.04	61.32	62.77	65.02	69.09	71.08	71.01	70.81	70.81	70.81	70.81
11. Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	65,581	45,00,13	44,21,88	40,59,33	34,33,57	28,11,45	27,30,91	31,22,92	31,22,92	31,22,92	31,22,92
12. Net earnings per mile open	1,682	1,143	1,107	968	814	702	705	704	704	704	704
13. Net earnings per train-mile	2.50	2.55	2.41	2.09	1.68	1.86	1.87	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
14. Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2)	5.41	5.60	5.32	4.74	3.72	3.21	3.11	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
15. Passenger train-miles (in thousands). Train-miles	74,047	72,500	83,604	89,881	90,012	88,151	89,768	89,080	89,080	89,080	89,080

Passes treated as one system—contd.									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
16 Goods train-miles (in thousands)									
17 Mixed train-miles (in thousands)									
18 Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands)	57,724	59,874	† 61,436	60,000	60,000	48,214	44,940	41,900	33,348
19 Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands)	20,471	20,654	† 20,478	31,000	31,000	30,014	31,774	33,348	33,348
20 Freight ton mileage of goods (in thousands)	170,720	170,654	† 180,459	190,140	190,140	165,190	161,414	144,912	122,214
21 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	20,374,670	21,002,222	21,809,177	21,524,637	20,405,477	18,346,765	17,606,104	17,000,190	17,000,190
22 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	237.4	43.9	241.0	210.4	214.7	210.4	210.4	210.4	210.4
23 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	6.12	6.03	6.24	6.14	6.06	6.15	6.25	6.32	6.32
24 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	117.1	129.8	137.7	144.4	152.4	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1
25 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	42.0	44.4	46.0	47.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
26 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	45.4	47.8	49.4	50.4	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.4
27 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	33.7	35.1	36.4	37.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4
28 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	33.1	34.8	36.4	37.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4
29 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	10.1	17.0	17.0	16.2	16.4	17.2	18.0	18.1	18.1
30 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	8.00	7.84	7.94	7.70	7.70	8.28	8.42	8.76	8.76
31 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	4.58	4.27	4.18	4.02	4.10	4.22	4.26	4.29	4.29
32 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	3.35	3.25	3.10	3.02	3.01	3.13	3.21	3.17	3.17
33 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	3.50	3.47	3.32	3.21	3.21	3.33	3.42	3.42	3.42
† Passengers originating, Season and vendors' tickets are included under separate classes.									

Railways.	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
STATE LINES—contd										
Kohat-Thal	62	62	62	62	62	62	61	61		
Kolar Gold-fields*	10	10	10	10	10	10	107	9		
Lucknow-Bareilly*	313	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	
Madras and Southern Mahratta	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,581	2,672	2,780	1,118	1,118	1,118	9,229 69
Morappur Hesar*	73	73	73	73	73	73	72	73	73	
Moulmein-ye	70	89	89	89	†	†	..	..	..
Nildid*	29	29	29	29	29	29	28	28	28	
North Western	4,075	4,101	4,432	4,636	4,839	5,517	25,093	5,552	5,552	0,439 49
Palanpur Deesa*	17	17	17	17	17	17	116	116	116	
Purulia-Ranchi*	115	115	117	117	117	117	..	..	..
Pynonsa-Taungthaing)†	67	67	67	67	†	†	..	..	..
Raipur-Dhamtari*	57	57	57	57	57	57	56	56	56	
South Indian	1,317	1,317	1,353	1,508	1,708	1,923	509	500	500	
Southern Shan States †	87	86	88	86	†	†	..	..	..
Travancore British section	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Tirhoot*	915	803	809	807	810	806	..	..	..
Tripattur Krishnagiri*	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
Tass Indus (Kalabagh-Baun)	102	102	102	102	102	159	157	157	157	
Unnao-Tiroli Light*	47	47	47	47	47	19	18	18	18	
ASSISTED COMPANIES.										
-Faranti†	89	80	89	89	89	89	83	83	83	
two	32	32	32	32	32	32	25	25	25	

* Worked by a Company.
 † By Company up to 31st December 1929 and taken over by State from 1st January 1929 and included under Burma.
 ‡ 31-95 miles of Mirjawa Duzdap section worked by the N. W. Ry. at the cost of the Military Department.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—contd.

Railways.	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1932-33	1933-34
ASSISTED COMPANIES—contd.									
Bamasegar and Dewaria	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Dewar-Dandah	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Jalandhar Doab	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
Jalandhar-Vakeelian H	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Kalighat Falls	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Katahal Lalabazar	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Khonia Panchayat H	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Lachana-Jacobabad H	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Shandru-Bhann H	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Matluran Light H	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Mayapuri (a)	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Mysore Khas-Bhudo	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Mirpur Khas-Khadro (c)*	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Mysore-Khas-Bhudo	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Nadla-Kagadpur	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Nachra-Jamner H	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Pachera-Rahon H	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Podanur Polich	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Pulgaon-Arel H	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Rohilkhand and Kumaon	259	259	259	259	259	259	259	259	259
Sarda-Siraganj H	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Shabara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
Shabara-Narawal	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Shikot-Narawal H	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
South Bihar H	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Therun Punjab (b)	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531	531
Therun Punjab (b)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

* Worked by a Company.
 † Purchased by the State and amalgamated with the North Western Railway.
 ‡ This has been purchased by the State and amalgamated with the South Indian Railway.
 § Worked by State Railway.
 ¶ Worked by Indian States.
 (b) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (c) Worked by Indian States.
 (d) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (e) Worked by Indian States.
 (f) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (g) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (h) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (i) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (j) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (k) Includes Lucknow Extension.
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 (r) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (s) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (t) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (u) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (v) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (w) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (x) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (y) Includes Lucknow Extension.
 (z) Includes Lucknow Extension.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—contd.

Railways.	1924-25	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33.	1933-34
ASSISTED COMPANIES—contd.									
Sutlej Valley	127	213	213	213	213	†	155	155	..
Tanjore District Board* ..	131	131	131	131	131	†	21	21	..
Tapti Valley	156	156	156	156	156	156	21	21	..
Tenali-Repalli*	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	..
Terapur-Balipara	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	..
Thuvuvally-Tiruchendur* ..	38	38	38	38	38	38	28	28	..
UNASSISTED COMPANIES.									
Dangal Provincial	33	33	33	33	33	33	35	35	..
Jagadhri Light	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	..
Kulascharyasnam Light ..	25	25	25	25	27	27	27	27	..
Lado and Tikak Margherita Colliery ..	6	6	6	6	6	6	30	30	..
Trivellore Light	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..
INDIAN STATE LINES.									
Kazipet Dalhousie	58	58	58	93	146	146	145	145	..
Bahawalnagar Cholistan .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	151	..
Bangalore Chik Ballapur Light ..	39	39	39	39	39	39	107	107	..
Bharuagar State	283	284	284	297	307	307	350	357	..

* Worked by a Company.

† Purchased by the State and amalgamated with the North Western Railway.
‡ Amalgamated with the South Indian Railway.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—concl'd.

Railways.	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
INDIAN STATE LINES—concl'd.											
Moham Bazarul	..	35	35	15	15	†	†	116	116	..	..
Morni	93	90	102	102	102	102	354	354	..	..
Mysore	..	203	203	235	235	287	287	329	329	..	..
Prabhandi Pahl
Tarikare-Narasimharajapura Light.	..	27	27	27	27	27	27	20	20	..	..
Nagda Ujjain	..	33	35	35	35	35	35	34	34	..	..
Nizam's Guaranteed State (b)	..	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	1,347 57
Okhamandal	..	37	37	37	37	37	37	42	42	..	..
Parikhmed Light	..	25	25	25	25	25	25	16	16	..	..
Petlad-Cambay	..	54	54	54	54	54	54	15	15	..	..
Piprad Devgad Baria
Pipar Bilara Light	..	25	25	25	25	10	3	0	0	..	..
Porbandar State	..	41	41	41	41	41	41	40	40	..	..
Rajppla	..	39	39	39	39	39	39	63	63	..	..
Rajpura-Ubhatda ‡	..	108	108	108	108	108	108	107	107	..	..
Sangli	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	..	..
Secunderabad-British Frontier	..	117	117	145	145	143	148	148	148	..	..
Sirhind-Morpar	31	31	30	30	..	..
Shoranur-Cochin	..	65	65	65	65	65	65	64	64	..	..
Tavanore (Indian Section)	..	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	..	..
Udaipur-Chitorpar	..	67	67	67	67	67	67	153	153	..	..
Vikarabad Dtdar	57	50	50	..	..
FORMER LINES.											
Periam-Karalkani	..	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	..	..
Ponicherry	..	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	..	..
West of India Portuguese	..	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	..	..
Grand Total	38,089	39,270	39,679	39,049	39,712	40,950	..	..	..	..	..

‡ Worked by a Company.

§ Worked by State Railway Agency.

† Included with Jodhpur Railway.

(b) Although shown under Indian State Lines this is a Company's Line guaranteed by an Indian State.

The feature which stands out most prominently in a survey of the mineral resources of India is the opening out of deposits from which products are obtained suitable for export, or for consumption in the country by what may conveniently be called direct processes. In this respect India of today stands in contrast to the India of a century ago. The European chemist, armed with cheap supplies of sulphuric acid and alkali, and aided by low sea freights and increased facilities for internal distribution by the spreading network of railways, has been able to develop industries which were not possible in the India of a century ago. With the spread of railways, the development of manufactures connected with jute, cotton and paper, and the gradually extended use of electricity the demand for metals has increased. The demand for metals has increased.

With the spread of railways, the development of manufactures connected with jute, cotton and paper, and the gradually extended use of electricity the demand for metals has increased.

of recent date. The

COAL.

Most of the coal-fields of the Bengal coal-fields Orissa the

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1932 and 1933

Province.	1932	1933	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Assam	210,071	194,114		15,881
Bihar and Orissa	38,924	11,402		7,460
Bengal	5,782,601	5,641,189		91,414
Bihar and Orissa	11,847,216	11,267,994		579,222
Central India	240,484	255,768	12,250	
Central Provinces	1,183,696	1,509,011	325,315	
Hyderabad	751,121	759,402		27,219
Punjab	72,857	94,070	21,213	
Rajputana	37,049	33,191		3,849
TOTAL	20,157,347	19,749,164	351,337	735,501

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Value (Rs = Rs. 100)	Value per ton		Value (Rs = Rs. 100)	Value per ton	
	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£	Tons
Assam	22,70,079	170,680	10 12 11	18,62,012	175,492	9 4 6
Baluchistan	1,19,345	11,232	7 14 3	70,230	5,958	6 14 7
Bengal	1,88,07,320	1,414,045	7 4 0	1,62,67,325	1,223,107	2 13 9
Bihar and Orissa	3,78,23,691	2,843,001	2 3 1	3,32,42,520	2,409,437	2 15 3
Central India ..	10,00,944	75,710	4 3 0	9,88,182	74,299	3 14 7
Central Provinces	44,41,806	333,077	3 13 1	56,40,332	424,093	3 12 1
Hyderabad (a) ..	30,63,495	230,373	3 14 9	25,74,111	191,542	3 6 8
Punjab	3,83,155	28,809	5 4 2	4,45,629	32,506	4 11 9
Rajputana	1,50,469	11,313	4 1 0	1,46,001	11,023	4 6 8
TOTAL	6,80,90,004	5,150,045	..	6,11,86,081	4,600,457	..
AVERAGE ..	..	..	3 6 1	..	..	3 1 6

(a) Estimated.

141,700 tons
production of
deteriorated st
stocks of 42%,
utilization was
decreased outp
increased by 2
position showed

IRON ORE.

Quantity and value of Iron-ore produce in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)	
	Tons	Rs.	£	Tons	Rs.	£
Bihar and Orissa—						
Keonjhar State ..	186 173	1,86 173	13 974	105 044	1 95 943	14 713
Masuribhand State ..	891,193	21,33,991	160 414	341,502	6,22,129	47 329
Sambalpur ..	7	50	4	4	50	2
Singhbhum ..	666 574	15,51,217	116,633	616 946	13,81,773	104,613
Punjab—						
Northern States ..	6 700	(a) 26 240	1,97	36 293	(a) 1 45 172	10 915
Central Provinces ..	803	2,409	181	777	2 331	175
Mysore—						
Last Godavari ..	4 496	4 476	335	2 115	1 291	97
Mysore State ..	4,895	15 263	1,148	55 041	1 37 245	10 319
TOTAL ..	1,760 561	39,19,769	294 720	1 226 121	24 97 614	187,813

(a) Estimated

IRON ORE.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only Pro-| including the surface lateritization, are almost

Quantity and value of *Man power-ore* produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value f o b. at Indian ports	Quantity.	Value f o b at Indian ports.
	Tons	£	Tons.	£
Bihar and Orissa—				
Bonai State			3,115	1,771
Konhar State	14,909	23,296	60,407	34,357
Singbhum	2,272	2,300	7,453	7,919
Bombay—				
North Kanara	612	620	..	..
Central Provinces—				
Dalaghat	70,762	40,132	50,501	23,405
Bhandara	10,915	11,919	60	69
Chhindwara	10,041	10,061	8,228	9,394
Nagpur	19,465	21,249	..	..
Madras—				
Kurnool			300	124
Sindur State	79,023	26,176	101,260	34,665
Virajputam	8,043	3,163	18,693	7,409
Mysore—				
Chhatdrug	219	79	5	2
Shanoga	335	121	280	116
TOTAL	212,604	140,022	218,307	123,171

GOLD.

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Quantity and value of Gold* produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933			Labour in 1933
	Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		
	Ozs	Rs.	£	Ozs	Rs.	£	
Bihar and Orissa—							
Manbhum ..				42 0	2,088	225	10
Singbhum ..	50 0	3,650	274	225 0	16,750	1,259	58
Burma—							
Katha ..	18 2	950	72	31 0	1,665	125	2
Upper Chinthein ..	29 4	2,649	199	21 0	1,960	147	
Mysore ..	320,574 9	2,53,43,443	1,905,522	335,773 9	2,76,15,478	2,076,372	20,267
Punjab ..	6 6	490	36	10 3	825	62	41
United Provinces	3 8	266	20	5 1	405	31	27
TOTAL ..	320,621 7	2,53,51,438	1,906,123	336,108 3	2,76,40,071	2,078,201	20,401

* Fine ounces in the case of Mysore.

PETROLEUM.

Quantity and value of Petroleum produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933.

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)	
<i>Assam—</i>	Gals	Rs.	£	Gals	Rs.	£
Badarpur	847,217	63,357	4,764	55,867	4,178	314
Digboi	54,198,185	92,54,823	695,851	52,716,120	90,01,748	676,822
Pithoria	89,834	7,919	595			
<i>Burma—</i>						
Kvaakpyu	13,237	11,814	898	14,350	12,612	948
Minbu	3,850,718	6,25,750	47,049	3,718,250	7,90,218	59,413
Bingyi	88,941,939	1,44,53,063	1,066,697	82,613,112	1,75,55,284	1,319,940
Thavathay	464,324	75,453	5,673	434,572	92,346	6,943
Upper Chindwin	4,040,890	3,03,051	22,786	3,052,773	2,28,958	17,213
Yenangyat (including Lanywa)	23,067,644	37,55,163	282,343	23,461,982	50,20,905	377,512
Yenangyat	127,191,743	2,07,85,523	1,561,318	135,635,855	2,88,50,573	2,160,216
<i>Punjab—</i>						
Attork	5,900,480	14,75,120	110,911	4,236,136	10,59,034	79,627
Total	308,603,031	5,07,91,038	3,818,875	306,009,022	6,26,15,856	4,707,959

Imports of Kerosene Oil into India during the years 1932 and 1933.

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)	
<i>From—</i>	Gals	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£
Union of Soviet Republics	45,538,086	1,87,33,271	1,408,517	41,046,734	1,60,85,785	1,209,457
Romania	4,919,489	23,01,891	173,074	6,216,529	15,45,280	116,934
Persia	18,053,144	64,97,711	744,199	302,708	2,00,193	15,053
Straits Settlements	6,500	1,979	149	12	9	1
Borneo	2,181,860	8,72,149	65,575			
Celebes and other Islands	1,312,023	8,20,638	61,702			
United States of America	6,060,994	31,10,836	233,897	1,164,856	7,47,835	56,223
Other countries	666	343	26	8,147,524	35,26,653	283,182
Total	78,091,572	3,57,38,818	2,697,129	57,778,393	2,21,15,763	1,662,879

Imports of Fuel Oils into India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)	
<i>From—</i>	Gals.	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£
Romania	2,917,087	5,53,871	41,644	8,767,246	16,69,411	121,009
Persia	67,938,453	1,31,09,255	985,658	61,584,911	1,23,24,390	926,646
Straits Settlements	69,899	19,314	1,452	150,389	41,706	3,136
Borneo	26,513,893	52,01,654	391,102	27,813,731	50,54,512	380,039
Other countries	7,818,355	15,42,840	115,988	3,852,481	7,94,256	59,718
Total	105,252,687	2,04,23,734	1,575,844	104,968,758	1,99,24,275	1,480,547

At the close of the year, 1928, the production of copper was 1,102,000 tons. The production

Copper: 1,102,000 tons. The production of copper was 1,102,000 tons. The production

SALT.

There was a substantial increase in the total output of salt, amounting to some 162,000 tons, shared by Madras (43,954 tons), Northern India (19,865 tons), Aden (16,888 tons), Burma (10,705 tons), and Bombay and Sind (10,124 tons). Imports of salt into India decreased largely by 155,923 tons, all the countries of origin showing decreases excepting Germany.

Quantity and Value of Salt produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)	
	Tons	Rs.	£	Tons	Rs.	£
Aden ..	291,241	32,24,898	242,474	308,129	21,00,098	157,920
Bombay and Sind ..	405,414	19,32,468	145,298	415,534	21,81,752	164,041
Burma ..	25,044	4,26,438	32,063	35,749	4,81,621	36,213
Swahor ..	43	1,744	131	3	1,768	133
Madras ..	446,550	26,97,736	202,687	490,510	24,93,911	217,587
Northern India ..	442,523	36,72,140	276,101	462,343	37,65,718	284,137
Total	1,610,801	1,19,53,433	898,754	1,712,344	1,14,24,806	859,012

Imports of Salt into India during the year 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)	
	Tons	Rs.	£	Tons	Rs.	£
United Kingdom	31,991	5,93,714	44,640	1,057	91,493	6,872
Germany	49,479	8,57,849	64,503	57,186	8,70,577	65,457
Spain	25,094	3,72,953	28,012	7,725	1,33,145	10,014
Aden and Dependencies	304,229	44,23,875	332,622	258,620	31,57,869	242,471
Egypt ..	34,509	5,64,915	42,481	15,544	2,32,829	17,469
Italian East Africa	96,500	13,27,124	99,784	57,949	4,21,378	31,680
Other countries	6,040	91,957	6,914	747	11,222	844
Total	552,741	82,32,507	618,986	396,814	51,17,923	384,406

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Stock Exchanges.

SALT

There was a substantial increase in the total output of salt, amounting to some 102,000 tons shared by Madras (43,954 tons), Northern India (19,563 tons), Aden (16,884 tons), Burma (10,703 tons), and Bombay and Sind (10,124 tons.) Imports of salt into India decreased largely by 155,923 tons, all the countries of origin showing decreases excepting Germany.

Quantity and Value of Salt produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932.			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)	
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
Aden ..	291,241	32,24,808	242,474	308,129	31,00,096	157,920
Bombay and Sind ..	405,414	10,32,463	145,238	415,338	21,81,752	164,041
Burma ..	25,044	4,20,473	32,063	25,749	4,81,621	36,212
Cowitor ..	43	1,744	131	31	1,764	133
Madras ..	448,556	26,95,736	202,657	490,110	28,94,911	217,587
Northern India ..	412,523	26,72,149	278,101	462,183	37,65,718	284,147
Total ..	1,610,861	1,19,53,433	898,754	1,712,594	1,14,24,806	879,012

Imports of Salt into India during the year 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)	
From—	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
United Kingdom ..	31,991	5,93,714	44,640	1,047	91,403	6,972
Germany ..	49,478	8,57,849	64,503	57,186	8,70,177	64,437
Spain ..	25,994	3,72,953	28,012	7,725	1,13,185	10,614
Aden and Dependencies ..	364,229	44,23,875	332,622	256,620	33,57,469	252,471
Egypt ..	38,509	5,64,945	42,441	15,534	2,32,329	17,468
Italian East Africa ..	68,500	13,27,124	99,784	57,949	4,21,378	31,680
Other countries ..	6,040	91,957	6,914	747	11,222	844
Total ..	552,741	82,82,507	614,988	396,814	51,17,941	384,806

Bibliography—Report of the Inspector of Mines in India, under Mines Act (VIII of 1901) for 1933. Chief Inspector of Mines Report. Mineral Production of India during 1933. by L. Leigh Ferner, Officiating Director, Geological Survey of India. (Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. LXIV)

Stock Exchanges.

... separate Exchange no (revise its decision, exception being made in th
... from an existin

Chambers of Commerce.

trade, manufactures and the shipping interests, at meeting of delegates from Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations or Bodies and to collect and disseminate information from time to time on matters affecting the common interests of such Chambers or Associations or Bodies and the commercial, manufacturing and shipping interests of the country

- (2) To attain those advantages by united action which each Chamber or Association or body may not be able to accomplish in its separate capacity
- (3) To organize Chambers of Commerce Commercial Associations or Bodies in different trade centres of the Country
- (4) To convene when necessary the Indian Commercial Congress at such places

effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters

A new movement was started in 1913

Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year . . ."

warrants, debentures and other negotiable instruments."

- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and

Federation for 1935.

- (c)

municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

- (d)

of Commerce, Calcutta) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., (Indian Salt Association, Bombay), Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), Mr. A. B. Shroff (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), Lala Shri Ram (Lalhi Factory, owners' Federation, Delhi), Seth Walchand Hirachand (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta) Mr. Chandra . . .

- (e)

to those of this Federation

- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading,

Co-opted Members—Mr S M Bashir, Cawnpore, Pandit K Sutanam, Lahore, Mr M Mubammad Ismail, Madras, Mr B Das, W.L.S., Cuttack, Mr A L Ojha, Calcutta and Mr Hoshang N E Dinshaw, Karachi.

Secretary—Mr D O Mulherkar.

Office address—Kamla Tower, Cawnpore

Telegraphic address—Unicomtel, Cawnpore

BENGAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded . . . companies . . .

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance

James Finlay & Co., Ltd.)

Vice-President—Mr J. Reid Kay, (Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd.)

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed

Measurers Department controlled by a special

The Board of Trustees for
cutta—Mr W H Thomp
ophone Co, Ltd)

The Bengal Boiler Commis
arn & Co, Ltd.) Mr H
d), M I Y E, Mr J
d), M I Y E

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Comm
E J K Gardiner, Mr G Y Robe

The Chamber elects representatives t
er bodies of less importance, suc
ommittee of the Calcutta Sailors' B

provident fund and companies fund and

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

and
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ally

(b) To encourage friendly feeling and Federation for 1933 —

(c)

(d)

(e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation

(f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise,

(g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading

Treasurers—Mr D P Khatala, Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and Sir Hari banter Paul, Kt, MLC (Bank National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta)

Co-opted Members—Mr S M Bashir, Cawnpore Pandit K Santanam, Lahore Mr M Mubashir, Madras, Mr B Das, M.A. Cuttack, Mr A L Ojha, Calcutta and Mr Hoshang N E Dinshaw, Karachi.

Secretary—Mr D G Mulherkar.

Office address—Kamla Tower, Cawnpore

Telegraphic address—Unicomind, Cawnpore

BENGAL.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance

Vice President—Mr J. Reid Kay, Officers, James Finlay & Co, Ltd)

*The Calcutta Municipal Corporation -
Messrs. (Public Telephone Co. Ltd.)*

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the

warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments of

of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects

Rs 150)

The following are the Committee of the Federation for 1935 —

(b) To encourage friendly feeling and

(c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(d)

(Commerce, Lahore)

(e)

Treasurers—Mr D P Khaitan
General Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and
S. P. Chatterjee, B.A., LL.B., M.C. (General
Chamber, Calcutta)

(f)

Mr. Cawnpore,
Mr M Muir,
3 Day, M.L.A.,
Calcutta and Mr
Achi.

(g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading

Office address—Kamla Tower, Cawnpore
Telegraphic address—Unicomind, Cawnpore

BENGAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was found

companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in other object mining in or may be member of the

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance

Vice-President—Mr J Reid Kay, (Messrs. James Finlay & Co, Ltd.)

Members of the Executive Committee—Mr. (Commerce and Industry), Mr. Mathuradas Kasturibhai Lalbhai (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association), Mr. V. S. Vaidya (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry), and L. Padampat Ingthania (Merchants Chamber of United Provinces, Cawnpore).

Co-opted—Mr. B. Dye, M.L.A., Mr. Lirahim Currimbhoy, Raja Ratan Sheth Bhulalbhajji Amji, Mr. M. A. Mistry and Mr. M. J. Dahanukar.

Ex Officio—Mr. D. S. Lalkar and Mr. K. Mehta (Representatives of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce).

Honorary Treasurer—Mr. R. L. Nopany
Secretary—Mr. J. K. Mehta
Assistant Secretary—A. C. Ramalingham

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber as set forth in their Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage a friendly feeling and unity by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall entitle

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1858. The Council of State, one representative, Governor of Bom-

tion, one mem-

port of Bombay, years.

of the Chamber on the various public bodies—

President—Sir John Abercrombie Kt M.C.

Vice President—W. G. Lely, Esq.

Committee—G. H. Cooke Esq., E. H. Cutler,

Esq., J. J. Lockhart Esq., S. Fuchun,

Esq., J. L. N. Graham, Esq., A. W. M. Petrie Esq., L. C. Reid, Esq., W.

Secretary—R. J. F. Sullivan, Esq.

Asst. Secretary—H. Royal, Esq.

"Persons engaged in commerce and manufactures" may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil. The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs 100 and the Mofussil members Rs 50. Merchants, Bankers, Ship-

Chamber's representatives on—

Calcutta Port Commissioners : D P. Khaitan

Calcutta Naggier Railway Local Advisory Com.
Mr Mohanlal Laluchand

Indian Railway Local Advisory Com.
Mr A. L. Ojha

Eastern Bengal Local Advisory Committee. Mr Bahadur Singh Singhlee

Board of Apprenticeship Training : Mr. A. L. Ojha

Railway Rates Advisory Committee : Messrs Anandji Haridas, H. P. Bagaria, G. D. Baria, Fazulla Gangjee and D. P. Khaitan

Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals : Mr Kassim A. Mohamed

Bengal Conciliation Panel : Messrs D. P. Khaitan, Anandji Haridas, and N. Rajabally

Bengal Pilotage Dues Committee : Mr K. J. Purohit

Chamber's Auditors. Messrs S. R. Dastgir & Co

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1934-35—

President—Mr Kanai Lal Jatia

Senior Vice President—Mr J. P. Dutta

Vice President—Mr Mohanlal Laluchand

Members—G. D. Baria, Mr D. P. Khaitan, Mr S. K. Bhattar, Mr. Fazulla Gangjee, Mr G. L. Mehta, Mr M. K. Powalia, Mr N. L. Pun, Mr K. J. Purohit, Mr C. K. Parekh, Mr Anandji Haridas, Mr H. P. Bagaria, Mr Kassim A. Mohamed, Mr Habib Mohamed, Mr Kedarnath Khandelwal, and Dr M. Banjal

Secretary—Mr. M. P. Gandhi, M.A., F.R.S.
F.R.S.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, BOMBAY

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928—

- (a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce hereinafter called the "International Chamber", is established, namely
- (i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries
- (ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.

- (iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business men and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 40 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 60 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1933

President—Jala Shri Ram.

Vice President—Mr. Huseinbhai A. Laljee

seasons are on duty early and late. The certificates granted show the following details:—

- (a) The date, hour and place of measurement
- (b) the name of the shipper;
- (c) the name of the vessel;
- (d) the port of destination;
- (e) the number and description of packages;
- (f) the marks;
- (g) the measurement, and in the case of goods shipped by boats;
- (A) the registered number of the boat;
- (i) the name of the tindal.

Certificates of weight and of origin are also issued by the Chamber.

Associated Chamber of Commerce of India

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1935.

President, The Hon Mr G R Campbell

Milowners' Association, Bombay.

The Milowners' Association, Bombay was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows:—

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Milowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good
- (b) To secure good relation between members of the Association
- (c) To promote and protect the trade commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular
- (d) To consider questions connected with the trade commerce and manufactures of its members
- (e) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade commerce and manufactures of its members

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies:—

Legislative Assembly Mr. H. P. Mody, M L A.

Bombay Legislative Council Mr S D Saklatvala, M L C

Bombay Port Trust Mr A Geddis.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute: Mr. V N Chandavarkar

Bombay Smoke Nuisance Commission. Messrs. W T Webb and Mark Binnie

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Mr Dharamsi Mulraj Khatau

Indian Central Cotton Committee. Mr S D Saklatvala M L C

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee Mr V N Chandavarkar

G I P Railway Advisory Committee: Mr. A Geddis

B & C I Railway Advisory Committee: Mr H P Mody M L A

Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr. H. P Mody, M L A

University of Bombay Mr F Stones, O B E

Royal Institute of Science Mr B D. Benjamin

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor Patel House Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone No is 25350

Milowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Milowners' Mutual Insurance Association

re-insurances, counterinsurances and counter-guarantees, etc., etc., etc.

The Association consisted of 56 members on 1st October, 1934.

President, Mr. G. R. Campbell, Esq.
 Bhagwanadas Manabhaiwadas Ramji Esq.
 Dharamsi Mulraj Khatau, Esq., R L
 Girard, Esq., A Geddis, Esq., Krishnaraj
 M D Blackerby, Esq.; A M Mehta,

*Representatives on—**Council of State:* The Hon'ble Mr I*Bombay Legislative Council—*J B
Esq, M L C, G L Winterbotham
M L C*Bombay Smoak Nuisances Commission*
H I Milne, Esq.*Persian Gulf Trade Committee:* G Furze, Esq*Governor's Hospital Fund:* C. N.
Esq, C I E.*Indian Central Cotton Committee:* M
Esq.*Empire Cotton Growing Corporation:* S B
Esq*Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing*
*Advisory Committee and Lay-out Committee**Bombay Seamen's Society:* J
Esq.*Federation of Chambers of*
British Empire: Sir Ma*Railway Advisory Committees**G. I. P.:* L. A. Halsall, I*B. B. & C. I.:* L. A. Halsall, Esq*Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd.* W
Esq.*Railway Rates Advisory Committee:* G C
Coleridge, Esq; L. A. Halsall, Esq; J
Macdonell, Esq; The Hon Mr. H. Milne
C J Damala, Esq*Government of Bombay Road Board*
G H Cooke, Esq*Bombay University:* G. L. Winterbotham,
Esq, M L C

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the

The annual reports of the Chamber are in substantial tones in which the whole of the affairs of the Chamber and the trade of the port during the past year are reviewed.

(3) Honorary members—Gentlemen who are interested in the Chamber shall be eligible for membership.

Any Indian gentleman, firm or association engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chamber shall be eligible for membership.

The following Associations are affiliated to the Chamber—

The Grain Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants Association.

The Bombay Shroff Association.

The Bombay Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers' Association.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.

The Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Sugar Merchants' Association.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, Bombay.

The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association.

The Chamber of Income.

The Indian National Association.

The Seeds Traders' Association.

The Indian Insurance Company.

The Karana Merchants' Association.

The Indian Match Manufacturers' Association.

The Coal Merchants' Association.

The Swadeshi Market Committee.

The Shree Mahajan Association.

The Gum Merchants' Association.

The Mucadum Association.

The Society of Indian Accountants and Auditors.

The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Bombay.

The Bombay Malabar Karana Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Ghee Merchants' Association, Bombay.

Bombay Oil Merchants' Association, Bombay.

Metal Exchange Association, Bombay.

President—Mr Manu Subedar.

Vice President—Mr Rahimtulla M Ch.

Members of the Committee—Mr A D S. Mr Amratlal Kallias, Mr B S. Turb. Mr Bhawanji A. Khimji, Mr Chandulal Parikh, Mr Bhargopal C. Modi, Mr E. R. I. behelun, Mr Ja A D. Saoroji—Mr Jami. H. Sanghvi, Mr J. C. Setalvad, Mr Kulkarni, Mr Dinshaw, Mr Keshavprasad C. I. Mr Madhavlal M. Bhatt, Mr Mangalla. Nichte, Mr M. C. Ghua, Mr Mathuradas. Natani, Dr M. Venkatrao, Mr Nandlal Bhuta, Mr Sarabhai Prataprao, Mr S. M. Jundar, Mr Dorabji N. Pochkhanawalla, Professor Sohrab R. Davar, Mr Thakorel. Vakil.

Co-opted—Sheth Chaturbhaj Gordhan. Mr Lochhmandas H. Daga, Mr Currim. Ibrahim Baronet, The Grain Merchants' Association (Mr Velji L. Napoo), The Merchants' Association, (Mr Behram. Karabha), The Seeds Traders' Association (Mr Ratilal M. Gundhi), The Indian Nat.

Secretary—Mr J. K. Mehta, M.A.

Assistant Secretaries—Mr A. C. Ramalingam and Mr I. L. Desai.

ASSOCIATION.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors.

The present Directors are:—

Mr. A. Geddis (Chairman).

Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., Ratanlal D. Morari, Esq., S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E., H. J. Ramji, Esq., and A. C. M. Cursetjee, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Secretary of the Association.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are:—

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants
- (b) To secure organized action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.
- (c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance
- (d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge
- (e) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.
- (f) To make arrangements for the

(g) To

- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.

- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects
- (j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad
- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour' in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.
- (l) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations
- (m) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference
- (n) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference
- (o) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

There are three classes of members:—

(1) Ordinary, (2) Patrons and (3) Honorary.

(1) There are three classes of ordinary members:—

- (a)—Residents of Bombay and its suburbs who will have to pay Rs. 75 as annual subscription; but joint stock Companies will have to pay Rs. 100 per year.
- (b)—Mofussil members who will have to pay Rs. 25 as annual subscription.
- (c)—Associations which will have to pay Rs. 125 as annual subscription.

Fee.—All the ordinary members pay Rs. 50 as admission fee.

Any individual Rs. 2,500 as donation, the proceeds of which will be credited to a capital fund which shall not be expended on revenue account but the interest whereof shall be taken to revenue account.

(3) Honorary members—Gentlemen dis- tinguished by their position in the community and who are engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chambers shall be eligible for membership

Any Indian gentleman, firm or association engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chambers shall be eligible for membership

The following Associations are affiliated to the Chamber—

- The Grain Merchants' Association
- The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association
- The Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association.
- The Bombay Shroff Association
- The Bombay Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers' Association.
- The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.
- The Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay
- The Sugar Merchants' Association
- The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay
- The Bombay Grain Dealers' Bombay
- The Bombay Iron Merchants' As-
- The Chamber of Income Tax Co
- The Indian National Steamship Association
- The Seeds Traders' Association
- The Indian Insurance Com. Asso
- The Kariana Merchants Association
- The Indian Match Manufacturers' Association
- The Coal Merchants Association
- The Swadeshi Market Committee
- Shree Mahajan Association
- The Gum Merchants' Association
- The Murradum Association
- The Society of Indian Accountants & Auditors
- The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Murradums' Association Bombay
- The Bombay Malabar Kariana Merchants Association Bombay
- The Ghee Merchants' Association Bombay
- Bombay Oil Merchants' Association, Bombay
- Metal Exchange Association, Bombay

President—Mr Manu Subedar

Vice-President—Mr Rahimtulla M Chitnoy.

Members of the Committee—Mr A D Shroff, Mr Amratlal Kaldas Mr B S Turkhud, Mr Bhawanji A Khimji, Mr Chandulal P. Parikh, Mr Dhursylal C Modi Mr E R Birla-behedin, Mr Ja A D Naoroji—Mr Jamnadas H Sanghvi, Mr J C Setalvad, Mr Kalkobad Cowasi Dinshaw, Mr Keshavprasad C Desai, Mr Madhavlal M Bhatt Mr Mangaldas B Mehta Mr M C Ghia Mr Mathuradas Ganj Matoni, Dr M Venkatrao, Mr Nandlal M Bhuta, Mr Sarabhai Prataprai, Mr S C Majumdar, Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla, Kt Professor Sohrab R Davar, Mr Thakorelal H Vakul

Co-opted—Sheth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas; Mr Lochhmandas H Daga, Sir Currimbhoy Fbrahim Baronet, The Grain Merchants Association, (Mr Veldi J Napoo), The Silk Merchants Association, (Mr Behram N. Karanjia), The Seeds Traders Association.

(A. J. J. J. J. J.)

Secretary—Mr J K Mehta, M A

Assistant Secretaries—Mr A C, and Mr I L Desai

The following are the representatives of the Chamber on the various public bodies—

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

Indian Central Cotton (Mr Chunilal B Mehta

Advisory Committee of the Science—Mr Kapilram E

Advisory Committee of Railways—Mr Gordhandas G Morarji, (G. I. P.); Mr R P. Masani (B. B. & C. I.)

Railway Rates Advisory Committee—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, CIE, MBE; Mr. Manu Subedar, The Hon Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt, OBE, Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr M. C. Ghia

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin."—Mr M. A. Master

Senate of the Bombay University—Mr Nagmdas T. Master.

Traffic Control Committee, Bombay—Mr L. R. Talraee.

Board of Communications—Mr. K. S. R. Iyer

Indian Sailors' Home Committee—Mr M. A. Master

The following are the office-bearers for the current year—

Chairman—Mr Devidas Madhavji Thakersey

Deputy Chairman—Mr. Harjivan Valji

Secretary—Mr Matharadas Haribhai, JP

Hon Treasurer—Mr Mulji Laxmidas

Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing." It is an influential body of large membership. The office holders for the current year are as follows—

Chairman—Mr Velji Lakhamji, B.A., LL.B.

Vice-Chairman—Mr Ratansi Hirji.

Hon Secretary—Mr. Nathoo Cooverji.

Acting Secretary—Mr. Ganpatram Narottam Raval.

The address of the Association is 262, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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di, Mr.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba,

Secretary—Mr D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

The offices of the Chamber are in the Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

KARACHI.

the objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce Ltd) and Mr E Schwarz (Volkart

MADRAS.

with Honorary members are admissible to the Chamber on the usual conditions. Members becoming insolvent cease to be members and are eligible for re-election without repayment of the entrance donation.

Corporation of Madras -
Powell D B Scott, W. T. W.
Federation of Chamber of C
British Empire: Vacant.
Secretary G. Gompertz.

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1915. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Council and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the

Vice Presidents—Mr Jamal Mahomed Sahib and Kumararajah M A Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad

Honorary Secretaries—Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mahomed Sait and Rao Sahib C Jayaram Naidu

Assistant Secretary—P. R. Nair, B.A., B. Com

NORTHERN INDIA

Northern India Chamber of Commerce, C. & M. Gazette Building, The Mall, Lahore

Chairman: Mr L. T. R Rickford

Bank of India, Lahore; Basant Ram and Sons, Lahore; Grindlay & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Imperial Tobacco Co of India Ltd., Lahore; Sir Daya Kishan Kaul & Sons, Lahore, Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi

UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribu-

Mr J G Ryan, MBE, VD
-Babu B N Ghosal

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Des) of Commerce and Industry and is member of
Peopar Mandal, Lahore was established in the International Chamber of Commerce
1911 and was registered under the Indian Paris.—The Chamber has trade marks registration

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Chamber has the right of electing two Council

Vice Presidents—Mr Jamal Mahomed Sal
and Kumararajah M A Muthiah Chett
of Chettinad

Honorary Secretaries.—Khan Bahadur Ad
Hajee Mahomed Salt and Rao Sahib
Jayaram Naidu

Assistant Secretary—P. R. Nair, B.A., B. Co

NORTHERN INDIA

Chamber Members Spedding Dings Singh, Sons, Lahore, Callendar's Cable & Constr
& Co, Lahore, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co, tion Co, Ltd., Lahore, New Egerton Wool
Bharawal; Northern India Tannery
Mahdara (Near Lahore); Martin & Co
Sunlight of India Insurance Co, Ltd.

ary Members.—Major A. Angelo, O B
adur L Ramial, M B E, F C S; Mr H
B Sc., M A I E E, M. V. L. Soc. C E.

iry—H. J. Martin.

Address.—"Commerce."

Phone.—2237.

UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, concerned with trade, commerce and manu- The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of dis-

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi) of Commerce and Industry and is member of Beopar Mandist), Lahore, was established in the International Chamber of Commerce, 1912 and was registered under the Indian Parts—The Chamber has trade marks registration ion to of the Law;

UPPER INDIA

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribu-

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Dept. of Commerce and Industry and is member of Punjab Mandal), Lahore, was established in the International Chamber of Commerce 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act 1902. In 1913 The

M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, Hon. Secretary—Cardar
P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A. (London), R.A. re-

$$F_{\text{out}} = F_{\text{in}} + \Delta F_{\text{in}} - \Delta F_{\text{out}} = F_{\text{in}} + \Delta F_{\text{in}} - \Delta F_{\text{out}}$$

A. W. R. Advisory Committee—Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, Mr. H. D. Mehta, Lahore

Railway Rates Advisory Committee—L. Mahanarain, Vallpur, Sardar P S Sodhani, Lahore. Mr H B Nanda, Lahore, L. Gera Nath Bhalla, C E, Abdullapur Tega Hill

Incometax Board of Referees—R. B. Kilar, Nath Gujrat, Sardar P. S. Sodhtani, Lahore, K. B. Sardar Habibullah, Lahore. Mr. G. S. Saharaya, Amritsar. L. M. Narain, Lyallpur.

PUNJAB.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The number of members on register is 150 (107 Local) and 43 Mofussil. All the important commercial and industrial interests of the Provinces of Agra and Oudh are represented —

President—R. B. B. Vikramajit Singh
B.A., LL.B., M.B.F., M.L.C.

Vice President—R. S. D. Gopal Nath, Proprietor Messrs Gopinath Chhangarai and
Ram Kumar Newali, Proprietor
Messrs Ramkumar Ramethwardas, Cawa
1667

Secretary—L. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, (Bai Bahadur) & M. L. A., Proprietor, Messrs Gangadhar Baljnath, Cawnpore

Joint-Secretary—Mr. Krishna Lal Gupta.

B. A. L. B., Proprietor, Messrs. Salligram
Kallomal, Cawnpore.

Members of Committee.—Mr Dwarka Prasad Singh Mr R. B. Bhaswan Dass, Mr B. P. Privastava, Mr. Rajjit Singh, M.A. I.B., Mr L. Mukandilal Garg, Mr L. Giridharlal Bajaj, Mr C. L. Mehra, Mr Ram Kishen Das Bajoria Mr B. K. Macwall, Mr L. Ujjvalal Butwal, Mr R. J. Atoria, Mr L. Hari Shankar Bagla Mr L. Vatsanile, Mr Willie de Noronha, Mr S. M. Taublie, Mr L. Ram Chander.

Assistant Secretary—Mr. M. L. Gupta
M.A., B.Com., A.B.A., F.A., Incorporated
Accountant

Assistant—Mr. R. J. Gupta, B. Com.

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are in personal relations with the Chambers of
of the world with Commercial, Industrial, and other Associations and Unions.

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commis-
sioners in India.

H. M.'s TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA.

Calcutta—

Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, G.B.E.,

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner
in India and Ceylon.

Mr. A. Schofield,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at
Calcutta.Post Box No. 693, Fairlie House, Fairlie
Place.Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Cal-
cutta."

Telephone No. "Calcutta 1042."

Bombay—

Mr. W. D. M. Clarke,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at
Bombay.Post Box No. 815, 3 Witley Road, Ballard
Estate.

Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Bombay"

Telephone No.—"Bombay 23095."

Ceylon—

Imperial Trade Correspondent,

The Principal Collector of Customs,
Colombo.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18,
a full summary of whose report appearsREPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENTS

S. Ramamurti, I.C.S., Director

Director of Agriculture.

—Mr. R. G. Allan, I.A.S.,
Director of Agriculture.

Director of Agriculture.

—Mr. J. H. Ritchie, I.A.S.,
Director of Agriculture.—Mr. F. D. Odell, I.A.S., Deputy
Director of Agriculture

Intelligence

MEMBERS OF
COMMITTEE.The Hon. Sir P. S. Sivaswami
Aiyar, I.C.S. (Chairman)President—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayar-
aghavacharya, K.R.E., Vice Chairman, Imperial
Council of Agricultural Research, *ex-officio*(a) The Expert Adviser to the Imperial
Council of Agricultural Research in Agricultural
Matters, *ex-officio*.The Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. S. B.
SakharekarThe Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr.
H. B. MooreThe Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Chundal
B. Mehta

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Mr F G Travers

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association—Seth Sakarlal Balabhai

The Tutuam Chamber of Commerce, Mr F Conesoh

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr E J W Plummer

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation—Mr W Roberts, I F

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Central Provinces—Mr Y G Deshpande Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare M.L.C.

Madras—Mr J Kuttail

Punjab—Khan Bahadur Sardar Halabkhi M.L.C.

Lengal—Mr Akhil Bandhu Guha

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE

B. C. Bahadur M. G. Deshpande, CBE

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON GROWING INDUSTRY

Madras—Mr A. S. Ramaswami Gownder M. R. R. K. Sarabha Reddi Garu

Bombay—Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai Ramchodji Naik M.L.C. Rao Bahadur Chennappa Shrinaniya Shrinaniya

United Provinces—Khan Bahadur Shah Nazart Hussain M.L.C. Rao Bahadur Lala Vinod Narup M.L.C.

Punjab—Sardar Sampuran Singh, M.L.C. Wijn Narulak M.L.C.

Central Provinces and Berar—Mr N. M. Deshmukh, Mr J. B. Deshmukh

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad State—Mr Nazam ud din Hyder, Director of Agriculture

Baroda State—Mr C. V. Sane, Director of Agriculture

Orissa State—Mr H. H. Pandya, Agricultural Adviser

Rajputana and Central India States—Mr F. E. Jackson, Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL

Mr D. N. Mahtta, Economic Botanist for Cotton Central Provinces

Mr S. S. Salunath, Deputy Director of Agriculture Southern Division Dharwar

M. R. R. V. Ramanatha Iyer, A.I., Cotton Specialist, Bangalore

Masabikhas Bahadur S. A. Kanungo, Finance Minister, Representative of the Indore State

Mr W. J. Jenkins I.A.S., Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind

Both Isardas Varindmal, Representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants Association.

Mr P. B. Richards I.A.S., Entomologist to Government United Provinces, Cawnpore

Khan Bahadur Nawab Fazl Ali Khan, Chairman, District Board and President, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Gujarat (Punjab)

Khan Siraj Farrukhbeg Sadikabeg Mirza Nawabshah Sind

Lala Shri Ram Representative of the Cotton Millowners' of Delhi

A. K. Yogan Narayan Iyer, Director of Agriculture, Mysore State, Bangalore.

Mr Chellaram Shewaram, Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association Ltd

Secretary—Mr P. H. Rama Reddi, I.A.S.

Deputy Secretary—Vacant.

Publicity Officer—Mr. R. D. Mhara

Director, Technological Laboratory—Ahmad.

The Committee contributes the greater part of

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to the Committee when he visited Bombay in December 1924 and formally opened the Committee's Spinning Laboratory. His Excellency laid great stress on the importance and value of the Committee's work.

Research Studentships—The Committee has also instituted a scheme of research studentships to enable distinguished graduates of Indian

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Buyers' Panel, Chimanlal B. Parikh,
Selling Panel, Ganesh Ganesh Parikh.

has a fine Exchange
Cotton Depot, containing
35 and 84 Sellers' Rooms
ing Hall on the lines of
York Exchanges.

The Bombay Cotton Annual contains
matters relating to every branch of the Trade
is published annually in December and sta-
tistics are issued twice weekly.

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as *Surat*, induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was

Provinces and States	1932-33 (Provisional Estimates)		1933-34 (Provisional Estimates).	
	Acres in Thousands	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands)	Acres in Thousands	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands)
Bombay (a)	6,587	1,457	6,325	1,404
Central Provinces and Berar	4,216	740	4,178	724
Punjab (a)	2,268	652	3,016	1,111
Madras (a)	1,076	412	2,006	442
United Provinces (a)	527	170	727	184
Burma	320	62	410	93
Bengal (a)	76	24	76	24
Bihar and Orissa	65	13	42	8
Assam	37	15	35	15
Ajmer-Merwara	33	11	36	13
North-West Frontier Province.	16	3	21	4
Delhi	2	1	3	(b)
Hyderabad	3,602	534	3,896	564
Central India	1,007	135	1,154	157
Baroda	722	144	731	90
Gwalior	597	76	614	59
Rajputana	419	57	493	65
Mysore	88	10	77	6
Total	22,559	4,516	23,789	4,270

(a) Including Indian States.

(b) 3,000 Bales

Note—A bale contains 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM INDIA.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs) to various Countries for year ending 31st March —

Countries	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	586	805	436	134	337
Belgium	341	217	121	129	145
Spain	80	105	45	52	61
Germany	344	309	166	153	247
Austria					
Other Countries	176	122	85	63	159
Total, Foreign countries	3,793	3,639	2,197	1,889	2,395
TOTAL	4,070	3,926	2,369	2,063	2,740

Following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India twelve months April to March, in each of the past 4 years.—

	1930-31.	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
BRITISH INDIA				
Presidency				431,714,674
Bombay				98,274,429
Bengal				39,912,399
United Provinces				93,863,031
Ajmer Merwara				8,097,539
Punjab				2,570,562
Delhi				24,352,431
Central Provinces and Berar				41,595,430
Burma				3,329,251
TOTAL	753,605,250	643,125,695	683,772,179	798,711,790
FOREIGN TERRITORY				

GRAND TOTAL .. 817,279,562 | 966,373,020 | 1,016,421,864

(a) Figures for Ratlam are for

1 from April 1932

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay, the mills of that province producing nearly 53 per cent. of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras produced about 20·8 per cent. while Bengal and the Central Provinces produced 4·3 and 4·6 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as yet very limited.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay Island—

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Nos. 1-10	32,435,744	35,035,403	31,638,484	32,408,182	40,700,540	42,715,111
" 11-20	61,896,086	105,891,361	100,812,483	121,121,630	121,091,037	92,714,861
" 21-30	47,048,783	85,715,968	82,764,069	104,772,651	97,020,093	71,060,268
" 31-40	8,666,631	13,074,236	22,671,169	29,478,014	31,890,553	21,421,281
Above 40	3,133,697	4,828,867	10,423,889	12,051,822	12,004,253	10,831,391
Wastes, &c.	761,027	870,909	523,637	764,346	573,318	924,877
TOTAL	153,752,893	263,216,744	270,906,633	321,599,245	312,021,663	242,647,799

AHMEDABAD.

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows—

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Nos. 1-10	2,400,957	2,057,262	2,774,581	1,897,300	1,817,847	2,297,060
" 11-20	39,409,182	48,393,118	43,006,959	55,517,079	63,253,648	71,513,852
" 21-30	55,194,408	63,127,227	58,522,363	60,911,461	61,730,219	54,462,853
" 31-40	12,639,915	15,399,621	17,145,503	19,617,636	23,291,983	22,262,234
Above 40	4,064,968	5,800,591	10,647,810	14,426,305	16,070,045	18,348,301
Wastes, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	612
TOTAL	116,716,430	135,776,822	137,107,228	152,363,661	165,163,712	168,027,567

YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table—

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Nos. 1-10	78,887,734	105,477,320	113,568,158	116,899,114	115,210,693	107,564,031
" 11-20	303,135,880	387,822,393	400,150,519	445,167,074	434,241,173	439,846,706
" 21-30	313,013,256	271,758,204	253,455,565	294,005,342	297,612,610	254,827,136
" 31-40	37,433,197	46,362,781	60,746,714	71,073,075	77,185,513	75,610,000
Above 40	10,029,048	15,278,339	27,810,831	31,001,363	36,593,749	37,558,405
Wastes, &c.	5,729,242	6,709,881	5,792,771	5,236,192	5,674,671	5,631,696
TOTAL	645,283,237	783,409,013	755,896,074	866,373,020	1,010,418,409	921,060,933

In the early days of the textile industry the higher counts of yarn were manufactured in—

ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS.

The following brief extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Native States—

—	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Grey and Bleached piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	421,758,813	460,325,143	520,016,204	531,791,526	495,794,794
Yards ..	1,814,920,801	2,003,490,240	2,311,104,465	2,422,997,054	2,264,994,899
Coloured piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	125,853,886	117,518,225	138,621,286	150,713,943	137,610,496
Yards ..	604,009,124	557,642,795	678,786,696	746,901,445	680,056,528
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	4,536,020	3,178,666	3,237,696	3,542,248	3,391,961
Dozens ..	1,184,778	779,385	831,344	916,971	841,758
Hosiery—					
Pound ..	1,923,016	1,667,834	1,974,144	2,544,339	2,193,217
Dozens ..	576,353	499,933	622,360	746,341	667,600
Miscellaneous—					
Pounds ..	4,635,744	4,225,198	5,362,410	4,291,948	4,863,953
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—					
Pound ..	3,360,526	3,443,498	3,645,221	2,007,004	1,859,114
Total—					
Pounds ..	562,058,731	590,338,923	672,256,961	694,901,056	645,713,715
Yards ..	2,418,979,925	2,661,133,035	298,989,101	3,169,893,499	2,945,051,727
Dozens ..	1,737,182	1,272,541	1,453,704	1,693,312	1,509,358

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOVEN GOODS

The output of woven goods during the three years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows—

The weight (in pounds) represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods)

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33.	1933-34.
Pounds ..	376,413,118	392,057,830	459,247,935	462,222,027	415,072,223
Yards ..	1,724,925,196	1,829,793,378	2,182,300,219	2,265,847,230	2,024,533,240
Dozens ..	960,219	531,704	656,462	608,700	506,611

The grand totals for all India are as follows—

—	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34
Pounds ..	562,058,731	590,338,923	672,256,961	694,901,056	645
Yards ..	2,418,979,925	2,661,133,035	2,989,891,101	3,169,893,499	2,945,051,727
Dozens ..	1,737,182	1,272,541	1,453,704	1,693,312	1,509,358

The Progress of the Textile Industry

Years

1878									
1879									
1880									
1881									
1882									
1883									
1884									
1885			87	21,45,646	16,537	67,188	20,98,621	5,96,719	
1886			95	21,61,561	17,455	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204	
1887			101	24,21,290	18,536	76,912	25,41,966	7,26,278	
1888			114	24,88,851	19,496	82,379	27,54,437	7,86,942	
1889			124	27,62,318	21,561	91,508	31,10,282	8,88,634	
1890			137	32,74,196	23,412	1,02,721	35,29,617	10,08,422	
1891			134	33,51,394	24,531	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78,966	
1892			139	34,02,232	25,444	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,65,938	
1893			141	35,75,917	25,164	1,21,500	40,98,528	11,71,068	
1894			142	36,49,786	31,154	1,30,461	42,78,778	12,22,508	
1895			148	33,02,020	35,338	1,38,669	46,03,009	13,41,714	
1896			155	39,32,946	37,270	1,45,432	49,32,613	14,09,318	
1897			173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	48,53,276	13,00,826	
1898			185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,81,648	14,81,323	
1899			198	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,164	58,63,165	16,73,190	
1900			193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,88,732	14,53,352	
1901			193	50,06,936	41,190	1,72,843	47,31,090	13,51,740	
1902			192	50,06,965	42,594	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,033	
1903			192	50,43,297	44,002	1,81,399	50,47,690	17,22,310	
1904			191	51,18,121	45,937	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766	
1905			197	51,63,486	50,129	1,93,277	65,77,354	14,79,244	
1906			217	52,79,598	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516	
1907			224	53,33,273	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170	
1908			241	57,58,020	67,020	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,600	
1909			259	60,53,231	76,838	2,36,024	73,81,500	21,09,000	
1910			263	61,95,071	82,725	2,53,624	67,72,535	19,35,010	
1911			263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	68,70,531	19,05,666	
1912			269	64,63,929	89,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,59,102	
1913			272	65,98,662	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016	
1914*			271	67,78,895	1,04,170	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,63,126	
1915*			272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632	
1916*			266	69,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,361	76,92,013	21,97,718	
1917*			263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,92,164	
1918*			262	66,53,871	1,16,494	2,82,327	72,99,873	20,85,678	
1919*			268	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,277	71,54,803	20,44,230	
1920*			253	67,63,876	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,118	19,54,318	
1921*			257	68,70,804	1,23,783	3,32,176	74,20,835	21,20,230	
1922*			268	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,03,540	
1923*			333	79,27,938	1,44,794	3,47,390	75,30,943	21,51,498	
1924*			336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	10,17,748	
1925*			337	85,10,633	1,54,202	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,28,310	
1926*			334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,568	73,96,844	21,13,384	
1927*			336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,94,623	84,80,942	24,17,412	
1928*			335	87,04,172	1,66,632	3,60,921	70,34,237	20,09,782	
1929*			344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,81,168	
1930*			348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999	25,73,714	
1931*			339	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,176	
1932*			339	95,06,083	1,80,341	4,03,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,264	
1933*			344	95,80,968	1,89,040	4,00,005	99,30,053	28,37,158	
1934*			352	96,13,174	1,94,938	3,84,938	94,63,065	27,03,990	

* Year ending 31st August.

Progress of the Industry.

				Number (in thousands) of			
		Number of mills at work.	Authorized Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	Persons employed daily (average)	Looms.	S ₁ Indies	
Average—							
1879-80 to 1883-84	..	21 (100)	270.7 (100)	38.8 (100)	5.3 (100)	89 (100)	
1884-85 to 1888-89	..	24 (114)	541.6 (120)	62.7 (138)	7 (127)	133.4 (150)	
1889-90 to 1893-94	..	20 (123)	402.6 (149)	61.3 (166)	8.3 (151)	172.6 (196)	
1894-95 to 1898-99	..	31 (148)	522.1 (193)	80.7 (222)	11.7 (213)	244.8 (274)	
1899-1900 to 1903-04	..	56 (171)	680 (253)	114.2 (294)	18.2 (293)	334.6 (350)	
1904-05 to 1908-09	..	46 (210)	960 (355)	165 (425)	24.8 (451)	510.5 (559)	
1909-10 to 1913-14	..	60 (256)	1,203 (443)	208.4 (537)	33.5 (600)	691.3 (780)	
1914-15 to 1918-19	..	73 (344)	1,403.6 (519)	259.3 (664)	39.7 (722)	821.2 (931)	
1917-18	..	70 (362)	1,429.5 (528)	266 (698)	40.6 (735)	834 (948)	
1918-19	..	76 (362)	1,477.2 (540)	275.3 (710)	40 (727)	832.9 (954)	
1919-20	..	70 (362)	1,563.5 (570)	280.4 (724)	41.0 (743)	858.3 (974)	
1920-21	..	77 (367)	1,923.5 (712)	284.4 (758)	41.6 (745)	869.9 (994)	
1921-22	..	81 (356)	2,122.4 (784)	284.4 (743)	43.0 (732)	869.9 (1,022)	
1922-23	..	86 (402)	2,324.7 (830)	321.2 (828)	47.5 (863)	1,003.1 (1,144)	
1923-24	..	89 (424)	2,385.8 (849)	330.4 (831)	49.0 (871)	1,043.4 (1,153)	
1924-25	..	90 (424)	2,213.3 (818)	341.7 (831)	50.3 (914)	1,067.8 (1,233)	
1925-26	..	90 (420)	2,134.7 (788)	331.3 (854)	50.5 (918)	1,063.7 (1,204)	
1926-27	..	93 (445)	2,119.4 (783)	333.6 (860)	51.0 (927)	1,083.8 (1,231)	
1927-28	..	97 (443)	2,119.7 (783)	333.8 (860)	52.2 (949)	1,105.6 (1,256)	
1928-29	..	97 (452)	2,126.6 (785)	343.8 (880)	52.4 (937)	1,118.1 (1,250)	
1929-30	..	98 (466)	2,188.1 (807)	349.2 (886)	53.9 (940)	1,140.4 (1,296)	
1930-31	..	100 (476)	2,160.1 (812)	367.6 (903)	61.8 (1,123)	1,224.9 (1,375)	
1931-32	..	103 (490)	2,180.6 (817)	276.8 (713)	61.4 (1,168)	1,220.5 (1,366)	

* Revised.

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the dollar values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1893-94—

	Jute manufactures.		Value in lakhs of Rs.
	Gunny bags in millions of number	Gunny cloths in millions of yards.	
1879-80 to 1883-84	54.9 (100)	4.4 (100)	124.9 (100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	77 (140)	15.4 (350)	162.9 (130)
1889-90 to 1893-94	111.5 (203)	41 (932)	280.3 (225)
1894-95 to 1898-99	171.2 (312)	122 (2,786)	518 (413)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	206.5 (378)	427.2 (9,709)	820.3 (662)
1904-05 to 1908-09	227.8 (409)	608 (13,864)	1,442.7 (1,154)
1909-10 to 1913-14	370.1 (618)	970 (22,015)	2,024.8 (1,621)
1914-15 to 1918-19	667.6 (1,216)	1,150 (26,273)	4,019.3 (3,218)
1919-20	342.7 (624)	1,275.2 (29,080)	5,001.5 (4,034)
1920-21	543.9 (987)	1,359.7 (31,800)	5,290.4 (4,273)
1921-22	386.7 (715)	1,120.5 (26,000)	2,900.5 (2,319)
1922-23	344.2 (637)	1,264.3 (31,350)	4,019.4 (3,265)
1923-24	413.7 (752)	1,348.7 (30,652)	4,224.3 (3,392)
1924-25	425.1 (774)	1,450.2 (33,095)	5,148.8 (4,122)
1925-26	425.0 (774)	1,461.3 (33,211)	5,202.1 (4,165)
1926-27	449.0 (812)	1,503.1 (34,181)	5,201.3 (4,211)
1927-28	463.1 (843)	1,565.2 (35,289)	5,321.8 (4,258)
1928-29	497.6 (906)	1,568.2 (35,610)	5,656.4 (4,528)
1929-30	522.3 (951)	1,650.5 (37,511)	5,168.7 (4,120)
1930-31	434.0 (790)	1,270.9 (28,891)	3,149.8 (2,521)
1931-32	388.5 (707)	1,021.0 (23,203)	2,134.6 (1,712)
1932-33	415.0 (756)	1,011.7 (23,003)	2,119.7 (1,713)

Until the outbreak of war the exports by sea of raw jute were marked by increases from year to year although the increase was very much less than that in the case of manufactures. During the war years exports declined very

fall back again to Rs. 50 at the end of November and recovered at Rs. 64 at the close of the year.

Average price of jute, ordinary,

per bale of 400 lbs

Rs a p

		1870-80 to 1883-84	23 8 0 (100)
		1884-85 to 1888-89	23 3 2 (99)
		1889-90 to 1903-04	32 6 5 (138)
		1894-95 to 1898-99	30 12 0 (131)
	Jute, raw, ton	1899-1900 to 1903-04	32 1 7 (137)
		1904-05 to 1908-09	44 13 6 (191)
Average 1870-80 to 1883-84	373,000 (100)	1909-10 to 1913-14	51 0 10 (217)
" 1884-85 to 1888-89	463,000 (119)	1914-15 to 1918-19	50 6 0 (214)
" 1889-90 to 1893-94	500,000 (133)	1917-18	39 8 0 (167)
" 1894-95 to 1898-99	615,000 (161)	1918-19	60 0 0 (255)
" 1899-1900 to 1903-04	633,000 (169)	1919-20	77 8 0 (330)
" 1904-05 to 1908-09	755,000 (201)	1920-21	69 8 0 (296)
" 1909-10 to 1913-14	763,000 (204)	1921-22	63 0 0 (268)
" 1914-15 to 1918-19	464,000 (124)	1922-23	73 0 0 (310)
Year 1919-20	592,000 (159)	1923-24	55 0 0 (234)
" 1920-21	472,000 (129)	1924-25	89 2 0 (378)
" 1921-22	468,000 (125)	1925-26	124 2 10 (528)
" 1922-23	573,000 (145)	1926-27	83 5 9 (353)
" 1923-24	660,000 (178)	1927-28	73 8 4 (313)
" 1924-25	595,000 (165)	1928-29	76 13 9 (327)
" 1925-26	647,000 (172)	1929-30	66 11 2 (284)
" 1926-27	709,000 (189)	1930-31	42 9 0 (180)
" 1927-28	892,000 (235)	1931-32	34 3 8 (163)
" 1928-29	849,000 (229)	1932-33	29 10 9 (126)
" 1929-30	807,000 (215)		
" 1930-31	620,000 (165)		

N.B.—Prices are given for *Refs* as from 1922-23 onwards.

The average prices of gunny cloth have been as follows—

Price of Hessian cloth
10½ or 40" per 100 yds

Rs a p

	10 7 11 (100)
	8 0 7 (77)
	10 6 6 (98)
	5 11 8 (58)
	10 2 10 (97)
	11 14 1 (112)
	12 12 2 (123)
	23 5 7 (222)
	33 8 0 (314)
	33 0 0 (314)
	28 0 0 (267)
	20 8 0 (196)
	14 8 0 (138)
	21 12 0 (209)
	19 13 0 (190)
1924-25	22 9 0 (214)
	24 3 0 (228)
	19 9 0 (196)
	21 12 3 (208)
	22 12 10 (217)
	17 4 9 (163)
	12 1 7 (111)

The 1937 crop — The final figures of output for the three provinces work out as follows:—

PROVINCE.	YIELD IN BALES.	
	1933.	1934.
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	7,092,100	7,216,000
Bihar and Orissa	† 473,200	† 450,000
Assam	446,800	297,900
Total ..	8,012,100	7,963,900

PROVINCE.	AREA IN ACRES	
	1933.	1934.
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States) .. .	2,163,700	2,186,100
Bihar and Orissa	192,100	165,600
Assam	156,700	145,300
Total ..	2,517,500	2,497,000

† Including Nepal

Silk.

erj silk, on the other hand, is so extremely difficult to reel that it is nearly always carded and spun—an art which was practised in the Khasi hills of Assam long before it was thought of in Europe.

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years it was handed over to the Assam Company. It may be said, however, that the foundations of the present tea industry were laid between 1835 and 1859. Since the latter date the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea shop of the world.

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1875.—

Progress of the Industry

Year	Area under tea in 000 acres.	Production in 000,000 lbs	Year	Area under tea in 000 acres.	Production in 000,000 lbs
1875-79 (average)	273	24	1920 (average)	679	361
1880-84	241	57	1917	600	361
1885-89	307	90	1924	702	372
1900-1904	500	195	1929	712	401
1910	523	240	1930	802	391
1915	594	352	1931	807	514
1920	654	322	1932	809	433
1925	672	44	1933	816	563

It will be seen from the above table that during the last sixty years, while the area under tea has risen by over 400 per cent, the production has increased more than ten times. Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the various centres of the industry in the country and their relative importance—

Provinces	Area under crop 000 acres	Production '000 lbs.	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary)
Assam—			
Brahmaputra Valley (Achar and Bihl)	289	155,012	399,650
	141	61,309	124,633
Total	430	216,341	517,208
Bengal—			
Darjeeling	61	20,311	67,821
Jaipalguri	142	74,825	117,316
Chittagong	5	1,593	5,227
Total	194	96,658	189,364
Madras—			
Nilgiris	36	12,039	30,752
Malabar	12	5,318	10,271
Coimbatore	2	11,004	25,864
Others	1	34	674
Total	74	29,295	66,371
Coorg	1	208	401
Punjab	10	2,717	10,697
United Provinces	6	1,753	3,312
Bihar and Orissa	3	1,094	3,177
Total British India	721	350,442	799,260
Indian States	88	32,422	77,743
Total India	809	382,864	861,563

* Less than 500 acres

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea from India —

Year	Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lakhs of rupees	Col 3 as percentage of value of total exports
1	2	3	4
1926-27	342	29.04	9
1927-28	362	32.43	10
1928-29	360	26.60	8
1929-30	377	26.01	8
1930-31	356	22.56	..
1931-32	341	19.44	..
1932-33	379	17.15	..
1933-34	318	19.85	..

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India by sea sent to different parts of the world to the total exports —

	1928-29 per cent	1933-34 per cent
To United Kingdom	83.0	88.9
To Rest of Europe	2.0	1.3
To Asia	5.8	2.0
To America	5.7	7.5
To Australia	1.8	1.4
To Africa	1.9	0.9
	100	100

The following table gives the average wholesale prices of tea in Mincing Lane from 1922-30, in pence per lb. —

Year.	North India	South India
1922	15.46	14.00
1923	18.76	18.14
1924	19.92	19.02
1925	17.63	17.62
1926	19.38	19.00
1927	19.01	18.89
1928	16.43	15.40
1929	15.72	15.35
1930	14.69	14.52

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales

The fall in tea prices greatly affected the profits of tea companies. The following table which shows the profit per acre of 65 tea companies gives an idea of the effect on profits of the fall in prices :—

Profit per Acre of 65 Indian Tea Companies.

	1913.	1924	1928.	1929.
Average profit per mature acre	£ 6-10-7	£ 15-2-0	£ 10-0-0	£ 6-9-0
Average profit in pence per lb.	2.6	6.4	3.84	2.26
Average crop per mature acre	599 lbs.	560 lbs	625 lbs.	694 lbs

It is quite clear from the above table that, although the yield per acre has considerably increased the profits per acre are actually lower than in 1913. (a) The tea garden should have right after the three years to be repatriated at the workers' expense.

(9) A worker dismissed before the expiry of

During the year 1929, a considerable fall in the wages of women and children in tea plantations. The average wages in 1929 were Rs. 10-10-4, 7-14-6 and compared with Rs. 10-10-4 respectively, in 1931-32.

Under the Ottawa agreement Indian Tea has been granted preference by Great Britain

(9) Before legislation is undertaken, an enquiry should be undertaken as to the most suitable form of

(14) All lower conference

have generally been Districts Emigration 32) which came into

Coffee.

Such historical evidence as is available on the rose and amounted to 1,73,000 cwts. The

927 24 In 1924-25 and 1925-26 the shipments declined and amounted to 1,95,000 cwts and 1,84,000 cwts respectively, but exports again rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 2,93,000 cwts. In 1931-32 the shipments declined to 56,000 cwts but in 1932-33 exports again

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee —

Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwts

12 Months ending June 30th	Production	Export	Surplus available for home consumption.
1925	272.1	241.9	20.2
1926	317.5	260.9	56.5
1927	247.8	142.6	105.2
1928	352.0	243.0	109.0
1929	294.4	203.4	86.0
1930	300.1	162.0	138.1
1931	289.4	168.7	120.7

Making allowance for the quantity consumed in the plantations during 1932-33 was returned

The usual average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1932-33 was returned. The wholesale price in India per 1933 was Rs. 72 0-0

Sugar.

Shoulder failed an adequate tariff with the Government issued a *contingent on foreign* Indian sugar industry has made phenomenal progress in the face of the economic depression.

ent. *Importing to be* in accordance with the tariff Board's recommendation.

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years:—

Year	No. of Factories	Quantity of sugar taken out of the country	Quantity refined from sugar	Kiln-dried sugar (Est.)	Total
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1929-30	27	207,154	21,100	290,000	518,254
1930-31	29	219,800	21,700	290,000	531,500
1931-32	31	1,80,000	13,000	250,000	443,000
1932-33	59	200,177	80,000	275,000	555,177
	123	4,00,000	1,00,000	2,25,000	7,25,000

	1932-33 (Actual) Tons	1933-34 (Est.) Tons	1934-35 (Est.) Tons	1935-36 (Est.) Tons	1936-37 (Est.) Tons
Indian sugar production of the preceding cane-crushing season ...	478,100	61,000	779,000	847,000	1,007,000
Consumption of sugar in India during the official year	897,200	980,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
Difference between production and consumption, representing margin for imported sugar entering into consumption during the official year	417,100	235,000	121,000	13,000	107,000

From the forecast above, prepared by Mr. R. C. Sivasava, Sugar Technologist, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, it appears that cane production in 1936-37 should outstrip

areas like the U.P. and Bihar, the sugar belt of India has yet to be tackled by the industry.

During the latter part of 1933 a conference

was held at competitive prices were discussed. It proposed to form a central marketing board which was needed in the contemporary and though tentative agreements were arrived at regarding certain problems immediately facing the industry, the proposed board was not set up by the end of the year 1934.

recognition is not so much of over production as of a equitable distribution between the various parts of the country. Excess production in

INDIAN TOBACCO

The tobacco plant was introduced into India by the Portuguese.

Central America, and is the common tobacco of India. About the year 1829 experiments were conducted by the East India Company towards increasing the

Exports.—The shipments of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 21,000,000 lbs. in 1920 to 30,000,000 lbs. in 1930. The research institute, Poona, and three Memoranda have been published recording the

The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India, as though India were a most unscrupulous producer of the most

Agreements observed by India — are

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF GEOLOGY, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1904

entire,
yields
most
to
visible
data.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

of glass and present The existing Factories mostly stop at

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

While India will have to depend for some; On the whole, Indian law and proceed

New Legislation.—Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1930 and includes the following —

If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions may be made the subject matter of additional applications bearing the same date as the original application.

The term of the Patent will be 16 years instead of 14 years.

Patent of Addition will be granted on the original patent without the payment of additional renewal fees but the additional patent will expire with the date of the original patent.

Fresh provisions are made for the use of an invention by Government.

Government will grant licences to the public on application if the patentee refuses to do so on reasonable terms.

Several other facilities are given under the Indian Amended Act of 1930 on the lines of the present British Patent Act.

BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BARODA	..Department of Commerce and Industry
BOMBAY	..Record Office.
"	..Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga
"	..The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 12, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	..Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street
"	..Bengal Engineering College, Shilpur.
CANNESPORE	..Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINNSURAH	..Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	..Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
"	..Office of the District Board, Dacca.
"	..Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
"	..Industries and Commerce Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
"	..Office of the City Deputy Collector
"	..Punjab Public Library.
"	..The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W. C.
"	..Record Office, Egmore.
"	..College of Engineering.
"	..Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
"	..Victoria Technical Institute.
"	..College of Engineering.
"	..Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar & Orissa.
"	..Office of the Revenue Government of Bu
"	..Thomason College.
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" ..Bengal Engineering College, Shipur

CANSTOCK ..Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.

CHINSURAH ..Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.

CHITTAGONG ..Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division

themselves.

..College of Engineering.

..Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.

..Victoria Technical Institute.

..College of Engineering.

..Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar & Orissa.

RANGOON ..Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.

ROORKEE ..Thomson College.

SHOLAPUR ..Office of the Collector.

The definition has been altered as to the person entered on the Register as the grantee or proprietor of the patent. Section 78A (4) has been amended to enable British India to enter into reciprocal arrangement with the Indian States.

According to the report by Mr. N. Mukarji, Attorneys to the Government of India, contained in the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1932, the number of companies subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928 is 242 of which 136 companies are constituted in India and 146 companies are constituted out-side India. Of the 136 Indian companies 60 are established in the Bombay Presidency, 22 in Bengal, 21 in the Madras Presidency, 14 in the Punjab, 8 in Delhi, 2 each in the Central Provinces, Ajmer and Burma and 1 each in Burma and the U. P. Of the 146 non-Indian companies 71 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 31 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 14 in the Continent of Europe, 12 in the United States of America, 9 in Japan and 5 in Java.

Most of the Indian companies carry on life assurance business only. There are 107 life insurance companies and of the remaining 37 Indian companies 10 are engaged in other business.

Pension business. Pension business is also exempt from the provisions of the Act and the Indian Post Office Act. As regards pension business, the total new life assurance business in 1931 was Rs. 1,75,000.

sum of 163 crores including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of very nearly 8½ crores. Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 502,000 policies and having a premium income of Rs. 1,75,000.

admission to the business of this nature is not only one unit but is apt to lead itself to the practice of fraud on the part of policy holders and agents and later on by the company. It has been declared to be the cause of insurance entanglements in India. Before the Act of 1912 was passed there were numerous companies which transacted life assurance business on the dividing plan and most of them came to grief. Of such companies which were in existence at the time of the passing of the Act the majority have disappeared and some have stopped issuing policies on the dividing plan. A few new companies have taken up this dividing insurance business and it will not be long before they realise their mistake.

Indian life offices have extended their work in India mostly in British East India. The total new business in these offices outside India in 1931 was Rs. 60 lakhs yielding a premium income of Rs. 1,75,000 and the total sum assured was Rs. 4 crores, including reversionary bonus additions.

Year	New business written during the year.	remaining in force at the end of the year
1921	5,47 lakhs.	34 crores
1922	5,64 "	37 "
1923	5,85 "	39 "
1924	6,89 "	42 "
1925	8,15 "	47 "
1926	10,35 "	53 "
1927	12,77 "	60 "
1928	15,41 "	71 "
1929	17,29 "	82 "
1930	18,60 "	89 "
1931	17,76 "	98 "

40 per cent of the total new business

The net income of the Ind
under their life assurance busi

The Post Office Insurance Fund was instituted

and 1920 to 1932 —

Year ending 31st March	New business effected during the year		Total business remaining in force at the end of the year		Total income	Life Assurance fund at the end of the year
	Number of policies	Total sums assured	Number of policies	Total sums assured and bonuses		
1929	7,592	1,43,41,000	61,474	13,02,47,000	63,17,000	3,64,44,000
1930	8,891	1,49,56,000	71,479	14,17,81,000	69,36,000	4,02,80,000
1931	9,710	1,50,38,000	73,058	15,32,85,000	70,05,000	4,46,45,000
1932	9,431	1,51,15,000	83,160	15,48,80,000	81,39,000	4,91,47,000

Customs Tariff.

General import duties are levied for fiscal purposes and not for the protection of Indian industries. Any duties imposed for protective purposes are on the recommendations of the Tariff Board, as accepted or amended by term as the Chief Customs Authority, or Chief Customs Officer on sufficient cause being shown in any case determines, provided further that the Chief Customs Officer shall not extend the term to a period exceeding 3 years.

tion on which import duty has been once paid, if subsequently exported, are on re-import exempted from duty on the following conditions—

The Collector of Customs must be satisfied—

- (1) of the identity of the articles;
- (2) that no drawback of duty was paid on their export,
- (3) that the ownership has not changed between the time of re-export and subse-

No drawback shall be allowed unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea, or unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

NOTE 1.—In the expression "*ad valorem*" used in these Schedules the reference is to "real value" as defined in Section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. (VIII of 1878). Unless an article has a tariff value assigned to it.

NOTE 2.—Tariff valued heads are based on the ordinary trade description of each article and cover all reduced grades and mixtures unless they are separately provided for.

NOTE 3.—In this publication, the expression "standard rate of duty" means, in the case of articles liable to preferential rates of duty, the standard rate of duty as opposed to the preferential rate, and in the case of other articles, the ordinary rate of duty.

(The following details of the Indian Customs Tariff are published by courtesy of the Government of India.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
SECTION I						
Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom						
1	ANIMALS, LIVING, all sorts	Revenue	Free			
2	BACON AND HAM, not canned or bottled	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
3	FISH, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
3 (1)	FISH, SALTED, wet	Revenue	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee per Indian mowal of 52½ lbs avoirdupois weight as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , from time to time prescribe, plus 6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
Tariff values—						
Rs. & p.						
Per Indian mowal						
(1) Seasonal						
(2) All other sorts						

* The rate on the 1st January, 1935, and until further notice is above 9½ per mowal of 82 lbs. avoirdupois.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty	
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony		
SECTION I—contd							
Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom—contd							
4 (1)	Milk condensed or preserved, including milk cream	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	ad 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
5		Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	ad			
5 (1)		Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	ad			
COWS AND SHEEP							
Tariff rates—							
	Cowries, hazel, common	Revenue	4 4 0				
	Cowries, yellow, superior	Revenue	4 8 0				
	Cowries, Native	Revenue	18 10 0				
	Cowries, Nankha	Revenue	88 0 0				
	Mother of pearl, native	Revenue	20 0 0				
	Nankha	Revenue	98 0 0				
	Tortoise-shell	Per lb	6 8 0				
	Tortoise-shell, nakh	Revenue	1 14 0				

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No	Name of article	Actual duty	Quantum of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of a British colony	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of a foreign country
5 (2)	Iron, unmanufactured	Preferential rate	30 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem	..
SECTION I—<i>contd.</i>					
Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom—<i>contd.</i>					
Tariff values—					
	Elephants' grinders	Rs 3 p 14			
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lb in weight and hollows, centres, and points, each weighing 10 lb and over	300 0 0 500 0 0			
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10 lb, and not exceeding 20 lb each, and hollows, centres, and points, each weighing less than 10 lb	410 0 0			
	Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)	215 0 0			
	Sea-cow or manatee teeth, each not less than 4 lb	275 0 0			
	Sea-cow or manatee teeth, each not less than 3 lb and under 4 lb	220 0 0			
	Sea-cow or manatee teeth, each less than 3 lb	190 0 0			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty in the article in the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
SECTION II.					
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom— <i>contd.</i>					
6	PLANTS, LIVING, not otherwise specified		Free	...	...
6 (1)	RUBBER STAMPS		Free	...	...
7	VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
	<i>Tariff values—</i>				
	Caulis	Rs. a p.			
	Potatoes	Rs. a p.			
		Per cent			
		6 12 0			
		5 0 0			
8	FRUITS, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified *	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
	<i>Tariff values—</i>				
	Almonds without shell	Rs. a p.			
	Almonds hazel Persian in the shell	Per cent			
		44 8 0			
		40 4 0			
	Almonds in the shell Persian	0 4 0			
	Cashew or taloo kernels, not skinned	22 4 0			
	Coconuts, Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam—	Per thousand			
	Unhusked	44 0 0			
	Unhusked	62 0 0			
	Coconuts, other except Malacca	22 12 0			

* The Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1922, as amended subsequently, raw cashew-nuts are exempt from payment of import duty.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective system of duty
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	
SECTION II—contd						
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd						
FATS, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified—contd						
Tariff values—contd.						
Dates, dry, in bags—						
	Dates (Iran) dates ..			Rs. 6. p		
	All other sorts ..			Per Cent.		
	Dates, wet, in bags, baskets and bundles ..			6 12 0		
	Dates, wet, packed in other receptacles ..			4 12 0		
	Flax, dried, Persian ..			3 4 0		
	Flax, dried, European ..			7 2 0		
	Podachio nuts ..			5 0 0		
	Pistons, red, Persian Gulf ..			13 4 0		
	.. ..			35 0 0		
	.. ..			0 0 0		
1)	CURRANTS	Revenue	Rs 1-4 per cwt			
COFFEE not otherwise specified						
	.. ..	Preferential venue.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus one anna per pound	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
COFFEE, canned or bottled						
	.. ..	Preferential venue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	.. ..	Preferential venue.	Five annas per pound	Three annas per pound		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty
SECTION II.—<i>contd.</i>					
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.—<i>contd.</i>					
9 (3)	The following SPICES, namely— CARDAMOMS, CASSIA, CINNAMON, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, AND PEPPER— (a) Unground. (b) Ground.	Preferential revenue 45 per cent 37½ per cent	ad ad	37½ per cent ad ad	...
<i>Tariff values—</i>					
Spices, unground—					
Cardamom seed					
Cassia lignea					
Cloves					
Cloves, exhausted					
Cloves, stems and heads					
Nutmegs					
Nutmegs in shell					
Pepper, black...					
Pepper, long					
Pepper white					
9 (4)	The following unground SPICES, namely— CARDAMOMS, CINNAMON, AND MACIS— <i>Tariff values—</i> Ginger, dry, unground	Preferential revenue	30 per cent	22½ per cent	...

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom | A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
SECTION II—contd					
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd					
Tariff values—					
9 (5)	BEETROOTS Rs A D Per cwt	Preferential value	45 per cent ad valorem	37½ per cent ad valorem	
	Detachments (husked)—				
	Whole from Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam				
	Whole from Goa				
	Whole from Ceylon				
	Split from Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam—				
	(a) Mature				
	(b) Immature				
	Split from Ceylon—				
	(a) Mature				
	(b) Immature				
	All other sorts				
9 (6)	VANILLA BEANS	Preferential value	30 per cent ad valorem free	25 per cent ad valorem	
10	GRAIN AND PULSE, not otherwise specified, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour	Protective	Re 18 per cwt		March 31st, 1916
10 (1)	WHEAT	Protective	Twelve annas per Indli anma of 52½ lbs avoirdupois weight		March 31st, 1936
10 (2)	BROKEN RICE	Protective			

Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No 14, dated the 6th April 1932, as amended subsequently, by or on behalf of any person who is engaged in milling flour for export is exempt from payment of import duty, provided before clearance of the wheat for consumption or from bond as the case may be has produced documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector that he has entered into a contract to sell a quantity of wheat flour representing 87 per cent of the quantity of wheat flour to be shipped to a destination outside India before a date

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION II— <i>contd.</i>						
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom— <i>contd.</i>						
11	FLOURS not otherwise specified <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs a p Per cwt 5 8 0	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.	.
11 (1)	Cassava or Tapioca Flour	Protective	Rs 1 8 per cwt	.	.	March 31st, 1936
11 (2)	WHEAT FLOUR	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.
11 (3)	SAGO FLOUR	Revenue	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.	.
11 (4)	SAGO AND TAPIOCA <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs a p Per cwt 7 8 0	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.	.
12	Cassava, Tapioca of Sago STARCH AND FARINA	Revenue	Free	.	.	.
12 (1)	SEEDS, all sorts not otherwise specified	Revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.	.
12 (2)	Oilseeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.
12 (3)	Oilseeds, NON-ESSENTIAL, all sorts not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs a p Per cwt 6 0 0	Revenue	Free	.	.	.
	Copra or coconut kernel	Revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION II— <i>contd</i>						
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom— <i>contd</i>						
12 (3)	RUBBER SEEDS		Free			
12 (4)	HOPS		Free			
12 (5)	LOPPER, BRAN AND POLLARDS	Revenue	24 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
13	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	<i>Rs a p</i>					
	Per lb					
	Cochineal					
	Per cwt					
	Gallnuts, Persian					
	51 0 0					
13 (1)	BARKS for tanning		Free			
13 (2)	CUTCH AND GAMBIE, all sorts	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	<i>Rs a p</i>					
	Per cwt					
	Gambier, black and cube					
	11 4 0					
	Gambier in flakes or circular pieces					
	33 0 0					

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION II— <i>contd.</i>						
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom— <i>contd.</i>						
13 (3)	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	Rs a p					
	Per cwt					
	Gum Ammoniac					
	25 0 0					
	Gum Dysabol (coarse myrrh)					
	16 12 0					
	Gum Olibanum or Frankincense					
	9 8 0					
	Gum Persian (false)					
	9 0 0					
	Myrrh					
	20 8 0					
13 (4)	GUMS, ARABIC, BENJAMIN (ras and cowrie) and DAMMIR (including unrefined bats) and ROSIN	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	Rs a p					
	Per cwt.					
	Dammir bats, unrefined					
	5 8 0					
	Gum Arabic, other than ground.					
	21 0 0					
	Gum Benjamin, ras					
	19 0 0					
	Gum Benjamin, cowrie					
	45 0 0					
	Gum Dammir (or Copal)					
	19 8 0					
	Rosin					
	8 8 0					
13 (5)	STICK OF SEED LAC	Free				
13 (6)	ORICUM	Revenue	15a. 30 per acre of 80 tola per 100 lb per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , which			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—contd

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferred rate of duty if the article is the produce of the United Kingdom or of a British colony	Duration of the tariff
SECTION II.—contd					
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.—contd					
13 (7)	CACAOA BEAN		Free		
14	CANES AND RATTANS				
	<i>Tariff values.</i>	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem		
	<i>Canes.</i>	Rs. d. p. Per 100 pieces			
	Malacca	25 0 0			
	Chintilly	10 0 0			
	Tripa	5 4 0			
	Wood, macassar	10 8 0			
	Vianna	14 0 0			
	<i>Pole, all kinds.</i>				
	Not exceeding 10 feet in length	55 0 0			
	Exceeding 10 feet in length	70 0 0			
	<i>Tobacco.</i>	Per cent			
	18 0 0				
	<i>Rattans.</i>				
	Chale	13 10 0			
	Black	5 8 0			
	Gutera	50 0 0			
	Isnera	33 0 0			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	
SECTION III.						
15	Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and products of their decomposition prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin					
	ALL SORTS OF STEARINE, WAX, GREASE AND FAT not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
	Tariff values— Rs. a. p. Per lb.					
	Lubricating Grease					
	Petroleum Jelly, white					
15 (1)	Petroleum Jelly, all other sorts					
	LARD, not canned or bottled	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
	BEESWAX	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	TALLOW		Free			
	FISH OIL INCLUDING WHALE OIL not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
15 (2)	FISH OIL AND WHALE OIL, hardened or hydro-genated	Revenue	Rs. 10 per cwt.			
15 (3)	VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue	35 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
15 (4)	The following VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS, namely, Coconut, Groundnut and Lensed.*	Preferential revenue	35 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
15 (5)	Tariff values— Rs. a. p. Per cwt.					
15 (6)	Coconut oil					
15 (7)	Miscellaneous oil, raw or boiled					
15 (8)	All sorts of ANIMAL OILS not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 24 dated the 19th April 1932, as amended subsequently, the duty levied on luscinated oil at the standard rate is 25 per cent, *ad valorem*.

Under Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 24 dated the 10th April 1902, an amended notice quarterly, the duty levied on the standard rate is to be reduced, and the duty levied on the preferential rate is to be increased.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	The United Kingdom,	A British colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
SECTION IV.						
Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco.						
16	Canned or bottled BACON, HAM AND LARD	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.	.
16 (1)	FISH, canned	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.
16 (2)	BEVOLA'S, canned or bottled	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.	.
17	SUGAR excluding confectionery *	Protective	Rs 9-1 per cwt	.	.	March 1934
17 (1)	MOLASSES	Revenue	31½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.	.
	<i>Tariff value—</i>					
	Molasses—					
	(i) imported in bulk by tank steamer					
	(ii) otherwise imported					
17 (2)	CONFECTIONERY	Preferential revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.
17 (3)	SUGAR-CANDY	Revenue	Rs 10-8 per cwt	.	.	....
	COCOA AND CHOCOLATE other than confectionery	Preferential revenue	130 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	....

*The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1935, and until further notice, on sugar produced in any factory in British India and otherwise used within, such factory is (i) 10 annas per cwt on Kandam Sugar and (ii) Rs. 1-5 per cwt on all other sugar except Sainyia Sugar.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rating of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	
SECTION IV— <i>contd</i>						
	Products of the Food-preparing Industries : Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco— <i>cond.</i>					
20 (1)	FRUIT JUICES..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
20 (2)	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, canned or bottled	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
	<i>Tariff value—</i> Rs. a p. per case of 4 doz. 7 4 0					
21	China canned fruit	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		
	Canned or bottled PROVISIONS, not otherwise specified					
21 (1)	<i>N.B.</i> —For tariff values under this item see those marked with an asterisk (*) under Item No 21 (1) below. PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts not otherwise specified <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs. a p. per cwt. 6 0 0 Cocum Yeast, from China and the Far East, 17 12 0 *The tariff values given in this item apply also to imports assessed to duty as canned or bottled provisions under Item No 21 above <i>N.B.</i> —For other tariff values under this item see those marked with an asterisk (*) under Items Nos 19 and 20 above	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	
SECTION IV— <i>contd.</i>						
Products of the Food-preserving Industries : Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars ; Tobacco— <i>contd.</i>						
21 (2)	All sorts of Food not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			..
22	All sorts of Drink not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			..
22 (1)	ALB AND BEER—					
	(a) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz or more	Preferential revenue	Re 1-2 per Imperial gallon	Fourteen annas per Imperial gallon		..
	(b) In bottles containing less than 27 oz but not less than 20 oz.	Preferential revenue	Three annas per bottle	Two annas and four pices per bottle		..
	(c) In bottles containing less than 18½ oz but not less than 10 oz.	Preferential revenue	One anna and six pices per bottle	One anna and two pices per bottle.		..
	(d) In bottles containing less than 6½ oz but not less than 5 oz.	Preferential revenue	Nine pices per bottle ..	Seven pices per bottle	....	....
	(e) In other containers	Preferential revenue	Re 1-8 per Imperial gallon.	Re 1-2-8 per Imperial gallon.	....	....

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom. A British Colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION IV.—<i>contd.</i>					
Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—<i>contd.</i>					
PORTER, CIDER AND OTHER FERMENTED LIQUORS EXCEPT ALE AND BEER.—					
22 (2)	(a) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more	Revenue	Fifteen annas per Imperial gallon		
	(b) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Revenue	Two annas and six pices per bottle		
	(c) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Revenue	One anna and three pices per bottle		
	(d) In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Revenue	Seven and half pices per bottle		
	(e) In other containers	Revenue	Rs. 1-4 per Imperial gallon		
WINE, not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.—					
22 (3)	(a) Champagne and other sparkling wines	Revenue	Rs. 13-2 per Imperial gallon		
	(b) Other sorts	Revenue	Rs. 7-8 per Imperial gallon		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

2

Customs Tariff.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
22 (1)	<p>SECTION IV—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>Products of the food-preparing industries: Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars: Tobacco—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>SPRITS (other than denatured spirit):—</p> <p>(a) Brandy, gin, whisky and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit</p> <p>(b) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit not otherwise specified—</p> <p>(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested</p> <p>(ii) not so entered</p> <p>PROVIDED THAT—</p> <p>(a) the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were liable to a duty of 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.</p> <p>(b) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than</p>	Revenue	Rs 37 8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	Specified including	
		Revenue	Rs 50 per Imperial gallon		
		Revenue	Rs 37 8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof		
		Revenue			

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
22 (3)	SECTION IV— <i>contd.</i> Products of the Food Preparing Industries ; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco— <i>contd.</i>					
	Spirits— (a) <i>Bivres</i> — (1) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	Preferential revenue	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon		Rs. 45 per Imperial gallon	..
	(11) not so entered	Preferential revenue	Rs. 37-9 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof		Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	(b) Drugs and medicines containing spirit— (1) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	Preferential revenue	Rs. 40 per Imperial gallon	Rs. 35 per Imperial gallon	Rs. 35 per Imperial gallon.	..
	(11) not so entered	Preferential revenue	Rs. 29 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	Rs. 25 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	Rs. 25 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	(c) Perfumed spirits	Preferential revenue	Rs. 60 per Imperial gallon	Rs. 52-8 per Imperial gallon		..
	(d) Rum	Preferential revenue	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof		Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	..

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective duties of duty
SECTION IV					
Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco— <i>contd.</i>					
22 (5) — <i>contd.</i>	SPRITS— <i>contd.</i> PROVIDED THAT— (a) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty shall in no case be less than 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty the duty shall in no case be less than 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> (b) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof				
22 (6)	DENATURED SPIRIT. Tariff value— Spirit from Java denatured before clearance. VINYL ALCOHOL	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
22 (7)	OLIOLEUM	Revenue	2½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
23	TORONTO, manufactured, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
24	COALS	Revenue	Rs. 3 12 per lb.		
24 (1)		Revenue	11s. 12 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>		

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Differential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty.
SECTION IV.					
	Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—<i>contd.</i>				
23 (2)	CIGARETTES	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> and in addition either Rs 8.2 per thousand or Rs 3.4 per lb, whichever is higher		
24 (3)	TOBACCO, unmanufactured*	Preferential revenue	Rs 3.4 per lb	Rs 2.12 per lb	
SECTION V.					
	Mineral Products				
25	(HINA CLAY	Free			
25 (1)	SALT, excluding salt exempted under Item No. 25 (2)	Revenue	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place †		

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1934, as amended subsequently, Tobacco leaf for the manufacture of cigars when proved to have been imported for use in a cigar factory is liable to duty at Rs 2 per lb (standard) and Re. 1-8- per lb (preferential).

† The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re 1-9-0 per maund of 82½ lbs avoirdupois. Under the Salt and Opium Act, 1931, as amended subsequently, salt imported into any port in British India except Aden and Perim is liable to an import duty of custom at the rate of 2½ annas per maund up to the 30th April 1935.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of preferential rate of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION V— <i>contd.</i>						
<i>Mineral Products—contd.</i>						
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Revenue	Ten annas per ton			
7 (1)	ASPHALT ..	Preferential Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
27 (2)	PITCH AND TAR	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			
	<i>Tariff values—</i>	<i>Rs. & p. per cwt.</i>				
	Coal pitch	2 8 0				
	Stockholm pitch	12 4 0				
3)	ALL SORTS OF MINERAL OILS not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			
	<i>Tariff values—</i>	<i>Rs. & p. per Imperial gallon</i>				
	Mineral Colza oil	1 0 0				
	Transformer oil, including transil and switch oil, other than that assessed to duty under the proviso to Item No. 72 (3) of the First Schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934	1 5 0				
77 (4)	KEROSENE,* also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon			

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all kerosene produced in a manufactory in British India is 9½ pies per Imperial gallon.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
<p align="center">SECTION V.—<i>contd.</i></p> <p align="center">Mineral Products.—<i>contd.</i></p>						
27 (5)	MINERAL OIL, not included in Item No. 27 (4) or Item No. 27 (6) which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.			
28 (6)	MOTOR SPIRIT*	Revenue	Ten annas per Imperial gallon			
27 (7)	MINERAL OIL— (a) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre, (b) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	Revenue Revenue Revenue	Rs 15-10 per ton			
	<p align="center">Tariff value—</p> <p align="center">Rs. a p Per ton. 38 0 0</p> <p>Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes, if imported in bulk.</p>	Revenue	12½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935 and until further notice, on all motor spirit produced in a manufactory in British India is 10 annas per Imperial gallon.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935 and until further notice, on all motor spirits produced in a manufactory in British India is 10 annas per Imperial gallon.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item
No

Name of article

Nature of duty

Standard rate
of duty

Preferential rate of duty
if the article is the pro-
duce or manufacture of—
The United
Kingdom

A British
(colony)

Duration
of protective
rates of duty.

Customs Tariff.

March 31st,
1930

SECTION VI—contd

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products;
Colours and Varnishes (Perfumery, Soap,
Candles and the like; Glues and Celluloses;
Explosives; Fertilisers—contd

CHEMICALS, Drugs and Medicines all sorts and
otherwise Specified—contd

Tariff values—contd

Tartaric acid in kegs or in bulk

Trona or natural soda in bulk

Calumina root

China root

China root (Chobabini) rough

Cubeba

Galangal, China

Salep

BLEACHING PASTE AND BLEACHING POWDER

(COFFRAK, GREY (ferrous sulphate)

SULPHUR

LIQUID GOLD for glass making

HEAVY CHEMICALS, the following namely—

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE

THE FOLLOWING CHEMICALS, NAMELY—

(a) Alum (ammonia alum, potash alum and

soda alum)

(b) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated mag-

nesium sulphate.

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cwt

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Revenue

Preferential

Revenue

Protective

Revenue

Revenue

Free

24 per cent ad valorem

Free

25 per cent ad valorem

Free

Re 15 per cwt or 25

per cent ad valorem

whichever is higher

Free

25 per cent ad valorem

or Re 1-6 per cwt,

whichever is higher,

25 per cent ad valorem

or Re 1-4 per cwt,

whichever is higher.

15 per cent

ad valorem

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd</i>						
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Vermulles; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glue and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd</i>					
23 (7)	The following CHEMICALS, namely, cadmium sulphide, cobalt oxide, selenium, uranium oxide and zinc oxide.	Preferential Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		....
23 (8)	The following CHEMICALS, Drugs and Medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic citric and oxalic acids naphthalene, potassium chlorate and potassium cyanide, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium sulphate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, assafoetida, cocaine sarsaparilla and stornax	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	..	...
Tariff values—						
	Acetic acid ..	Rs a p Per lb				
		0 4 6				
	Arsenic (China manual)	Per cwt.				
	Borax, granular, powdered or crystalline (in bulk).	37 8 0				
	Calcium carbide	9 12 0				
	Chlorate of potash	14 6 0				
	Glycerine	22 0 0				
	Naphthalene balls	34 8 0				
	Oxalic acid	10 8 0				
	Sodium bicarbonate	28 8 0				
	Sodium silicate (in liquid form)	6 8 0				
	Assafoetida, coarse (binura)	6 12 0				
		20 0 0				

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd</i>						
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd</i>					
28 (9)	SACCHARINE (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine	Revenue	Rs 6-4 per lb			
28 (10)	SACCHARINE TABLETS	Revenue	18½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 6-4 per pound of saccharine contents whichever is higher			
28 (11)	ALKALOIDS OF OPTON and their derivatives	Revenue	Rs 30 per seer of 80 tobas or 18½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , which ever is higher			
28 (12)	ALKALOIDS extracted from Cinchona Bark including Quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from cinchona bark		Free			
	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM		Free			
	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	PHOTOGRAPH FILMS not exposed	Preferential revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariffs—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>						
20 (1)	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varinches; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glass and Celluloses; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>					
	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, exposed	Revenue	37½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
30	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	Exposed standard positive films, new or used— Feature films Other films	Rs. & p. per foot				
30	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934	Revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
30 (1)	Cattle fish bone					
	Gamboge	Rs. & p. per cwt				
30 (1)	Vermilion from China					
	DYES derived from coal tar and coal tar derivatives, used in any dyeing process	Revenue	10 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>			
30 (1)	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	Alizarine Mordant— (a) not exceeding 16 per cent. (b) over 16 per cent not exceeding 20 per cent. (c) exceeding 20 per cent.	Rs. & p. per cent				

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd*

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>						
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>					
	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely:—					
	(a) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 4-12 per cwt whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(b) White lead, genuine dry ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 5-12 per cwt whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(c) Zinc white, genuine dry ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 6 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(d) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist—					
	(i) in packing of 1 lb or over ..	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 8-8 per cwt, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	...
	(ii) in packing of ½ lb and over but less than 1 lb ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 11-4 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
	(iii) in packing of ¼ lb. and over but less than ½ lb ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 17 per cwt, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
	(iv) in packing of less than ¼ lb. ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 24 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of preferential rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>						
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Galanines; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>						
30 (3)	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely—					
	(a) Red lead, reduced dry	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 4.12 per cwt., whichever is higher			
	(b) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 5.12 per cwt., whichever is higher			
	(c) Zinc white, genuine moist	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher			
	(d) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist ..	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 4.4 per cwt., whichever is higher			
30 (4)	The following PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>			
30 (5)	PURMAGO AND GRAPHITE.. ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
6)	PAINTERS' INK	Revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
	LEAD PENCILS	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or one anna per doz., whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*cont'd*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>cont'd</i>						
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Variegates; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>cont'd</i> .						
30 (2)	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely—					
	(a) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 4-12 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(b) White lead, genuine dry	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 5-12 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(c) Zinc white, genuine dry	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 6 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(d) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist—					
	(i) In packing of 1 lb. or over	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 8-8 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	....
	(ii) In packing of 1 lb. and over but less than 1 lb	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 11-4 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	....
	(iii) In packing of 1 lb. and over but less than 1 lb.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 17 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.
	(iv) In packing of less than 1 lb.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 24 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>						
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Cements; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>						
30 (3)	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely—					
	(a) Red lead, reduced dry ..	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 4-12 per cwt, whichever is higher			
	(b) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 5-12 per cwt, whichever is higher			
	(c) Zinc white, genuine moist ..	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 6 per cwt, whichever is higher			
30 (4)	(d) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist ..	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 4-4 per cwt, whichever is higher			
	The following PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>			
30 (5)	FLUORESCENT AND GRAPHITE ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>		20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
30 (6)	PRINTERS' INK ..	Revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
30 (7)	LEAD PENCILS ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or one anna per doz, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>						
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Gums and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>					
30 (c)	SLATE PENCILS	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..
31	NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, all sorts not otherwise specified <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs A P Per lb 0 14 0 Lassia oil natural from Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan and the Far East	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
31 (1)	The following NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, namely, citronella, cinnamon and cinnamon leaf <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs A P Per lb 1 0 0 Citronella oil, natural, from Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan and the Far East.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..
31 (2)	The following NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, namely, allanet, bergamot, galupatti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, otto-rose and peppermint. <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs A P Per lb 1 2 0 Galupatti oil, natural, from Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan and the Far East Peppermint oil, natural, from Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan and the Far East	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of preferential rate of duty.
SECTION VI.—<i>contd.</i>					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Celluloses; Explosives; Fertilisers.—<i>contd.</i>				
31 (3)	ESSENTIAL OILS, Synthetic	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
31 (4)	CAMPBON	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	<i>Tariff values—</i>				
	Campbon refined, other than powder	R. s. p. Per lb.			
		1 5 0			
	Campbon, powder other than synthetic	0 14 0			
	Campbon, synthetic, tablets and slabs	1 4 0			
	Campbon, synthetic, powder	0 13 0			
31 (5)	PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	<i>Tariff values—</i>				
	Flowers husked and unhusked	R. s. p. Per cwt.			
	Especially (if necessary)	5 1 8 0			
	Yatch leaves (yatchon)	1 2 8 0			
	Rose-flowers, dried	1 3 8 0			
		1 4 0 0			
	SOAP, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	Toilet	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 20 per cwt. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI.—contd.						
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Variegated Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers.—contd						
32 (2)	SOAP, household and laundry— (a) in Tain bars of not less than one pound in weight (b) other sorts	Revenue Revenue Revenue Revenue	Rs 4 per cent Rs 6 8 per cent 25 per cent ad valorem 25 per cent ad valorem			
32 (3)	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem			
32 (4)	LACQUES	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem			
33	GLUE, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad valorem	25 per cent ad valorem		
33 (1)	GLUE, CLARIFIED, liquid	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem			
34	DYNAMITE, for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	Revenue	50 per cent ad valorem			
34 (1)	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting powder, blasting tongs, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuzes.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem	....	....
34 (2)	FRAMWORKS specially prepared as danger or fire-works for the use of ships.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem			
34 (3)	FRAMWORKS, not otherwise specified	Revenue	50 per cent ad valorem			

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue). Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1902, as amended, whereby certain specified explosives specially adapted for use in dangerous coal mines are exempted from payment of import duty.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of preferential rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
34 (1)	— SECTION VI.— <i>contd.</i> Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Variegates; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; <i>Fertilisers—contd.</i>					
	MATCHES, undipped in lints and varnishes— (a) <i>Matches—</i> (1) In boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India <i>plus</i> ten annas per gross of boxes or booklets			
	(2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India <i>plus</i> fifteen annas per gross of boxes or booklets			
	(3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India <i>plus</i> Re 1 4 per gross of boxes or booklets			

the rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re 1 per gross of boxes or booklets
 the rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re 1-8 per gross of boxes or booklets
 the rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re 2 per gross of boxes or booklets

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>						
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Variegates; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>						
32 (2)	SOAP, household and laundry— (a) in plain bars of not less than one pound in weight (b) other sorts	Revenue— Revenue	Rs 4 per cwt Rs 6-8 per cwt			
32 (3)	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
32 (4)	CANDLES	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
33	GLAZE, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
33 (1)	GLUE, CLARIFIED, liquid	Revenue	10 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>			
34	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
34 (1)	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuzes	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>			
34 (2)	Pyrotechnics specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
34 (3)	Pyrotechnics, not otherwise specified	Revenue	50 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>			

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue). Notification No. 14 dated the 9th April 1932 as amended with quarterly, certain specified explosives specially adapted for use in dangerous situations are exempted from payment of import duty.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
34 (4)	SECTION VI.— <i>contd</i> Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, Colours and Varishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives, Ferulisers.— <i>contd</i>					
	MATCHES, undipped splints and veneers— (a) MATCHES— (1) In boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches	Protective				
	(2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India* plus ten annas per gross of boxes or booklets			
	(3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India* plus fifteen annas per gross of boxes or booklets			

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1931, and until further notice is Rs. 1 per gross of boxes or booklets.
 † The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Rs. 1 8 per gross of boxes or booklets.
 ‡ The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Rs. 2 per gross of boxes or booklets.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff— <i>contd.</i>						
Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>						
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Vernishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Celluloses; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>						
MATCHES, undipped splints and veneers— <i>contd.</i>						
34 (4) — <i>contd.</i>	(a) MATCHES— <i>contd.</i>	Revenue	Rs 4 per cwt at which the duty is for the being leviable	....	....	....
	(4) All other matches	Revenue	25 per cent, on such matches manufactured in British India* plus 25 pence for every 48 matches or fraction thereof.	....	....	....
	(b) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match-making.	Protective	Five annas and seven pence and a half pence per lb.	....	....	....
	(c) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers	Protective	Six annas and six pence per lb.	....	....	....
MATCHES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, saltpetre, carbide, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphate mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.						
35		....	Free ..	....	....	....

* The rate of ad valorem duty on the 1st January 1973, and until further notice is 4 annas for every 100 annas there of.

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of	Duration of preferential rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
SECTION VII					
	Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials.				
33	HIDES AND SKINS, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
36 (1)	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted		Free		
36 (2)	SKINS (other than Fur Skins), tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
37	The following LEATHER MANUFACTURES, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
37 (1)	LEATHER CLOTH INCLUDING ARTIFICIAL LEATHER, and other manufactures of leather, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
38	FUR SKINS, dressed	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
SECTION VIII					
	Rubber and Articles Made of Rubber.				
39	RUBBER, raw		Free		
39 (1)	RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES AND OTHER MANUFACTURES OF RUBBER, not otherwise specified, excluding squared and hoofs and shoes.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	<i>Weight value—</i>				
	Cycle tyres (pneumatic) from Japan and the Far East				
	Cycle tubes from Japan and the Far East				
	Woolly rubber tyres for carriages and motor-cars				

E FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Customs Tariff.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	The United Kingdom	A British colony	Duration of protective rates of duty
SECTION IX						
	Wood and Cork and Wares of these Materials, Goods Made of Plating Materials					
40	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
40(1)	FIREWOOD	Revenue	24 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
40(2)	PERKUTIP, AND CARPENTERS' not otherwise specified, excluding mouldings	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
40(3)	THE CHAIRS AND PARTS and fittings thereof	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
41	(CORK MANUFACTURES not otherwise specified)	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
42	MANUFACTURE OF WICKERWORK OR BAMBOO	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	SECTION X.					
	Paper and its Applications.					
	WOOD PULP	Protective	Rs 50-4 per ton	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		March 31st 1939
	PAPER, INCLUDING CHROME, MARBLE, BLIND, POSTER AND STEREO PRINTING PAPER, articles made of paper and paper machin, pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, all sorts, other than strawboard.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
	Tariff rates—					
	Packings and wrapping paper—					
	Machine-glazed pressings—					
	Machin, machine-glazed or machine-glazed and sulphite					

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	The United Kingdom	A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty
SECTION X—contd.						
Paper and its Applications—contd.						
44(1)	PRINTING PAPER (EXCLUDING CHROMO, MARBLE, FLINT, FOSTER AND STEREO), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb			March 31st, 1939
44(2)	PRINTING PAPER, all sorts not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content and strawboard, all sorts <i>Tariff values—</i> Rs a p per lb 0 1 1 Printing paper, not on reels, (excluding chrome, marble, flint, jester and stereo) in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content, glazed or unglazed, white or grey. Straw boards (not lined) per cwt. 4 4 0	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
44(3)	WRITING PAPER— (a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof (b) All other sorts	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb or 18½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher			March 31st 1939
		Protective	One anna and three pies per lb			March 31st, 1939

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION X— <i>contd.</i>						
Paper and its Applications— <i>contd.</i>						
44 (4)	TRADE CATALOGUES and advertising circulars imported by parcel, book, or parcel post	.	Free	.	.	.
44 (5)	PAPER MONEY	.	Free	.	.	....
44 (6)	NEWSPAPERS, OLD, in bales and bags	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	.	.
	<i>Tariff value—</i>					
	Old newspaper in bale and bags	Is a p per cent 3 10 0				
45	STATIONERY including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
45 (1)	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books	...	Free .. ..	....	....	.
45 (2)	PAINTS, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards) on paper or card-board.	Revenue ..	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	.	..

* On for documents of title, Financial Instruments, (Central Revenue). Notification No. 14, dated the 6th April 1932, as amended subsequently, on pictures and diagrams such as are suitably used for instructional purposes are exempt from payment of import duty.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—contd

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty.
SECTION XI					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods				
	SILK, RAW (excluding silk waste and noils), and silk cocoons	Protective	25 per cent. ad valorem plus 14 annas per lb.		March 31st, 1939
	<i>Tariff values—</i>				
	Silk, raw—				
	Chinese—				
	Waste products, including Dupion silk knots				
	Hand reeled "				
	All other sorts				
	SILK WASTE AND NOILS	Protective	25 per cent. ad valorem		March 31st, 1939
40 (1)	WOOL, RAW, AND WOOL-TOFS		Free		
40 (2)	COTTON, RAW	Revenue	six pyles per lb.		
40 (3)	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following—	Revenue	Raw hemp—18½ per cent. ad valorem. All others—25 per cent. ad valorem.		
	Raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.				
	<i>Tariff values—</i>				
	Hemp, raw and undressed				

Customs Tariff

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff— <i>contd.</i>						
Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
SECTION XI— <i>contd.</i>						
Textile Materials and Textile Goods— <i>contd.</i>						
40 (5)	Wool and ALACA FIBRE	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	31st, March 1930.
47	SILK YARN including thrown silk warp but excluding sewing thread and yarn spun from silk waste or mulls	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 14 annas per lb	..	..	31st, March 1930.
47 (1)	SILK yarn spun from waste or mulls and silk sewing thread	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> which ever is higher	..	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..
47 (2)	ARTIFICIAL SILK yarn and thread	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..
47 (3)	WOOLLEN YARN not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..
47 (4)	WOOLLEN YARN for weaving and knitting wool	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..
47 (5)	COTTON THREAD other than sewing or darning thread	..	..	..	..	..
47 (6)	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and cotton sewing or darning thread— (a) of counts above 50s— British manufacture	Protective	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	31st, March 1930.
		Protective	11 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	31st, March 1930.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
	SECTION XI—<i>contd</i> Textile Materials and Textile Goods—<i>contd</i> (b) of counts 50's and below— (i) of British manufacture					
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 14 annas per lb., whichever is higher			March 31st, 1939.
		Protective	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 14 annas per lb., whichever is higher			March 31st, 1939.
		Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
		Revenue	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
47 (7)	TWIST AND YARN of flax or jute					
47 (8)	YARN (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery					
48	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk— (a) Pongee (b) Tussar, Bossett and corded (excluding white cord) (c) Othersorts*	Protective Protective Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Rs 1 per lb. 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Rs 1 8 per lb. 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Rs 2 per lb.			March 31st, 1939. March 31st, 1939. March 31st, 1939.
(1)	FABRICS not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk— (a) of British manufacture	Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2½ annas per sq yard, whichever is higher			March 31st, 1939.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequent to the 1st April 1932, Chinese silk piece-goods, the following, namely, Ghat-Pote, plain and flower, and Gauze, plain and flower, are liable to duty at 50 per cent. is Rs. 1 per lb., and (2) Pa, all sorts, are exempt from so much of the duty as is in excess of 75 per cent. *ad valorem*.

E FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

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Customs Tariff.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.				
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony					
SECTION XI.—<i>contd.</i>										
Textile Materials and Textile Goods—<i>contd.</i>										
	(b) not of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher	..	....	March 31st 1939.		
43(2)	WOOLLEN FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool, excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Re 1-2 per lb. whichever is higher.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	....		
43(3)	COTTON FABRICS not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—									
	(a) Grey piece-goods (excluding bordered grey chaddars, dhutias, saris and scarves)—									
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per lb. whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st 1939.		
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per lb. whichever is higher.	....	....	March 31st 1939.		
	(b) Cotton piece-goods and fabrics not otherwise specified—									
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	..	March 31st 1939.		
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	March 31st 1939.		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Provisional rate of duty if the article is the produce of—		Duration of protective rate of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
48 (4)	SECTION XI— <i>contd</i> Textile Materials and Textile Goods—<i>contd</i> FANNIES, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk— (a) containing more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both (b) containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both— (i) containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk.* (ii) containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk.*	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Rs. 2 1/2 per lb.			March 1939.
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Re 1-8 per lb., whichever is higher.			March 1939.
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			March 1939.
48 (5)	FANNIES, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk— (a) containing 50 per cent or more cotton— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.			March 1939.
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 24 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.			March 1939.

* After Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequent to the 1-2-35, all-over embroidered with artificial silk are exempt from so much of the duty as is in excess of 35 per cent *ad valorem* or Re 1-2.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XI— <i>contd.</i>						
Textile Materials and Textile Goods— <i>contd.</i>						
48(2)	(b) not of British manufacture	Protective ..	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher	...	....	March 31st 1939.
	WOOLLEN FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	....
48(3)	COTTON FABRICS not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—					
	(a) Grey piece-goods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhuties, saris and scarves)—					
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective ..	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture ..	Protective ..	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 8 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	....	March 31st 1939.
	(b) Cotton piece-goods and fabrics not otherwise specified—					
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective ..	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	....	March 31st 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective ..	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	....	March 31st 1939.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of—		Duration of protective rate of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	
48 (4)	SECTION XI.— <i>contd</i> Textile Materials and Textile Goods.—<i>contd</i> FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 30 per cent silk— (a) containing more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both (b) containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both— (i) containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk * (ii) containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk *	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Rs 2 per lb			March 31st 1930
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 18 per lb whichever is higher			March 31st 1930
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			March 31st 1930
48 (5)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 30 per cent, and not more than 80 per cent artificial silk— (a) containing 50 per cent or more cotton— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2 annas per square yard whichever is higher			March 31st 1930
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 21 annas per square yard, whichever is higher			March 31st 1930

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No 14, dated the 8th April 1932, as amended subsequently, when all-over embroidered with artificial silk are exempt from so much of the duty as is in excess of 35 per cent *ad valorem* or Re 1-2 per lb, whichever is higher (standard) and 25 per cent *ad valorem* (preferential)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the articles the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XI— <i>contd.</i>						
Textile Materials and Textile Goods— <i>contd.</i>						
(b) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent cotton—						
(i) of British manufacture						
(ii) not of British manufacture						
49 (6)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool	Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher	..	..	March 31st 1939.
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher	..	..	March 31st 1939.
		Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
49 (7)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool, but containing more than 50 per cent cotton and not more than 90 per cent cotton—	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	March 31st 1939.
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	March 31st 1939.
	(b) not of British manufacture	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..
49 (8)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool or 50 per cent cotton.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..
49 (9)	THE FOLLOWING COTTON FABRICS, namely, Satens including Italian of Saten weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-satens—	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	March 31st 1939.
	(i) of British manufacture	..	..	..	..	..

Customs Tariff.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty If the article is the produce of or manufactured in—		Burden of protection of duty
				The United Kingdom	A foreign colony	
SECTION XI— <i>contd</i>						
Textile Materials and Textile Goods— <i>contd</i>						
48 (10)	(b) Not of British manufacture	Protective	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			March 31st 1930
	FABRICS CONTAINING GOLD OR SILVER THREAD.	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			March 31st 1930
	TEXTILE MANUFACTURES, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in items No 48 49(1) 49 (3) 49(4), 49(5), 49(7), 49(9) or 49(10) —	Protective	The <i>ad valorem</i> rate of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made			March 31st 1930
49	Bed sheets, bed spreads, bed-curtain cases, pillowcases, tablecloths, cloths, tray cloths, bed covers, table, dust-covers, bed covers, wash-tub-covers, napkins, wash-cloths, bath-cloths (Sartens, Shirts; wash-cloths, towels, flannels, linens, etc.)	Preferential	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	Blankets, and travelling blankets, in length before folding, of any material of any weight, of any value	Preferential	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
		General	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

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Customs Tariff.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Principal rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective ratia of duty.				
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony					
SECTION XI— <i>contd.</i>										
Textile Materials and Textile Goods— <i>contd</i>										
40 (4)	WOOLLEN CARPETS, floor rugs, shawls and other manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified, in tufting felt.	Preferential : revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		March 31st, 1939.				
40 (5)	COTTON BRAIDS OR CORDS the following namely— Gibsonials and Muktakies	Protective	64 annas per lb							
50	JUTE MANUFACTURES not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>							
50 (1)	SECOND HAND OR USED LINEN BAGS of cloth made of jute	Revenue	Free							
50 (2)	HEMP MANUFACTURES	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>							
50 (3)	COTTON, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery	Revenue	64 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>							
50 (4)	ROPES, cotton	Revenue	Free							
50 (5)	OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>						
50 (6)	CORNSACKS, rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>						
50 (7)	MATS AND MATTINGS, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>							

Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequent to the 1st January 1933.

Notification No 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequent to the 1st January 1933.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Prob. revised rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom	Prob. revised rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— A British Colony	Duration of protective ratio of duty.
SECTION XI—contd						
Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd						
50 (3)	Cotton rings, cotton yarn and cotton waste and matting	Protective	30 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem		
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	Rau p					
	Per cent					
	28 4					
	10 0 0					
51	SOCKS AND STOCKINGS made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk	Protective	50 per cent ad valorem	40 per cent ad valorem		
51 (1)	WOOLLEN HOSIERY AND WOOLLEN KNITTED APPAREL, that is to say, all hosiery and knitted apparel containing not less than 15 per cent of wool by weight.	Protective	25 per cent ad valorem or 12 1/2 per lb. whichever is higher	25 per cent ad valorem		
51 (2)	COTTON HOSIERY, the following, namely— Cotton undershirts, knitted or woven and cotton socks or stockings	Protective	25 per cent ad valorem or 12 annas per lb. whichever is higher			March 31st, 1939.
51 (3)	COTTON KNITTED FABRIC .. APPAREL, HOSIERY, Hosiery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise enumerated	Protective	50 per cent ad valorem or 12 annas per lb. whichever is higher	25 per cent ad valorem		March 31st, 1939.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—IMPORT DUTIES						
Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XII—contd.						
Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion—contd.						
54 (2)	UPPER PARTS FOR BOOTS AND SHOES UNLESS ENTIRELY MADE OF LEATHER	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or three annas per pair, whichever is higher	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
55	HATS, CAPS, BONNETS AND HATTERS' WARE, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
56	PARASOLS AND SUNSHADES AND FITTINGS FOR UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND SUNSHADES	Preferential revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	Umbrella ribs other than nickel-plated, lacquered, fluted or metal-tipped—	Rs a p				
	Solid Flexus, 23, 25 and 27 inches—	Per dozen sets of 8.				
	From Japan	1 3 0				
	From other countries	2 4 0				
	Solid Flexus, 16, 18 and 21 inches—					
	From Japan	0 13 0				
	From other countries	Per dozen sets of 12				
	Solids, 23, 25 and 27 inches—					
	From Japan	1 4 0				
	From other countries	2 0 0				
	Solids, 16, 18 and 21 inches—	Per dozen sets of 8				
	From Japan	0 14 0				
	From other countries	1 4 0				

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Initial rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XII— <i>contd.</i>						
Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion— <i>contd.</i>						
66 (1)	UMBRELLAS	Preferential revenue	20 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> , or eight annas each, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	...
67			..	...	...	..
SECTION XIII.						
Wares of Stones and of other Mineral Materials Ceramic Products Glass and Glassware.						
ARTICLES MADE OF STONE OR MARBLE						
59	ASBESTOS MANUFACTURES, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	..	....
59 (1)	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	....
59 (2)	REFRIGERATING MATERIALS, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified, including tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles, and firebricks not being component parts of any article included in Item No 72 or No 74 (2)*	Preferential revenue	20 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	....
59	BUILDING AND FURNISHING BRICKS	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>	....	....	...
59 (1)					..	...

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 6th April 1942, no amendment was made.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd						
Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Provisional rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XIII—contd						
59 (3)—contd.	Ware of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—contd					
	Impermeable PAPERWARE, china and porcelain the following, namely—contd					
	(c) Tea pots—	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 4 per dozen whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(ii) having a capacity of more than 10 ozs and not more than 20 ozs	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 1.8 per dozen whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(iii) having a capacity of not more than 10 ozs	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or twelve annas per dozen whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(f) Sugar bowls	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 1.8 per dozen whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(g) Jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(h) Plates over 5½ inches in diameter—	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 1 per dozen whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(i) over 5½ inches in diameter	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(j) not over 5½ inches in diameter.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Proportional rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty
SECTION XIII— <i>contd</i>					
Wares of Stone and of other mineral Materials; Ceramic Products Glass and Glassware— <i>contd</i>					
59 (b)	COVERED CIGARETTES for glass packing	Preferential revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
60	GLASS AND GLASSWARE not otherwise specified, and bequeered ware	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	<i>Tariff rates—</i>	<i>Rs. & p.</i>			
	Acetated water bottles, empty—	Per gross			
	Cull's pattern—				
	Under 10 cts.	22 0 0			
	10 cts.	23 0 0			
	Over 10 cts.	25 0 0			
	Crown cork pattern—				
	7 cts and under	13 0 0			
	Over 7 cts. up to and including 10 cts.	14 0 0			
	Over 10 cts.	15 8 0			
(101)	GLASS GLOBES AND CHIMNEYS for lamps and lanterns—	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or four annas and six pies per dozen whichever is higher		
	(a) Globes for hurricane lanterns	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or three annas per dozen whichever is higher		
	(b) Other globes and chimneys having an external base diameter of over one inch	Preferential revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	TRIC LIGHTING TUBES				

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Customs Tariff.

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Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Prima facie rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British colony	Duration of preferential rate of duty.
SECTION XIV.					
	Real Pearls, precious Stones, Precious metals and wares of those Materials; Gems (Specie)				
41	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut and faceted, unset	Revenue	Free		
41 (1)	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
41 (2)	Silver, BRILLON and silver shreds and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling*	Revenue	Two annas per ounce		
41 (3)	GOLD BRILLON and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling	Revenue	Free		
41 (4)	SILVER PLATE and silver manufactures: all wares not otherwise specified	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
41 (5)	SILVER THREAD and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire merely made of silver) and silver leaf including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic sponges and articles of a like nature, of what ever metal made†	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		March 31st, 1911

The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all silver produced in silver works in British India is 5 annas per Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	
SECTION XIV.— <i>contd</i>						
61 (6)	Real Pearls, precious stones, precious metals and wares of those materials, coin (specie)— <i>contd</i> GOLD PLATE, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	....
61 (7)	GOLD OR GOLD PLATED PENNIBS	Preferential revenue	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	40 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	..	....
61 (8)	ARTICLES, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver*	Revenue	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	....
61 (9)	CUTLERY plated with gold or silver	Preferential revenue	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	40 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	..	....
61 (10)	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS*	Revenue	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	....
62	CURRENT COIN of the Government of India	Revenue	Free	..	..	....
62 (1)	SILVER COIN, not otherwise specified	Revenue	Two annas per ounce	....	....	....
62 (2)	GOLD COIN	....	Free	....	....	....
63	SECTION XV. Base metals and articles made therefrom. IRON OR STEEL, old Tariff value— Iron or steel, old	Revenue	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	....	..	....

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, articles of imitation jewellery (including buttons and other fasteners) which consist of, or include, base metal plated with gold or silver and in which the proportion of precious metal to total metallic contents, is less than 1/5 per cent., are liable to duty as "hardware or other wares" at the standard rate of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* or the preferential rate of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, as the case may be under Item No. 71.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XV—<i>contd.</i>						
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd.</i>						
63 (1)	IRON ALLOYS, viz. ferro manganese, ferro silicon, ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel and the like as commonly used for steel making	Preferential revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
63 (2)	IRON or steel angle, channel, tee, flat beam and, trough and piling— (a) not fabricated— (i) of British manufacture— not coated with other metals	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India,* or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher		March 31st, 1941	
	coated with other metals	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India,* or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher		March 31st, 1941	

e of excise duty on the 1st January, 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Provisional rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
SECTION XV—<i>contd</i> Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd</i> (a) Not of British manufacture					
67 (4)	IRON, <i>etc.</i> <i>Provisory clause—</i> Iron Ties IRON THE BOLDS	Protective	If, during the entire time being on steel from the produced in British India, place Rs. 10 per ton, or 20 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher.	10 per cent. ad valorem	March 1911.
68 (5)	IRON THE BOLDS	Preferential	20 per cent. ad valorem	10 per cent. ad valorem	.
68 (6)	CAST IRON PIPES AND TUBES, also cast iron fittings therefor, that is to say, heads, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plate valves, cocks and the like— (b) of British manufacture (c) not of British manufacture	Preferential Protective	20 per cent. ad valorem	10 per cent. ad valorem Rs. 57 10 per ton	March 1911. March 1911.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rate of duty.				
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony					
SECTION XV—<i>contd.</i>										
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd.</i>										
62 (2)	CAST IRON PIPES	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	.. .. .	.. .. .		
63 (1)	STEEL INGOTS IRON OR STEEL blooms, billets and slabs, provided that no piece less than 1½ inches square or thick shall be included in this item.*	Preferential revenue.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots for the time being on steel blooms, billets and slabs, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> derived in British India, whichever is higher.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots for the time being on steel blooms, billets and slabs, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> derived in British India, whichever is higher.	.. .. .	.. .. .		
63 (2)	IRON OR STEEL structures, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of iron or steel bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware or any of the articles specified in Item No. 72, 72(3), 74(1), 74(2), 74(4) or 75(1)— (a) if British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India <i>plus</i> Rs 40 per ton	.. .. .	.. .. .	March 31st, 1911.		

* The Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 34, dated 13th Feb. 1902, as amended subsequently, has exempted from payment of the alternative *ad valorem* duty, on all steel ingots produced in British India in Rs. 4 per ton. The rate of *ad valorem* duty on the 1st January, 1913, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

* The Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 34, dated 13th Feb. 1912, as amended substitutes, from or steel blooms are exempt from payment of the alternative *ad valorem* duty.

† The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1912, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Customs Tariff.

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Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of British India or of any other country	Provision of protective rates of duty
SECTION XV—contd Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd					
63 (10)	BRASS, thin plates and thin sheet, including the <i>laminates, and cuttings of such plates, sheets or</i> (i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 40 per ton	10 per cent ad valorem	March 31st, 1941
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 38 per ton	10 per cent ad valorem	March 31st, 1941
63 (11)	IRON OR STEEL (NAILS AND CABLES	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 38 per ton	10 per cent ad valorem	March 31st, 1941
63 (12)	A IRON OR STEEL, bolts and nuts, including lock-bolts and nuts for roofing but excluding fish bolts and nuts— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* or 10 per cent, ad valorem, whichever is higher	10 per cent ad valorem	March 31st, 1941

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Provisional rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rate of duty.
SECTION XV—contd					
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd					
(b) Not of British manufacture					
63 (10)	STEEL, tinplates and tinmed sheets, including tin taggers, and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 40 per ton		March 31st, 1941
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 38 per ton		March 31st, 1941
63 (11)	IRON OR STEEL ANCHORS AND CABLES	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 50 per ton		March 31st, 1941
63 (12)	A. IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts including brook-bolts and nuts for roofing but excluding fish bolts and nuts— (i) of British manufacture	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
		Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher		March 31st, 1941

rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs 4 per ton

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rate of duty.
SECTION XV—<i>contd.</i>					
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd.</i>					
63 (12)	A. IRON OR STEEL Ingots, and nuts— <i>contd.</i> (a) not of British manufacture	Protective	If three times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel Ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 1.90 per cwt	..	March 31st, 1911.
	B. IRON OR STEEL Nuts to fit and nuts— (a) of British manufacture	Protective	If three times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel Ingots produced in British India* or 10 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher	..	March 31st, 1911.
	(a) not of British manufacture	Protective	If three times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel Ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 4.50 per cwt.	..	March 31st, 1911.
63 (13)	IRON OR STEEL expanded metal	Preferential	20 per cent ad valorem.	10 per cent ad valorem.	....
63 (14)	IRON OR STEEL temporary strips	Preferential	20 per cent ad valorem.	10 per cent ad valorem.	....

* The above ex-cise duty on the 1st January 1911, and until further notice, on all steel Ingots produced in British India to be 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty
SECTION XV—<i>contd.</i>					
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd.</i>					
43 (17)	IRON OR STEEL pipes and tubes and fittings there of, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates of British manufacture ..	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus 12 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	....	March 31st, 1911.
	(1) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus 12 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	....	March 31st, 1911.
	(2) not of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus 12 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	....	March 31st, 1911.
43 (18)	IRON OR STEEL pipes and tubes, also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, tees, elbows, cross-tees, sockets, flanges, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	March 31st, 1911.
43 (19)	IRON OR STEEL plates each less than 14 inches— (a) not fabricated— (1) of British manufacture— not coated with other metals ..	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	....	March 31st, 1911.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1905, and until further notice, on all steeling to produced in British India is 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
61 (20)	SECTION XV— <i>contd.</i> Base Metals and Articles made therefrom— <i>contd.</i> Iron or steel, sheared— (a) not fabricated— (1) not galvanized— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs. 11 per ton, or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher	....	....	March 31st, 1941
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs. 32 per ton	....	....	March 31st, 1941
	(2) galvanized— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs. 10 per ton, or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher	....	....	March 31st, 1941

* The rate of tax duty on the 1st January 1925, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XV— <i>contd.</i>						
63 (20) — <i>contd.</i>	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom— <i>contd.</i>					
	IRON OR STEEL sheets— <i>contd.</i>					
	(a) not fabricated—					
	(1) not of British manufacture	Protective ..	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 40 per ton			March 31st, 1941
	(b) fabricated—					
	(1) not galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective ..	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 12 per ton, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher			March 31st, 1941
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective ..	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 35 per ton			March 31st, 1941
	(2) galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective ..	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 11 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher			March 31st, 1941

of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs 4 per ton

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
SECTION XV—<i>contd.</i> Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd.</i>					
23 (20) <i>—contd.</i>	Iron or steel wire— <i>contd.</i> (a) not galvanized— <i>contd.</i> (2) galvanized— (i) not of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs 45 per ton	..	March 31st, 1911.
23 (21)	Iron or steel Railway Track Material A Rails (including transverse rails the heads of which are not grooved) (a) 3½ lbs per yard and over and fish plates therefor— (i) of British manufacture		1½ times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, 8 or 10 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher	..	March 31st, 1911.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, 8 or 10 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher	..	March 31st, 1911.

* The rate of duty on the 1st January 1903, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Customs Tariff

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No	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION XV—contd					
30 (21)—Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd					
A. Rails (including tramway rails etc.)—contd					
(b) under 30 lbs per yard and not plates therefor—					
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 10 per ton, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher	The United Kingdom	March 31st, 1941
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 30 per ton	A British Colony	March 31st, 1941
B. Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and bars and other crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tram-grooved—					
(a) for rails 30 lbs per yard and over—					
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher	The United Kingdom	March 31st, 1941
	(ii) of British manufacture	Protective		A British Colony	March 31st, 1941

to of excise duty on the 1st January 1900.

to of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India* or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	(Standard) rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of <div>The United Kingdom</div> <div>A British Colony</div>	Duration of protective rates of duty.
43 (21) — <i>contd.</i>	SECTION XV—<i>contd.</i>				
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd.</i>				
	Iron or steel Railway Track Material— <i>contd.</i> b. <i>Spikes—</i> (1) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus 7 annas per cwt., or 10 per cent, ad valorem, whichever is higher	....	March 31st, 1941.
	(2) not of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs. 2 15-0 per cwt.	....	March 31st, 1941.
F	Nails, cutters, keys (including tapered key bars), distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers— (1) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus 7 annas per cwt., or 10 per cent, ad valorem, whichever is higher	....	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of duty on the 1st January 1931, and unless further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import tariff.—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Pro rata rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective rate of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
SECTION XV.— <i>contd.</i>					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom— <i>contd.</i>				
	IRON OR STEEL Railway Track Material— <i>contd.</i>				
	P. Glue, cutters, etc.— <i>contd.</i>				
	(a) not of British manufacture	Protective	If, during the entire time liable for the import being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs 2.15.0 per cwt	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st 1901
63 (22)	IRON OR STEEL Railway Track materials not otherwise specified, including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and lever boxes	Preferential revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..
64 (23)	IRON OR STEEL Tramway Track materials not otherwise specified including rails, fishplates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.	Preferential revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..
65 (24)	IRON OR STEEL barbed or stranded wire and wire rope	Preferential revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..
66 (25)	IRON OR STEEL wire with liberal twist or stranded wire, wire rope, wire mesh, and from or steel wire mesh	..	..	..	..
	(b) of British manufacture	Protective	If, during the entire time liable for the import being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs 2.15.0 per cwt	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st 1901

.. of the 1st January 1901, and with further revision on all steel ingots produced in British India in 1901, 4 per cent.

.. of the 1st January 1901, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—Import Tariff—contd

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of The United Kingdom & British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
SECTION XV—contd.					
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
43 (25)	Iron or steel, wire (other than, etc.—contd.) (a) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the existing duty leviable for the time being on steel wire produced in British India* plus Rs. 60 per ton	....	March 31st, 1911
43 (26)	Iron or steel (also than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent ad valorem	10 per cent ad valorem	....
43 (27)	Iron or steel the principal material (but not including, in any case, any ship or other vessel intended to be employed in or about navigation) which has been assembled abroad taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India	Protective	1½ times the existing duty leviable for the time being on steel wire produced in British India* or 10 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher	....	March 31st, 1911
	(a) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the existing duty leviable for the time being on steel wire produced in British India* plus Rs. 27 50 per ton; or 20 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher.	....	March 31st, 1911.

The rate of production for January, 1955, was further reduced in light of the fact that

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufactures of The United Kingdom or British Colony	Exemption of protective rates of duty
SECTION XV—<i>gold</i>					
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>gold</i>					
Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item					
63 (28)	ALL sorts of Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified *	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem	
Tariff values—					
Iron and Steel cans or drums—					
When imported containing kerosene and motor spirit, namely—					
Cans, lined of four gallons capacity.		Rs. s. p.			
		per can			
		or drum			
Cans or drums, not lined, of two gallons capacity—					
(a) with faucet caps ..		1 8 0			
(b) ordinary		0 6 0			
		per drum,			
Drums of four gallons capacity—					
(a) with faucet caps ..		2 0 0			
(b) ordinary		1 0 0			

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended, subsequently, iron or steel billets are exempt from so much of the customs duty as is in excess of the excise duty leviable at the time being on steel ingots produced in British India. The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
SECTION XV—<i>contd</i>					
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd</i>					
61 (25)	IRON OR STEEL wire other than, etc— <i>contd</i> (1) not of British manufacture ..	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 60 per ton	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
62 (26)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
63 (27)	IRON OR STEEL the physical material (but not vessels or parts thereof) of any ship or other structure built or dismantled wholly or mainly of iron, and shipped for re-assembly in India	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
64 (28)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
65 (29)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
66 (30)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
67 (31)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
68 (32)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
69 (33)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
70 (34)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
71 (35)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
72 (36)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
73 (37)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
74 (38)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
75 (39)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
76 (40)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
77 (41)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
78 (42)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
79 (43)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
80 (44)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
81 (45)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
82 (46)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
83 (47)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
84 (48)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
85 (49)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
86 (50)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
87 (51)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
88 (52)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
89 (53)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
90 (54)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
91 (55)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
92 (56)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
93 (57)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
94 (58)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
95 (59)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
96 (60)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
97 (61)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
98 (62)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
99 (63)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941
100 (64)	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete	Preferential	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1941

* The rate of duty on the 1st January, 1933, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of		Duration of preferential rate of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XV—<i>contd</i>						
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd</i>						
Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item						
63 (28)	ALL SORTS of Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified *	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	Iron and Steel cans or drums— When imported containing Kerosene and motor spirit, namely —					
	Cans, tinned of four gallons capacity	Rs a p per can 0 0 0				
	Cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity— (a) with faucet caps (b) ordinary	per can or drum 1 8 0 0 6 0 per drum				
	Drums of four gallons capacity— (a) with faucet caps (b) ordinary	2 0 0 1 0 0				

Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenues), Notification No 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequent or steel billets are exempt from so much of the customs duty as is in excess of the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots British India. The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Rs. 2 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of preferential rate of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British colony
SECTION XV— <i>contd</i>					
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom— <i>contd</i>					
64	COPPER wrought, and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	<i>Tariff value—</i>				
	Copper, braziers, sheets plates and sheathing				
	Copper, circles				
		Rs a p Per cent			
		28 8 0			
		33 8 0			
		Per hundred leaves			
		1 2 0			
	Copper, foil or dampans, plain, white, 10 to 11 in. x 4 to 5 in.				
	Copper, foil or dampans, coloured, 10 to 11 in. x 4 to 5 in.				
		1 2 0			
64 (1)	COPPER, scrap	Revenue.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
	<i>Tariff value—</i>				
		Rs a p Per cwt.			
	Copper, old	19 0 0			
65	GERMAN SILVER including nickel silver	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....
66	ALUMINIUM—plates, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....
	<i>Tariff value—</i>				
		Rs a p Per lb			
	Aluminium circles	0 9 6			
	Aluminium sheets plain	0 9 0			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*cont'd*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION XV—<i>cont'd</i>					
70 (1)	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>cont'd</i> ALL sorts of metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified. <i>Tariff rates—</i> Rs a p Per cent Brass, patent or yellow metal (including gun metal) ingots 17 0 0 Brass, patent or yellow metal 16 0 0 (including gun metal) old 24 8 0 Copper, pipes, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs 9 0 0 Lead, pig 2 4 0 Quicksilver 2 4 0	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
71	HARDWARE, ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements <i>Tariff rates—</i> Rs a p per gross Crown cutts 1.. 0 8 0	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
71 (1)	The following, HARDWARE, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tinneled or galvanized iron, and pruning-knives	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
2)	CUTLERY, all sorts not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	

under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequent to the said Notification.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty.
<p align="center">SECTION XVI—<i>contd</i></p> <p align="center">Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical</p> <p>(c) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;</p> <p>(d) control gear, self acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, cotton,</p> <p>(e) bare hard drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereon,</p>					
<p>Note—The term 'industrial system' used in sub item (c) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity the following TEXTILE MACHINERY and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely 'healds'</p>					10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>

Revenue

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
72 (2)	<p>Paints and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chase, impinging tables, lithographic stones, stereo blocks, wood blocks, half tone blocks, electrotypes blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared</p>	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rate of duty.
SECTION XVI— <i>contd</i>					
Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material— <i>contd</i>					
	for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, litho graphic map rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arm- ing presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type casting, rule bending machines, rule mitre- ing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines but excluding ink and paper				
72 (3)	Component parts of Machinery as defined in Items Nos. 72, 72(1) and 72(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.				
Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machines to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable					10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XVI— <i>contd.</i>						
Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material— <i>contd.</i>						
72 (4)	PASSEVOIR LITRS and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	....	.
72 (5)	DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	...
72 (6)	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.
72 (7)	WATER LITRS, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pug mills, oil presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugar-cane juice	Free	Free	Free	.	.
72 (8)	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, blading machine, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gear, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay tedders, hay presses, potato-diggers, hoes, sprays, spraying machines, powder blowers, white nut exterminating machines, beet pulpers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti pickers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, bushers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, Manure spreaders,	Free	Free	Free	....	...

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
73 (1)	<p>SECTION XVI—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>Machinery and Apparatus, Electrical</p> <p>The following ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, Apparatus and Appliances, namely:—</p> <p>Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches (excluding switch boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eighth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other initials of not more than equivalent conductivity, and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof but excluding electrical earthenware and porcelain, otherwise specified.</p>	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
73 (2)	<p>The following ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, Apparatus and Appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensers, and bell apparatus, and switch boards designed for use in circuits of</p>	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	...	....

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd.*

Items No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom or a British colony	Burdens of protective duties of duty.
SECTION XVI— <i>contd.</i>					
Machinery and Apparatus Electrical					
Materials— <i>contd.</i>					
73 (2)— <i>contd.</i>	less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts.*†				
73 (3)	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS and Apparatus and parts thereof imported by or on the order of a Railway Administration	Revenue	1½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
73 (4)	WIRELESS RECEPTION INSTRUMENTS and Apparatus and component parts thereof including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed.*	Revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 14th April 1932, as amended subsequently, the following wireless apparatus is liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*—
 (i) apparatus for wireless reception (excluding apparatus specially designed for the reception of broadcast wireless and apparatus of the description specified in clause (ii)) and component parts of such apparatus, when imported in the cover of a certificate issued by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs to the effect that he is satisfied that the apparatus will not be used for the reception of broadcast wireless.

(ii) apparatus for wireless reception incorporated in a single unit with transmitting apparatus.
 (iii) Wireless transmission apparatus and component parts thereof provided that nothing shall be deemed to be a component part of apparatus for wireless telephony or telephony for the purpose of this exemption unless it is essential for the working of such apparatus and has been given for that purpose some special shape or quality that would not be essential for its use for any other purpose.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 14 dated the 14th April 1932, as amended subsequently, telegraphic instruments and apparatus and parts thereof imported for supply from bonded for use of a Railway Administration are liable to 15½ per cent *ad valorem*. Provided that (i) at the time of delivering the bill of lading for the goods a declaration is made thereon by the goods owner to the effect that the goods have been imported for supply from bonded for the use of a Railway Administration, and (ii) a certificate from the Railway Administration, duly empowered in that behalf by the Agent is produced along with the application for clearance out of the goods in question are not merely guaranteed stock but will be definitely appropriated for the use of such Railway on clearance.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Implicit Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XVI.—<i>contd.</i>						
73 (5)	Machinery and Apparatus: Electrical Materials—<i>contd.</i>					
	ELECTRICAL KATHODYVANG and porcelain, the following namely:—					
	(a) Insulators, Shackle, Sinker, Cordons or Pin type, not otherwise specified—					
	(i) fitted	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 12 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(ii) not fitted ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or fourteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
	(b) Two-way chaps ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or four annas per gross of pairs, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
	(c) Spacing Insulators ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or two annas per gross, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
	(d) Ceiling roses—	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
	(i) fitted ..				..	..
	(ii) not fitted ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
	(e) Joint box cut-outs—	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
	(i) fitted ..				..	..

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION XVI.— <i>contd.</i>					
Machinery and Apparatus Electrical					
73 (5)— <i>contd.</i>	(u) not fitted	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or six annas per dozen whichever is higher	0 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
73 (6)	RIBBON INSULATED COPPER WIRE AND CABLES no core of which other than one specially designed as a pilot core has a sectional area of less than one eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not	Revenue		0½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
SECTION XVII.					
Transport Material					
74	COAL TRIPS, tipping wagons and the like engines designed for use on light rail track if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—				
	(a) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India,* or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher		March 31st, 1911

rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1915, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India, 4 per ton

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	
74 contd	SECTION XVII—contd Transport Material—contd (b) not of British Manufacture					March 31st, 1941.
74 (1)	TRAMCARS and component parts and accessories thereof	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 40 per ton, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher			
74 (2)	RAILWAY materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor, bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, hunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn tables, weigh bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trolleys, trucks; also cranes, water cranes and water tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway administration:	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1900, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specially include therein.	Revenue	15½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935 and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs 4 per ton.

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of A British Colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION XVII—<i>contd</i>						
Transport Material—<i>contd</i>						
74 (2)— <i>contd</i>	Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.	Revenue	3½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	ad		..
74 (3)	Component parts of Railway Materials as defined in Item No. 72(2) namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		..	..
75	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	Revenue	37½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	70 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
75	Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		..	..
75 (1)	MOTOR CARS including tax cabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof, provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this Item or in Items Nos. 75(2) and 75(3) shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	Preferential revenue	37½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	70 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
	SECTION XVII.—<i>contd.</i>					March 31st, 1941
	Transport Material—<i>contd.</i>					
74 <i>contd.</i>	(b) not of British Manufacture	Protective	1½ times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 40 per ton, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher			
74 (1)	TRAMCARS and component parts and accessories thereof	Revenue	2½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
74 (2)	RAILWAY materials for permanent-way and rolling stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor, bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, thrusting slides, couplings and springs, signals, turn tables, weigh bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trolleys, trucks, also cranes, water cranes and water-lanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway administration	Revenue	15½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			

Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specially include therein.

* The rate of ex-cise duty on the 1st January 1945 and until further notice, on all steel ingots.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of
				Thailand	A British Colony
SECTION XVII.—<i>tools</i>					
Transport Material—<i>tools</i>					
72 (2) — <i>excltd</i>	Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 73 (3) shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.	Revenue	Nil per cent and		
74 (2)	Component parts of Railway Machinery as defined in Item No. 74 (2) except, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose				
75	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable	Revenue	25 per cent and	Nil	Nil
76 (1)	Components not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, also motor vans and motor lorries transported complete	Preferential revenue	37½ per cent and	20 per cent and	Nil
76 (1)	Motor cars including taxi cabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof, provided that such articles as are afterwards also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item are in Items Nos. 73 (2) and 74 (2) shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles	Preferential revenue	37½ per cent and	20 per cent and	Nil

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective rates of duty.			
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony			
SECTION XVII.—<i>contd</i>								
Transport Material—<i>contd</i>								
75 (2)	MOTOR CYCLES and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars	Revenue	37½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	....	
75 (3)	MOTOR CYCLES, <i>etc.</i> , chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries and parts of such vehicles, principally comprising articles of metal, wholly or partly of metal, and accessories of such vehicles, including rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars	Preferential revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	17½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...			
75 (4)	CARRIAGES and cars which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof, excluding rubber tyres and tubes	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...			
76	AEROPLANE parts, aeroplane engines, aerovalve engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.	Revenue	24 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>.	...	...	
76 (1)	SHIPS and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launchers, launches and other vessels for inland navigation.	Revenue	1¼ per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>.	...	...	

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue) Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1912, as amended subsequently, wheels of rubber cars fitted with pneumatic tyres and tubes especially designed for use on bullock carts, including such when fitted with tubes and bolts are liable to duty at the rate of 15 per cent, *ad valorem* when they are liable to a standard rate of duty and at the rate of 5 per cent, *ad valorem* when they are liable to a preferential rate of duty.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, an amended sub-section 1, clause (b) of the Customs Act, 1923, is amended to read: "The rate of duty on goods imported from any foreign country, including such goods as are imported from a foreign country, shall be at the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* when they are liable to a preferential rate of duty."

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—contd

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Pro rata rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom	Exemption of products of certain countries of duty
SECTION XVII—contd					
Transport Material—contd					
Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Item No 72 or No 74(3) shall when separately imported not be deemed to be included hereunder					
76 (2)	PORT ENDS		Free		
76 (3)	FRUITING TACKLE AND APPARATUS not otherwise described, for steam-sailing rowing and other vessels	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
SECTION XVIII					
Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus Watch-makers' and clockmakers' wares; Musical Instruments					
77	INSTRUMENTS, apparatus and appliances other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified including photographic, scientific (philosophical) and surgical*	Preferential revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
77 (1)	INSTRUMENTS, apparatus and appliances imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling		Free		
77 (2)	OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, apparatus and appliances	Revenue	2 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
78	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
79	MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS and parts thereof, all sorts not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, photo-litho films are liable to duty at 10 per cent *ad valorem*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—Import Tariff—contd

THE FIRST SCHEDULE — Import Tariff—contd						
Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XVIII—contd.						
Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; Watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares; Musical Instruments—contd.						
79 (1)	The following Musical Instruments, namely, complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	..	..
SECTION XIX.						
Arms and Ammunition.						
80	SAVE where otherwise specified all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air guns), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifle arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..
80 (1)	EXCEPT to the exemptions specified in Item No 80 (3)—Firearms including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, but otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof	Preferential revenue.	Rs 19-12 each plus 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , or 40 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher	Rs 18-12 each or 40 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	....	....

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The British King form	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION XIX—contd					
Arms and Ammunition—contd					
80 (2)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No 80 (3)—				....
	(a) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas air pistols, not otherwise specified	Revenue	Rs 14 12 each		
	(b) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols	Revenue	Rs 0 4 each		
	(c) Gun stocks and breech blocks	Revenue	Rs 14 12 each		
	(d) Revolver cylinders for each cartridge they will carry	Revenue	Rs 2 8 each		
	(e) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their bolts, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms	Revenue	Rs 1 4 each		
	(f) Machines for making loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms	Revenue	50 per cent ad valorem		
	(g) Machines for copying cartridges for rifled arms	Revenue	50 per cent ad valorem		
	The following ARMS, AMMUNITIONS and Military Stores—		Free		
	(a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear epaulettes, military, naval or royal Air Force uniform with, and				

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of <table><tr><td>The United Kingdom</td><td>A British Colony</td></tr></table>	The United Kingdom	A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
The United Kingdom	A British Colony						
19(3)— <i>contd</i>	<p align="center">SECTION XIX—<i>contd</i></p> <p align="center">Arms and Ammunition—<i>contd</i></p> <p>The following ARMS, AMMUNITIONS and Military stores—<i>contd</i></p> <p>(b) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs or in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.</p> <p>(c) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.</p> <p>(d) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1907</p>						

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duty in case of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
	SECTION XIX—<i>contd.</i>					
	Arms and Ammunition—<i>contd.</i>					
80 (3)	The following ARMS AND AMMUNITION— <i>contd.</i> (c) Morris tubes and potent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
80 (4)	ORIENTAL ARMS of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value, muskonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes and <i>not</i> intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	Revenue		10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
81	CARTRIDGE CASES, filled and empty	Preferential revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
	SECTION XX.					
	Miscellaneous Goods and products not elsewhere included.	Revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
82	CORAL, prepared	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
82 (1)	IVORY, manufactured, not otherwise specified	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
82 (2)	BANGLES AND HEADS, not otherwise specified	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14 dated the 19th April 1932, as amended subsequently, 22 inch Adapters and aim teachers imported by officers commanding a unit of the Army in India for the instruction of their men are also exempt from payment of duty if duty

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XX— <i>contd.</i>						
Miscellaneous Goods and products not elsewhere included— <i>contd.</i>						
Tariff rates—						
	Rs. a p Per doz pairs					
	0 9 6					
	0 1 9					
	0 1 3					
83	Dacsmes, all sorts	Preferential revenue	3 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem		
84	TOPS, GAMES, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and duties contained in the Indian Army Act, 1878, and bows and arrows	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent. ad valorem	40 per cent. ad valorem.		....
85	Nettows, metal	Preferential revenue	50 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem	....	..
Tariff rates—						
	Rs. a p Per cent.					
	25 0 0					

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Provisional rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom	Duration of Protective rate of duty
	SECTION XX—contd Miscellaneous Goods and products not elsewhere included—contd				
85 (1)	SMOKERS' requisites excluding tobacco and matches Provided that mechanical lighters as defined in the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1931, shall be liable in addition to a duty equal to the amount of the excise duty imposed by that Act, on mechanical lighters manufactured in British India.	Preferential Revenue		10 per cent	
	SECTION XXI Works of Art and Articles for collections				
86	Logos and Pictures (including not picture post cards), not	Revenue			
86 (1)	otherwise specified	Revenue	15 per cent, ad valorem free		
86 (2)	works of—(1) statutory and ed to be put up for the public sale place, and (2) memorials of a intended to be put up in a public the materials used, or to be used action, whether worked or not		Free		
86 (3)	als and Wall Diagrams illus		Free		
86 (4)	ural science, and medals and		10 per cent ad valorem		
87	whether used or unused taxes not otherwise specified, im- ported by post.				
87	Imported by post.				
87	duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re 18 per lighter				
87	of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subse-				
87	liaments such as are ordinarily used for instructional purposes are exempt from payment of import duty				
87	of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subse-				
87	tion and wreaths imported for being placed on graves are exempt from payment of import duty and stereo long is liable				
87	form.				

duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Rs. 18 per lighter of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended sub-paragraphs such as are ordinarily used for instructional purposes are exempt from payment of import duty of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 24, dated the 16th April 1932, as amended sub-paragraphs and wreaths imported for being placed on graves are exempt from payment of import duty and excise duty as follows:

* 1 frequently, w frequently, w to duty at

Finance.

The gradual organisation of reflection of Those who to Federal State may be called to be a impressive th be ex rights power. federal this terms G vlnial Gover the earliest d and especially all practical f tral governme authority with of the nineteenth century reversed and the Government powerful controlling the Pr the smallest items of their e centralisation.

it could right to correspond Secretary of State for India

did not end the discussion in the first phase. A large la despite the extinction of t

made when the ... clearer cut was

A Review.

The financial organisation was of course evolved as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of ...

the reservation arose from the ... financial houses that ... not cont tribu sum ... Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was ... The total ... of the ... primary expenses necessary for its post war ... to the ...

Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme. In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the ...

the contributions were reduced as far as the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the ... in 1923-24.

... allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less in income tax than they were entitled to.

and Orissa are the two Provinces which, having no municipal taxes of the kind at present, are the only ones which have no provincial revenue out of the two Provinces. It is, therefore, in view of the fact that in view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the taxation should rest with the Province, we think it is in the Province's interest to have a constitution which has in Indian income-tax

It will be seen from the above that the regard to powers of taxation that the Province of tobacco excise would not preclude the Province from assigning the proceeds to the Province.

process of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the taxation should rest with the Province, we think it is in the Province's interest to have a constitution which has in Indian income-tax

of these same time to form at all in the Province

agricultural income which has in Indian income-tax

to express a final opinion on the question of the Province's right to impose a tax on the Province's income. We have no doubt in the Province's interest to have a constitution which has in Indian income-tax

It is in the Province's interest to have a constitution which has in Indian income-tax

possible end, we have to consider the question of the Province's right to impose a tax on the Province's income. We have no doubt in the Province's interest to have a constitution which has in Indian income-tax

are not, of course, expressions of opinion on whether this or that tax should be imposed, or on whether it should be imposed by the Province or by the Central Government. We are only pointing out the difficulty of their imposition and the fact that they are not likely to be enough to influence the Government's decision.

being levied by the Province. It may be necessary for this reason to consider the question of the Province's right to impose a tax on the Province's income. We have no doubt in the Province's interest to have a constitution which has in Indian income-tax

comes into being in the federal sphere, the Province's right to impose a tax on the Province's income. We have no doubt in the Province's interest to have a constitution which has in Indian income-tax

Railway Finance—The year 1924-25 was marked by a step of great importance in effect to this recommendation, but it was carried out in the year 1924-25. The basis of the estimate.

Committee, which recommended the entire separation of the Railway Budget from the general finances. Some delay occurred in giving effect to this recommendation, but it was carried out in the year 1924-25. The basis of the estimate.

I RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.

The year 1924 marked a distinct and very important step in the financial history of India.

II. THE PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION.

India, in common with other countries of the (medicines) will be raised by between 30 and 40

Salt and Opium (net) 12,10 | scheme, and I need only mention the details

WAYS AND MEANS.

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1934-35 and 1935-36 —

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget, 1934-35	Revised, 1934-35	Budget, 1935-36
RECEIPTS			
1. Excess of Revenue of the Central Government over Expenditure charged to Revenue	35 87	31 08	32 29
2. Unfunded Debt incurred—			
(a) Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	5 50	2 79	2 75
(b) Post Office Savings Bank deposits (net)	6 00	7 10	8 75
(c) Other Savings Bank deposits (net)	5 00	5 87	6 42
3. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	3 00	3 00	3 00
4. Railway and Posts and Telegraphs Depreciation Funds	— 35	1 40	2 08
5. Post Office Cash Certificate Loans Fund	1 10	74	— 25
6. Miscellaneous Deposits and Remittances (net)	2 03	1 02	16 45
TOTAL RECEIPTS	55 78	55 07	69 57
DISBURSEMENTS			
7. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
(a) State Railways	2 96	....	3 50
(b) Posts and Telegraphs	.40	.34	.55
(c) Other Items	1 29	1.42	6 2
8. Permanent Debt discharged (net)	13 24	32 95	..

(In crores of Rupees)			
	Budget, 1934-35	Revised, 1934-35	Budget, 1935-36
9 Floating Debt discharged (net) .. .. .	....	9.74	3 50
10. Loss on revaluation, sale transfer, etc., of assets of the Paper Currency Reserve (net)	05	5.88	7.00
11 Loans by the Central Government—			
(a) To Provincial Loans Fund ..	6 00	4.00	10 35
(b) Other Loans	1 49	— .15	— 01
12. Remittances between England and India—			
(a) Remittance from India for financing Home Treasury .. .	35 00	52.04	31.69
(b) Transfers through the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve		—17 87	..
(c) Sale of silver .. .		3 87	4 00
(d) Other transactions (net)	.70	92	.73
13 Balances of Provincial Governments ..	—2 91	—2.91	—2 72
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	58.82	90 30	65 31
NET DISBURSEMENTS	3 04	34.63	25 77
New Loan .. .		35.80	25 00
Reduction (+) or increase (—) of cash balance	+3 04	—1.17	+ .77
Opening Balance	13.44	11 89	13 06
Closing Balance .. .	10 40	13 06	12.29

Reception by the Assembly—Strong opposition was manifested in the Assembly to the new income tax and super tax rates and on the plea that Government's duty was to retrench expenditure still further, an amendment was

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company —

When the total income is less than Rs 2,000

Nil.

When the total income is Rs 2,000 or upwards but is less than Rs 5,000

Six ples in the rupee.

When the total income is Rs 5,000 or upwards but is less than Rs 10,000

Nine ples in the rupee.

When the total income is Rs 10,000 or upwards but is less than Rs 15,000

One anna in the rupee.

When the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 20,000

One anna and four ples in the rupee

	<i>Rate</i>
When the total income is Rs 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 30,000	One anna and seven pies in the rupee.
When the total income is Rs 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 40,000	One anna and eleven pies in the rupee
When the total income is Rs 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 1,00,000	Two annas and one pie in the rupee
When the total income is Rs 1,00,000 or upwards	Two annas and two pies in the rupee
In the case of every company and registered firm, whatever its total income	Two annas and two pies in the rupee

placate stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue

and that the surplus for 1932-33 would be

of abundance of detail.

Assembly Opposition—The Finance Member's statement and fresh taxation proposals came as a shock to the Assembly, and strong opposition to certain sections of the Bill was manifested from the start. Most of the non-official members maintained that larger cuts in expenditure should be made, instancing

Expenditure Estimates—The total civil and not military expenditure in 1932-33 was estimated at Rs 67.39 lakhs which was Rs 11.4 lakhs less than for 1930-31 and Rs 7.95 lakhs less than the current budget. On the subject of retrenchment the Finance Member said:

"For the present I would remind Honourable



Military Expenditure—"When I turn to the provision for the Military or Defence Budget" IN RS. AND LAKHS

Financial Summary, 1933-34.

REVENUE—	Rs. lakhs	
	Better.	Worse
<i>Customs</i> —(Reduction due to fall allowed for in imports of sugar and cotton piece-goods)	1,04
<i>Income-tax</i> —(Increase due to removal of exemption from surcharge on Government servants)	53	..
<i>Salt</i> —(Reduction mainly due to termination of temporary increase in receipts on termination of credit system)
<i>Opium</i>	25
<i>Finance heads</i> —Net changes including additional expenditure of 1 on account of part restoration of cut in pay
<i>Commercial departments</i> —Net revenue
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —(Reduction of 30 due to no provision being included in next year's estimates for Gain by Exchange)

GOVERNMENT IS LOST TO LAKHS

Changes in Duties—The budget announced changes in the import duties on boots and shoes and artificial silk goods.

Decisions—The Assembly threw out the

The 1934-35 Budget—Summing up the

A loss in import duties of 225 lakhs was anticipated.

Debt Services.—Regarding the interest on debt, the Finance Member said.—It is a notable fact that the net figure for 1934-35 under interest on Ordinary debt is less than power for Government to increase the measure of protection by 8 annas per cwt when sugar was being imported at a price less than Rs. 4 per maund to Calcutta. We pr

It is proposed

to be at the disposal of

the Government

Decided

On raw tobacco: Rs. 2-5-0 per lb. standard and Rs. 1-14-0 per lb. preferential. ^{Costs and associated} changes in postal and telegraph charges will be announced.

On cigars: 25 per cent

Silver.—2½ annas to

The Fina can lower it

... between Fund. There is obviously great scope for road development, and I am ... the Road as designed, the purpose of special ... of

"We consider that the ... on this and; North-east Frontier ... A further ... West ... pent ... area ... emes ... wish ... of ... the ... the

from ... acted ... topped ... fuller ... tribe ... erests ... of their ...

... point of view

... wholly unproductive ... improving communica ... ie tribes to become ... g we shall not only ... such operations ... in course of time ... ource of strength

... Details of the measures and the ... on which the grants will be given will be ... settled after we have considered Mr. Darling's ... India

Broadcasting—The last item of speech ... to mention in the ... expenditure which I have ... 50 lakhs or ... is his ahead ... d shortly ... ation in ...

(1)

... to put ... provisions ... These are ... is expect ... transfer of ... will cost abo

is 76 lakhs. I was not myself very happy about the decision to adopt one of the two schemes, with its attendant loss of revenue in the strict sense of the word. But I have since been convinced that it was the only way to meet some years ago by the Government of India and in future we shall be able to meet the cost of opium sold for consumption.

Revenue in 1935-36—(Once again I have to refer to the Finance Memorandum for 1935-36 the Finance Memorandum for 1935-36.)

The total revenue, excluding the interest on the assets of the Bank but in the first year instead of getting a full year's interest on the assets in

Customs etc.—Here I estimate for Rs. 51.92 lakhs.

... of Defence were able to issue a rupee loan at a nominal
 for the first time since 1890
 bonds 1941 were issued at 90
 the amount subscribed was
 As a result of these new
 we are able to repay Rs 1949
 loan 1934-37 and Rs 124
 at bonds 1934. Both of the

My predecessor also stated that His Excellency } new issues stand well above their original
 the Commander-in-Chief had undertaken that } price
]

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year

	31st March 1930	31st March 1931	31st March 1932	31st March 1933	31st March 1934	31st March 1935
<i>In India—</i>						
Loans	410.11	417.21	422.69	446.92	435.43	438.25
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public	26.04	55.28	47.23	16.00	23.31	22.00
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve	22.22	5.54	43.67	75.48	25.93	27.50
Total Loans etc	458.37	478.03	513.59	538.40	484.67	487.75
<i>Other Obligations—</i>						
Post Office Savings Banks	37.13	37.05	38.20	43.40	52.23	50.33
Cash Certificates	35.00	33.43	41.58	55.81	63.71	68.49
Provident Funds, etc	65.41	70.33	73.04	76.74	82.49	88.36
Depreciation and Reserve Funds	30.18	21.35	17.64	25.22	23.04	14.53
Provincial Balances	10.21	6.09	4.32	7.02	6.17	5.50
Total Other Obligations	177.93	178.25	177.79	198.02	227.64	234.60
Total in India	648.30	656.28	691.38	736.42	712.31	

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year—continued

	31st March 1930.	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932.	31st March 1933.	31st March 1934.	31st March 1935
<i>In England—</i>						
Loans	289.03	310 81	313 60	314.33	321.01	323.57
War Contribution	16 72	16 72	16 72	16 72	16 72	16 72
Capital value of liabilities under- going redemption by way of terminable railway annuities ..	51 86	50 32	48 72	47 06	45 35	43 58
India Bonds	6 00	4 05			..	..
Provident Funds, etc	2 54	60	80	.01	1 03	1.15
Total in England	366 15	384 50	379 84	379.02	381.11	385 02
Equivalent at 1s 6d to the Rupee	488 20	518 12	506 45	505 36	512 15	513.30
Total Interest bearing obligations	1,136 50	1,169 06	1,213 63	1,211 91	1,224 46	1,235 71
Interest yielding assets held against the above obliga- tions—						
(i) Capital advanced to Railways	730 73	743 08	750 73	755.75	764 04	766 84
(ii) Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments ..	22 70	23 65	24 25	21.89	23 23	23.71
(iii) Capital advanced to Provinces ..	142 60	151 82	163 64	173 04	175 20	179 23
(iv) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest bearing loans ..	17.65	10 45	20 29	20.02	21.11	21.26
Total Interest-yielding assets	913 74	938 60	958 91	972 60	974.48	991 03
Cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account. ..	45 35	34 02	41 45	35 60	45 07	51.62
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	177.40	196 97	213.30	203 55	204 95	203 19



CUSTOMS.

has been that cotton twists and yarns of all kinds in an early passage. They will

retained at 3½ per cent, the duty on machinery as retained at 2½ per cent, and the duty on cotton piece-goods at 11 per cent, the other increases being accepted. In 1925 the Cotton Excise duties were finally abolished. Full details with regard to the customs duty are set out in the section on Indian Customs Tariff (see p. 10). The

1938. Since that date of the five Collectorship at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved to Members of the I.C.S. and two (Coastguards (Civilians)). The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service.

INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in 1860, in order to meet the financial needs of the Government. It was introduced in 1860, in order to meet the financial needs of the Government. It was introduced in 1860, in order to meet the financial needs of the Government.

(RATES OF INCOME-TAX.)

3. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or company —

	RATE.
(1) When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000	(vide Footnote) Six pice in the rupee.
(2) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000.	Nine pice in the rupee
(3) When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000	One anna in the rupee
(4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 15,000.	One anna and four pice in the rupee
(5) When the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000	One anna and seven pice in the rupee.
(6)	One anna and eleven pice in the rupee
(7)	Two annas and one pice in the rupee
(8)	Two annas and two pice in the rupee
(9)	Two annas and three pice in the rupee.
B. In the case of every company and registered firm whatever its total income.	Two annas and three pice in the rupee.

B. In the case of every company and registered firm whatever its total income.

N.B.—Additional tax (Sur-charge) for the financial year—

1931-32 at 12½ per cent
and

1932 33 at 25 per cent

Indian Finance Act, 1931, except in

over the rates prescribed by the Indian Finance Act, 1931, except in cases of income between Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,249.

Tax at 2 pias on incomes between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,999 for the year 1931-32 and

Tax at 4 pacs for the year 1932-33 on the same income.

The surcharge was continued in the budget of 1933-34, as resolved by the assembly or incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 was reduced from 4 pias to 2 pias. The incomes in 1934-35.

By the 1935-36 budget the surcharge and the rate on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 was reduced by one third.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand of total income —

	RATE
(1) in the case of every company—	NL.
(a) in respect of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess.	
(b) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess —	One anna in the rupee
(2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family —	
(i) in respect of the first forty five thousand rupees of such excess.	One anna and three pies in the rupee.
(ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess.	NL.
(b)	
	Nine pies in the rupee
	One anna and three pies in the rupee
(c) in	
	One anna and nine pies in the rupee
	Two annas and three pies in the rupee
(iii)	Two annas and nine pies in the rupee.
(iv)	Three annas and three pies in the rupee
(v)	Three annas and nine pies in the rupee
(vi)	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
(vii)	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
(viii)	Five annas and three pies in the rupee.
(ix)	Five annas and nine pies in the rupee
(x)	Six annas and three pies in the rupee.

The estimated yield of Income-tax in 1931-35 is Rs. 16,40 lakhs.

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the on-Reserve. In that and the following month a

one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coins are —

	FINE SILVER grains	ALLOY grains	TOTAL grains
Rupree	165	15	180

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand of total income —

	RATE.
(1) In the	Nil.
(a)	Nil.
(b)	One anna in the rupee
(2) (a)	One anna and three pies in the rupee
(b)	Nil.
(c)	Nine pies in the rupee.
company	One anna and nine pies in the rupee
(i) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand	Two annas and three pies in the rupee
(ii)	Two annas and nine pies in the rupee.
(iii)	Three annas and three pies in the rupee.
(iv)	Three annas and nine pies in the rupee.
(v)	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
(vi)	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
(vii)	Five annas and three pies in the rupee.
(viii)	Five annas and nine pies in the rupee
(ix)	Six annas and three pies in the rupee.
(x)	

The head of the Income-Tax Department of a province is the person who

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the un-Reserve. In that and the following month a restricted coinage of silver for the public from crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of the 26th June 1893 and Act VIII of 1893. passed. In the year ending 31st March 1910

one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1821-22.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coins are —

	FINE SILVER grains	ALLOY grains	TOTAL grains.
10	180		
7½	90		
3½	45		
1½	22½		

fine silver.

fine silver.

39

1.

ed into the
of 1835 and
cidencies by

struck under
same as it was

Grains
troy.

200

100

50

one-

33½

of bronze coins

Diameter
in milli-
metres.

25.4

in India were castled at the Government Treasury. Now if the Secretary of State will

by all means, not was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover, the author did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient

III. THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

New Measures —The conclusions of this Committee dealt in conclusively with the accumulated balance of payments in London the general

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

to 1919 and reported towards
 donations
 duty to the
 slow working

(12) The reduction of the financial obligations of the Government.

(13) The gain to India of a high rate of ex-

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper

(vi) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.

(vii) The conditions which are to govern

(viii) Government should offer "on tap"

(ix) Notes other than the rupee should be legally convertible into money, i.e., into notes of smaller or silver rupees at the option of authority.

(x) No change should be made in the

loan shall be added to or subtracted from this liability and the balance of profit or loss shall remain to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(xi) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(xii) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should advance periodical information as to requirements. The Bank should be at its discretion to employ such methods of remittance as it may like to smooth working.

(xiii) During the transition period the

(xiv) During the transition period the

India, of statistical data

to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in the Treasury, who

eribility of the Note Issue. Wisely, its disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees, or 637

3
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5
2

3
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.

which confidence in the

popularity of the ground of economy, shall be reissued the legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option.

CONVINCED that was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear with

should be seized without hesitation.

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the

price of twenty-two

Exchange has since remained at an old sixpenny rate. World trade depressed within a few years made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold Standard in September 1931, and the rupee was fixed at 15 shillings by the end of the year exports of commercial gold from India had begun to show their effects, and on December 30 the rate had risen to 17½ compared with 15 on September 18.

The characters of the Reserves which are the backbone of the Indian currency are shown below

MONTH.	Gross circulation of notes.	COIN AND BILLION RESERVE.							SOURCES.		
		Silver coin in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in India.
1922.											
March.	1,76,90	108.31	25.01	15.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April.	1,76.60	105.70	24.26	14.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May.	1,77.60	91.27	20.45	14.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June.	1,76.57	103.02	20.07	14.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July.	1,78.63	105.28	20.15	14.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August.	1,78.76	105.45	20.31	14.96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September.	1,79.70	104.71	20.51	15.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October.	1,80.04	104.55	20.56	15.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November.	1,79.04	102.07	20.24	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.	1,78.41	100.74	20.51	15.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924.											
avg.	1,77.99	89.01	37.32	15.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,77.20	87.81	37.56	15.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,77.22	89.10	41.53	15.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1934.

In England—

Estimated value on the 31st March 1934 of the sterling securities of the nominal value of £ 36,710,500 (as per details below)	£	37,847,0
Gold	2,132,5	
Cash at the Bank of England	50	
Total	40,000,00	

Details of investments —

	Face value
	£
British Treasury Bills	11,515,00
Treasury 4 per cent Bonds, 15th April 1934	5,410,00
Treasury 2 per cent. Bonds, 1935-36	6,825,00
Treasury 2½ per cent. Bonds, 1937	3,165,00
Treasury 3 per cent. Bonds, 1933-42	2,860,80
Treasury 4½ per cent Conversion Bonds, 1940-44	5,175,00
Treasury 5 per cent Conversion Bonds, 1944-54	1,000,00
Total	36,710,50

THE RESERVE BANK.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on March 6 1934, and is known as the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 —

Share Capital—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

(2) The share capital of the Bank shall be

It is hereby enacted as follows —

and for the purpose of the Act

and forty lakhs of rupees;

(b) to the Calcutta register—
and forty-five lakhs of rupees,

(c) to the Delhi register—one
fifteen lakhs of rupees,

(d) to the Madras register—
of rupees

(e) to the Reserve register— { increase and reduction of share capital

A committee consisting of two elected mem.

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place.

(2) The shareholders present at a general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance sheet and accounts.

of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for the Secretary of State in the Government of India, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, and any other persons;

(2) (a) the purchase, sale and redemption of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for the Secretary of State in the Government of India, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, and any other persons;

for that purpose, a shareholder entitled to vote at the meeting and not being an officer or employee of the Bank.

(1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board, and, notwithstanding anything contained in section 10, the Board as constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(c) the purchase, sale and redemption of exchange and promissory notes drawn payable in India and bearing the stamp of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn by any person in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

purchase from a sale of sterling in amounts not exceeding one lakh of rupees, and the sale and redemption of exchange (including foreign exchange) in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days of purchase, provided that the redemption shall be at the discretion of the Bank; and the purchase, sale and redemption of balances with any State in India, local banks and any other persons, and the purchase, sale and redemption of any other securities in which the Bank is authorized to invest trust money by the Government or by any law in force in British India.

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall direct elections to be held and may make nominations, in order to constitute Local Boards in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

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(b) gold or silver or documents of title to the same,

(c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank,

(d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such

(e) the purchase and sale of gold or silver,

(f) the purchase sale transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company,

(g) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal interest or dividends, of any securities or shares,

(h) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere,

(i) the management of public debt,

(j) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion,

(k) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and

(l) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims,

(m) the purchase and sale of gold or silver,

(n) the purchase sale transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company,

(o) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal interest or dividends, of any securities or shares,

(p) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere,

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(s) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and

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(y) the management of public debt,

(z) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion,

(aa) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and

(ab) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims,

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims,

(11) the purchase and sale of gold or silver,

(12) the purchase sale transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company,

(13) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal interest or dividends, of any securities or shares,

(14) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere,

(15) the management of public debt,

(16) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion,

(17) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and

(18) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims,

(19) the purchase and sale of gold or silver,

(20) the purchase sale transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company,

(21) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal interest or dividends, of any securities or shares,

(22) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere,

(23) the management of public debt,

(24) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion,

(25) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and

(26) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims,

(27) the purchase and sale of gold or silver,

(28) the purchase sale transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company,

(29) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal interest or dividends, of any securities or shares,

(30) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere,

(31) the management of public debt,

(32) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion,

(33) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and

(34) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims,

(35) the purchase and sale of gold or silver,

(36) the purchase sale transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company,

(37) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal interest or dividends, of any securities or shares,

(d) make loans or advances repayable on

Forbidden Business—Save as otherwise

any agreement made under which the Governor General in Council or

manner as
does, and
tes shall

(1) make loans or advances,

(2) On and from the date on which the
Chapter comes into force the Governor General
in Council shall not issue any currency not

Issue Department—(1) The issue of ta
notes shall be conducted by the bank in

(6) allow interest on deposits or current

notes shall be conducted by the bank in

such local governments as may have the
custody and management of their own provincial
revenues shall entrust the Bank, on such condi-
tions as may be agreed upon, with all the ir-
money, remittance, exchange and bankin-
g business.

The design, form and material of bank notes
shall be such as may be approved by the Gov-
ernor General in Council after consideration of
recommendations made by the central bank.

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor General in Council.

(2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor General in Council may

Bank

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note.

Provided that the Bank may, with the pre-

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1859 in respect of bank notes issued by it.

Acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the bank.

Assets of the Issue Department

(1) The assets of the Issue Department

(2) Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities.

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value.

(3) The remainder of the assets shall be

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one fourth of the total amount of

(5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held

(6) For the purposes of this section, the

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the bank

(4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply

own bank showing—

(a) the amounts of its demand and liabilities, respectively, in India,

(b) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,

(d) the amounts of advances made and of

(a) has a paid up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and

ants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank.

may make to the Governor General in Council a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely:—

(a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking, and

(b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

(2) When the Bank is of opinion that the

from the Bank General name, number the Bank

shall create a Special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(a) to make

(5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) shall operate

year or two the export trade reeled under the progress of the Dawes Plan. Measures taken under the League of Nations to assist Austria and Hungary back to health had a special bearing on the prosperity of India, they have been of importance in inducing her to prosperity.

Whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Office at Geneva as one of the industrial countries of the world. Her manufacturing industries are few in number

I.—GENERAL

Agricultural Conditions—The monsoon of 1933 started a usual and gave, on the tributed rains over the country no prolonged breaks and the rainfall in excess of the normal the plains of India, the total monsoon period was 14 per cent normal. During the retreat monsoon the rainfall was at

normal and the rainfall was at normal.

Industrial Situation in India—Although, Volume of Trade—The following figures in general, like its predecessor, the year have been compiled to show the values of on the These ate, but afford a jure of

(In crores of Rupees)

	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Imports	143	143	156	181	190	189	167	141	162	146
Exports	144	210	229	248	260	261	235	200	176	200
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports.	437	349	384	429	450	452	392	343	338	355

The table shows a moderate progress in of January 1914 Among raw materials, the

Deficiency in the year 1913-14 was 100 crores of Rupees

a great improvement as compared with 1912 of cotton twist and yarn also fell 67 per cent

has been extended up to the 31st

above the period of operation of the additional protection accorded to iron or steel galvanised sheets fabricated and pipes and tubes made

II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative imports of the principal articles imported into British India —

	IMPORTS					Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1933-34
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	
Cotton and cotton goods	62,60,84	31,01,57	20,14,41	31,04,53	21,30,12	19.32
Machinery and millwork	14,21,85	14,31,78	10,02,34	10,54,24	12,70,03	11.06
Metals and ores	23,61,91	15,92,26	9,77,65	9,73,49	9,49,86	8.23
Oils	11,64,00	10,92,25	9,72,26	8,09,01	6,81,30	3.90
Vehicles	10,84,73	7,30,53	4,48,47	3,81,04	4,76,93	5.13
Instrumental, apparatus and appliances	5,34,20	4,77,47	3,69,20	3,84,77	4,62,04	3.48
Silk, raw and manufactures	4,54,43	2,90,92	2,73,65	4,33,37	3,58,53	3.10
Hardware	5,06,65	3,60,28	2,60,91	2,93,22	2,87,83	2.49
			3,41,26	2,92,26	2,71,56	2.35
			6,16,53	4,22,87	2,70,97	2.35
			2,56,07	2,71,25	2,70,08	2.34
			2,50,24	2,86,45	2,67,10	2.28
Wool, raw and manufactures	4,28,45	2,31,11	1,82,00	2,96,47	2,54,93	2.29
Dyes	2,43,31	2,69,00	2,67,05	2,80,49	2,40,10	2.13
Liquors	3,76,63	3,31,70	2,20,86	2,25,70	2,26,98	1.96
Drugs and medicines	1,26,25	1,93,04	1,91,11	1,83,63	1,93,42	1.69
Rubber	3,32,67	2,54,24	2,25,24	1,99,05	1,01,35	1.66
Glycer	3,25,75	2,54,94	2,04,22	1,72,50	1,55,07	1.35
Glass and glassware	2,51,23	1,64,78	1,21,97	1,42,47	1,22,13	1.08
Fruits and vegetables	1,22,87	1,44,50	1,34,47	1,16,57	1,00,14	.87
Paints and painter's materials	1,46,55	1,12,00	87,53	92,19	92,19	.70
Grain, pulse and flour	5,42,05	2,81,63	1,17,01	70,93	83,79	.72
Apparel	1,71,24	1,11,13	81,76	81,21	81,51	.71
Soap	1,66,68	1,11,84	84,72	82,63	79,37	.68
Precious stones and pearls, unset.	1,09,65	69,74	49,90	83,64	74,82	.64
Tobacco	2,69,71	1,51,16	91,34	96,94	72,15	.62
Stationery	1,05,06	81,25	64,03	72,36	60,22	.57
Building and engineering materials	1,34,44	1,09,88	83,78	77,35	64,35	.56
Toilet requisites	72,64	53,87	47,80	58,14	56,61	.49
Haberdashery and millinery	1,04,24	72,94	54,29	67,80	54,57	.47
Wood and timber	1,03,54	89,82	60,69	51,41	54,00	.47
Tea chests	80,24	63,53	50,32	47,77		.46
Toys and requisites for games	64,84	49,06	37,04	47,33		
Manures	99,63	67,43	36,01	52,89		
Books, printed, etc.	71,82	60,91	53,39	46,39		

Imports—(continued)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1929-30.	1930-31	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1933-34
Boots and shoes ..	87.81	88.05	64.03	51.77	47.51	41
Salt ..	1,30.39	1,14.97	71.99	78.96	46.44	40
Belt for machinery ..	90.21	63.62	50.11	52.86	46.06	40
Earthenware and porcelain ..	72.34	48.16	38.76	49.56	43.15	37
Arms, ammunition and military stores ..	65.41	54.02	66.48	44.14	42.97	37
Animals, living ..	32.42	20.86	42.06	14.79	23.12	24
Paper making materials ..	44.95	42.07	35.09	22.09	27.10	23
Umbrellas and fittings ..	43.66	31.09	30.16	27.16	26.66	23
Gums and resins ..	41.96	31.07	24.25	29.63	26.61	23
Cutlery ..	41.41	26.05	29.69	24.27	23.50	22
Tea ..	63.90	45.68	43.57	34.63	25.13	21
Bobbins ..	39.83	42.90	31.91	28.17	22.31	19
Tallow and stearine ..	31.02	27.23	20.79	24.79	19.65	17
Furniture and cabinet ware ..	37.66	27.73	20.11	17.63	16.89	14
Flax, raw and manufactures ..	33.38	21.69	17.55	16.75	16.64	14
Clocks and watches and parts ..	23.47	16.56	11.21	12.75	16.93	13
Fish (excluding canned fish) ..	26.31	23.86	13.42	13.66	15.05	13
Coal and coke ..	45.55	34.69	14.28	0.63	13.50	12
Jute and jute goods ..	24.20	18.37	12.78	13.49	9.85	08
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver ..	26.25	39.34	19.18	34.43	5.50	04
Matches ..	10.59	4.11	1.05	52	74	61
All other articles ..	14,33.60	10,51.76	9,64.95	10,31.73	8,99.86	7.79
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS ..	210,79.69	164,79.37	126,37.14	132,58.43	115,39.61	100

From the above it is seen that the total value of imports in 1933-34 was Rs. 115,39,61, which is 55% of the total value of imports in 1929-30.

Imports of grey goods decreased by

1932-33
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The value of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 is set forth below —

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4.16	6.60	3.04	2.99	3.79	2.54
Plecewoods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25.45	20.93	6.47	3.92	5.07	3.06
White (bleached)	14.29	13.27	6.20	5.33	7.33	4.74
Coloured, printed or dyed	17.46	15.15	6.42	5.05	8.34	5.25
Ferts of all descriptions	54	90	16	37	53	45
Total Plecewoods	54.14	59.25	20.05	14.67	21.26	13.44
Hosiery	1.20	1.44	84	48	67	77
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	17	5	2	6	4
Thread	32	81	69	54	56	51
Other sorts	1.52	82	59	45	49	25
Grand Total	66.99	54.49	23.23	19.19	26.83	17.96

Cotton Twist and Yarn (Rs. 2.58 lakhs).—

The imports of cotton twist and yarn were valued at Rs. 2.58 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3.79 lakhs in 1932-33. Quantitatively the imports

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
1913-14	625.6	672.2	272.4
1914-15	583.4	284.4	272.4
1915-16	533.3	322.1	272.4
1916-17	580.2	621.2	404.2
1917-18	635.6	382.2	204.2
1918-19	831.0	611.2	242.2
1919-20	704.0	611.2	247.2
1920-21	845.5	241.1	407.4
1921-22	709.1	241.1	205.6
1922-23	743.4	241.1	447.4
1923-24	875.1	241.1	501.2
1924-25	832.4	241.1	504.2
1925-26	925.5	241.1	425.2
1926-27	261.1	271.6	205.2
1927-28	261.4	271.7	205.2
1928-29	261.4	271.7	205.2
1929-30	261.4	271.7	205.2
1930-31	261.4	271.7	205.2
1931-32	261.4	271.7	205.2
1932-33	261.4	271.7	205.2
1933-34	261.4	271.7	205.2

COUNTRIES

The figures for the three important classes of cotton plecewoods from 1913-14 onwards are given in the following table —

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured printed or dyed
Year	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
1913-14	1,534.2	793.3	831.8
1914-15	1,320.2	604.2	494.8
1915-16	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
1916-17	847.0	580.8	454.9

The following table shows the declared value per yard of the three classes of goods for a number of years —

Cotton piecegoods.	13-14.	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32	32-33	33-34
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Grey (unbleached)	2 8	4 11	4 2	3 11	3 10	3 7	3 0	2 6	2 3	2 2
White (bleached)	2 11	5 6	4 11	4 5	4 5	4 6	3 8	3 1	2 10	2 11
Coloured, printed or dyed	3 5	6 11	6 2	5 7	5 6	5 0	4 5	3 8	3 2	3 2

The detailed figures relating to the imports under the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are given below in millions of yards

Grey (unbleached)	1913 14 (pre war year)	1930 31	1931-32	1932 33	1933 34
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806.1	171 0	83 6	138 8	90 3
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc	150 4	19 3	23 7	26 8	22 1
Longcloth and shirtings	545 4	166 3	133 8	182 8	112 8
Sheetings	2	4 1	3 7	5 1	2 2
Drills and jeans	21 3	2 4	2 9	1 3	1 6
Other sorts	10 8	1 9	1 7	1 2	1 1
TOTAL	1,534 2	365 0	249 4	356 0	230 1
White (bleached)	1913 14 (pre war year)	1930 31	1931-32	1932 33	1933 34
Dhutis, saris and scarves	104 3	15 4	1 9	3 6	6 5
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc	307 9	135 2	155 2	229 2	137 8
Longcloth and shirtings	115 3	71 9	79 9	109 7	75 8
Namsooks	204 7	25 9	21 5	30 9	12 5
Drills and jeans	5 7	3 8	4 1	4 4	6 3
Checks, spots and stripes	16 1	3 7	3 8	7 9	4 4
Twills	8 3	7 7	2 7	11 4	7 0
Other sorts	31 0	8 0	9 7	15 6	7 6
TOTAL	793 3	271 6	279 7	412 7	261 9
Coloured, printed or dyed.	1913 14 (pre-war year)	1930 31	1931-32	1932-33	1933 34
Dhutis, saris and scarves	115 2	19 1	6 7	18 2	18 0
Cambrics, etc	113 6	20 5	19 7	40 6	34 2
Shirtings	152 6	54 7	62 9	115 6	59 6
Prints and chunars	209 7	38 7	23 0	50 5	23 7
Drills and jeans	30 0	33 3	32 9	71 4	53 7
Checks, spots and stripes	19 7	12 6	5 1	12 8	13 0
Twills	31 4	16 0	17 8	22 6	14 9
Other sorts	159 6	35 9	53 1	93 1	51 6
TOTAL	831.8	245 7	223 2	424 8	269 7

Imports of raw wool
has valued at Rs 4
lacs at Rs 31 lakhs
outflow of 28 million
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though this quantity wa
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Rs 1 30 lakhs as against 13.9 million yards
valued at Rs 1 61 lakhs in the preceding year
There was a falling off in the trade with the
Continental countries all of which excepting
Belgium, had to cut down their contributions
Japan and the United Kingdom increased their
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	1929 30 Rs (lakhs)	1930 31 Rs (lakhs)	1931 32 Rs (lakhs)	1932 33 Rs (lakhs)	1933-34 Rs (lakhs)
Prime-movers	4,12	2 74	1,56	1 00	1,21
Electrical	2,41	2 39	2 16	1,56	1 27
Rollers	1,09	97	56	45	66
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	30	19	15	16
Mining	61	74	66	38	32
Oil crushing and refining	43	40	35	19	27
Paper mill	7	7	6	5	11
Refrigerating	20	22	10	9	9
Rice and flour mill	24	22	10	9	7
Saw mill	9	7	3	3	3
Sewing and knitting	85	59	51	45	50
Sugar machinery	9	14	30	1,53	3,36
Tea machinery	28	17	11	21	12
Cotton machinery	2,10	1,78	1,93	2,08	2,03
Jute mill machinery	1,44	81	32	36	32
Wool machinery	6	1	1	3	3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories	26	23	13	7	10
Printing and lithographing presses ..	23	14	15	9	15
Beltting for machinery	90	64	50	53	46

in the geographical distribution of the imports. review

Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1934.

Provinces	Motor cars including Taxi-cabs	Motor cycles including scooters and auto wheel-	Heavy motor vehicles (trucks, buses, etc.)	Total.
Bengal including Calcutta	39 004	1 312	5 000	49 317
Bombay City (a)	9 930	116	949	11 205
Bombay Presidency (exclud- ing Bombay City and Sind) (a)	10 827	776	39	11 642
Madras City	14 374	3 146	2,171	19 741
Madras Presidency (exclud- ing Madras City) (a)	7 617	1 342	5 676	14 635
United Provinces (b)	12 406	1 782	4,447	19 015
Punjab	6 243	1 226	5,494	12 863
Burma (a)	9 881	1 077	5,296	16 254
Bihar and Orissa	10 263	1 393	2,483	14 139
Central Provinces	3,411	612	1,724	5,747
Sind	1 815	412	520	2,747
Delhi (c)	8,609	1 494	2,104	12,207
North-West Frontier Province	3 972	1 542	2,900	8,414
Ajmer-Merwara	846	204	244	1,314
Assam (b)	1 786	153	1,350	3,289
Total	1,41,417	21,118	40,427	2,02,962

(a) Actually running.

(b) Figures relate to the year ending 31st December 1933.

Hardware (Rs. 2.38 lakhs).—The improve Mineral oils (Rs. 2.83 lakhs).—The market
continued dull and
action during
ring declined
at Rs. 8.70
above valued
at 1 per cent
above. Re-

III.—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

EXPORTS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1933-34
Jute, raw	27,17,34	12,83,47	11,18,81	9,73,03	10,03,27	7.47
Jute manufactures	51,92,63	31,89,44	21,92,42	21,71,18	21,37,49	14.6
Cotton raw and waste	6,56,03,35	46,72,65	23,73,19	20,09,95	26,97,67	18.44
Cotton manufactures	7,18,67	5,21,54	4,81,84	3,29,11	2,72,63	1.86
Tea	26,09,64	23,53,93	19,43,74	17,15,28	19,84,62	13.56
Seeds	26,46,76	17,86,18	14,54,83	11,30,68	13,66,15	9.33
Grain, pulse and flour	24,97,16	23,85,19	20,37,18	16,07,69	11,74,79	8.03
Metals and ores	10,33,96	7,94,04	5,47,10	4,68,18	5,49,73	3.75
Leather	8,16,24	6,39,11	5,35,20	4,76,42	5,28,94	3.91
Hides and skins raw	7,93,27	4,46,36	3,65,71	2,76,87	4,25,33	2.91
Wool raw and manufactures	5,33,54	3,23,25	3,36,73	1,91,10	2,72,49	1.86
Lac	6,96,72	3,13,74	1,83,94	1,24,24	2,46,44	1.69
Paraffin wax	3,17,69	2,81,83	2,31,74	2,01,89	2,28,91	1.57
Oil cakes	3,11,92	2,04,05	2,00,68	1,96,51	1,64,72	1.12
Coffee	1,45,40	1,91,86	94,50	1,09,81	1,02,45	.7
Fruits and vegetables	90,62	79,75	90,32	69,52	99,06	.68
Tobacco	1,06,42	1,03,61	85,42	77,11	93,80	.64
Wood and timber	1,80,07	1,40,47	78,47	50,18	84,24	.58
Dyeing and Tanning substances	1,11,57	1,03,23	86,94	73,43	78,63	.54
Gum	1,04,68	84,56	75,58	60,24	76,98	.53
Opium	1,42,00	1,22,07	86,93	11,25	72,64	.5
Spices	1,00,39	1,27,19	87,25	72,33	72,20	.49
Gins	72,33	47,24	57,33	51,79	57,24	.39
Hodder bran & pollards	1,18,63	76,76	75,14	70,29	46,84	.32
Fish (excluding canned)	73,81	69,33	54,24	45,71	44,87	.31
Mica	1,03,03	97,59	3,36	31,52	44,74	.31
Coal and coke	72,06	49,35	54,91	44,10	37,52	.26
Hemp, raw	64,33	39,30	26,90	32,16	36,09	.24
Rubber, raw	1,78,88	1,29,75	44,58	8,78	31,18	.21
Provisions and oilman stores	60,40	49,95	35,53	32,62	29,12	.19
Manures	49,68	51,30	38,39	20,39	25,45	.17
Bones for manufacturing purposes	75,27	71,25	45,14	34,82	24,38	.17
Drugs and medicines	48,45	20,92	23,10	31,26	23,81	.16
Fibre for brushes and brooms	24,15	25,51	20,43	21,02	21,02	.15
Briquettes	14,26	10,08	11,66	13,65	17,46	.12
Salt-petre	8,87	7,52	10,58	12,26	15,26	.1
Apparel	24,52	16,12	10,33	8,93	11,14	.08
Animals living	36,80	26,00	14,99	10,10	9,86	.06
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	14,99	10,33	7,47	9,24	9,84	
Cordage and rope	14,10	10,45	8,54	7,73	6,55	

EXPORTS—*contd*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32	1932-33.	1933-34.	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1933-34
Candles	10.91	6.46	4.05	4.74	5.33	.04
Horns, tips, etc	7.53	3.54	1.36	2.43	5.22	.04
Milk raw and manufactures	32.31	10.06	3.34	3.18	3.29	.02
Sugar	3.63	2.51	1.92	2.10	2.38	.02
Tallow, stearine and wax	7.95	7.38	3.79	1.97	1.93	.01
All other articles	4,54.43	3,71.77	2,04.35	2,70.65	2,09.03	2.04
Total value of exports	3,10,80.55	2,20,49.26	1,55,98.86	1,32,40.57	1,46,31.65	100

Cotton (Rs. 26.59 Lakhs)—The total out- Rs. 79 lakhs in the preceding year. The in-

00,000 units

Co The to 16 lbs milk The amol

below the exports on the 1st of the woolch had stood at 5 million yards The also fell 1 million goods 4, grey white kh and

Detailed figures of exports for the past three years compared with 1913-14 are given below —

	1913-14 (pre war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Shirtings	2 2	4 1	1 7	.8
Chaddars and dhuties	7 6	2 3	1 9	1.6
T. cloth and domestics	21 6	6	4	.4
Drills and jeans	6	1	2	4
Other sorts	12 2	1 7	8	1 2
TOTAL	44 2	8 8	5 0	4 4
Coloured piece-goods	45 0	95 8	61 4	52.0
TOTAL PIECE GOODS	89 2	104 8	66 4	56 4

Jute and Jute Manufactures (Rs. 32,31 millions that were made to the acreage under

	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Jute (in thousand tons)	763	587	563	748
Bags (in millions)	309	349	415	402
Both (in million yards)	1 061	1 021	1,012	1,053

Important consumers for raw jute considerably increased their requirements. The United Kingdom received 177,000 tons, (Rs

The total exports of gunny bags in number from 415 millions to 402 and correspondingly in value from

from 1.7 million lbs to 0.6 million lbs.
 Persia received 1.1 million lbs. less than her intake in 1932-33. China practically had none in the previous

Foodgrains and flour (Rs. 11.75 lakhs).— Oilseeds (Rs. 13.66 lakhs).—The total

	Pre war 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 average				
	(Thousands of tons)				
Tea (Rs. 19.85 lakhs).—The total exports of tea in 1933-34 amounted to 318 million lbs valued at Rs. 19.85 lakhs as compared with 370 million lbs valued at Rs. 17.15 lakhs in 1932-33. Relatively to the	Linseed	379	120	72	379
	Rapeseed	273	54	115	73
	Groundnuts	212	672	493	547
	Castor	114	104	86	82

Exports of vegetable products				
				Mons)
				13-34
				335
				716
				32
				263
				569
In value		Total	3 212 1,900	2,414 2,915
Lac (Rs 2,46 lakhs)—The year under		Metals and Ores (Rs 5,49 lakhs)—The total		

purchaser in the Indian market in 1932-33

Oil (Rs 57 lakhs)—The total exports of oil in 1933-34 were valued at Rs 57 lakhs

Production of finished steel

450

442

Exports—Other important India included paraffin wax
Oilcakes (Rs 1,65 lakhs)
Tobacco (Rs 0.2 lakhs); tobacco (Rs and tanning substances
Ces (Rs 7.2 lakhs)

Index Numbers of Prices.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, publishes from time to time an addendum to the publication *Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1928* brings up-to-date (1) the un-weighted

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 :—

Year.	Exported articles 28 (un-weighted)	Imported articles 11 (un-weighted)	General Index No for all (39) Articles (un-weighted).	Weighted Index No (100) Articles equated to 100 for 1873
1925	233	211	227	245
1926	225	195	216	260
1927	209	185	202	258
1928	212	171	201	261
1929	216	170	203	254
1930	177	157	171	213
1931	125	134	127	157
1932	120	139	126	149
1933	118	128	121	130

Besides the above wholesale price index numbers, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, compiles a wholesale price index number for Calcutta while the Bombay Labour Office compiles similar statistics for Bombay and Karachi.

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 —

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base 1914).

Year.	Calcutta	Bombay.	Karachi
1925	591	163	151
1926	148	149	140
1927	148	147	137
1928	145	146	137
1929	141	145	133
1930	116	126	103
1931	96	109	95
1932	91	109	99
1933	87	98	87
1934	89	95	96

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued the monthly fluctuations were within narrow limits.



Wednesday	Saturday	Dep	Baghdad	Arr.	Monday	Thursday
"	"	Arr.	Basra	Dep.	"	"
"	"	Dep.	Basra	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr	Koweit	Dep.	"	"
"	"	Dep	Koweit	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Bahrein	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep.	Bahrein	Arr	"	"
Thursday	Sunday	Arr.	Gwadar	Dep	Sunday	Wednesday
"	"	Dep	Gwadar	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr	Karachi	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Karachi	Arr	"	"
Friday	Monday	Arr.	Jodhpur	Dep.	"	"
"	"	Dep	Jodhpur	Arr	Saturday	Tuesday
"	"	Arr	Delhi	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep.	Delhi	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Cawnpore	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Cawnpore	Arr.	"	"
"	"	Arr	Allahabad	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Allahabad	Arr	"	"
Saturday	"	Arr.	Calcutta	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Calcutta	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr	Akyab	Dep	"	Monday
"	"	Dep	Akyab	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Rangoon	Dep.	"	"
"	"	Dep	Rangoon	Arr	"	"
Sunday	"	Arr.	Bangkok	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Bangkok	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Alor Star	Dep	"	Sunday
"	"	Dep.	Alor Star	Arr	"	"
Monday	"	Arr.	Singapore	Dep.	"	"
"	"	Dep.	Singapore	Arr.	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Batavia	Arr.	"	Saturday
"	"	Arr.	Sourabaya	Arr	"	"
Tuesday	"	Arr.	Rambang	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Rambang	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Koepang	Arr	"	Friday
"	"	Arr	Darwin	Dep	"	"

Karachi-Madras Air Service

South Bound.

Karachi	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Hyderabad Deccan	Madras	Dep	Arr	Friday	Monday
"	"	"	"	"	6-30	10-20	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	10-50	13-40	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	14-19	18-10	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	6-30	9-55	"	"
"	"	"	"	"			Saturday	Tuesday

North Bound

Madras	Hyderabad Deccan	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Karachi	Dep	Arr	Monday	Friday
"	"	"	"	"	14-00	17-25	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	6-30	10-30	Tuesday	Saturday
"	"	"	"	"	11-00	13-50	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	14-20	18-10	"	"

Africa and the Far East

Several new air services which are of consid-

the Dutch service between Amsterdam and
Batavia, both of which pass through Baghdad
and Karachi

Other important air lines established are the
French service between Paris and Saigon and
the Australian service between Australia and
England

The Indian Stores Department.

A detailed account of the organisation of the
Indian Stores Department is given in the
Annual Report of the Department of the
Indian Stores Department for the year 1934-35.

Bombay Stamp Duties.

Acknowledgment of Debt ex. Rs. 20	Rs. s.	0	1	Up to Rs. 1,000, every Rs. 100 or part	Rs. s.	0	12
Affidavit or Declaration ..	..	2	0	For every Rs. 500 or part, beyond Rs. 1,000	..	3	12
Agreement or Memo. of Agreement—				Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed— For amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000, same duty as a Bond			
(a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange ..	..	0	4	In any other case..	..	10	0
(aa) If relating to the sale of Govt Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, as 2 for every Rs. 10,000 or part	..	-		Cancellation ..	..	5	0
(b) If relating to sale of a share in an incorporated company or other body corporate—two annas for every 5,000 or part thereof of the value of the share	..			Certificate or other Document relating to Shares ..	..	0	5
(c) If not otherwise provided for ..	1	0		Charter Party ..	..	2	0
Appointment in execution of a power—				Cheque and demand drafts are exempt from stamp duty with effect from 1st July 1927.			
(a) Of trustees ..	15	0		Composition—Deed ..	..	20	0
(b) Of property, moveable or immovable ..	30	0		Conveyance not being a Transfer—			
Articles of Association of Company—				Not exceeding Rs. 50 ..	0	8	
(a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 2,500 ..	25	0		Exceeding Rs. 50, not exceeding Rs. 100 ..	1	0	
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 ..	50	0		Exceeding Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 ..	2	0	
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 ..	100	0		Exceeding Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 ..	4	8	
Articles of Clerkship ..	250	0		For every Rs. 100 or part in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 ..	1	8	
Award Any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum ..	20	0		For every Rs. 500, or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 1,000 ..	7	8	
Bill of Exchange—				Conveyance relating to Immoveable property situate within the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi, for the entries in article 23 the following entries shall be substituted, namely —			
Where payable otherwise than on demand ..				23 Conveyance (as defined by section 2 (10) not being a Transfer charged or exempted under No 62—			
					1	2	
					Bombay.	Ahmedabad, Poona & Karachi.	
					Rs. s.	Rs. s.	
				Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 ..	0	8	0
				Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ..	1	0	1
				Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 ..	2	0	2
				Where it exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 ..	8	8	6
				Where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400 ..	12	0	9
				Where it exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500 ..	15	8	11
				Where it exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600 ..	18	0	14
				Where it exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700 ..	22	8	18
				Where it exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800 ..	26	0	19
				Where it exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900 ..	29	8	21
				Where it exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ..	33	0	24
				And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ..	17	8	12
Bill of Lading ..	0	8					
Bond (not otherwise provided for)—							
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ..	0	2					
Exc. Rs. 10 but not exc Rs. 50 ..	0	4					
Exc. Rs. 50 but not exc Rs. 100 ..	0	8					
Exc. Rs. 100 & does not exc Rs. 200 ..	1	0					
Exc. Rs. 200 & does not exc Rs. 300 ..	2	4					

	Rs.		Rs.
Copy of Extract —If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee	1 0	Policy of Insurance —	
In any other case	2 0	(1) <i>Sea</i> —Where premium does not exceed rates of 2a., or $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of amount insured	0 1
Counterpart or Duplicate —If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—The same duty as is payable on the original. In any other case	2 0	In any other case for Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	0 1
Delivery Order	0 1	(2) <i>For time</i> —For every Rs. 1,000 or part insured, not exc 6 months	0 2
Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil	500 0	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months	0 4
In the case of an Attorney	500 0	If drawn in duplicate, for each part—Half the above rates, for Sea and Time	
Instrument —Apprenticeship	10 0	(3) <i>Fire</i> —When the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000	0 8
Divorce	5 0	In any other case	1 0
Other than Will, recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt	20 0	In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Art 53 (<i>Receipt</i>)	
Lease —Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount, not more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved, over 3 years, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved; for indefinite term, same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long, in perpetuity, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one-fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years. Where there is premium and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium, premium with rent, same as Conveyance or amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered.		(4) <i>Accident and Sickness</i> —Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only	0 1
Letter —Allotment of Shares	0 2	In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where amount exc Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 2
Credit	0 2	(5) <i>Life, or other Insurance, not specially provided for</i> —	
License	10 0	For every sum not exceeding Rs. 250	0 2
Memo. of Association of Company —If accompanied by Articles or Association	80 0	Exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceeding Rs. 500	0 4
If not so accompanied	80 0	For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 8
Notarial Act	2 0	If drawn in duplicate for each part, half the above rates.	
Note or Memo intimating the purchase or sale —		Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 For every Rs. 100 or part payable as premium	0 1
(a) Of any Goods exc in value Rs. 20	0 4	In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another— $\frac{1}{2}$ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re	
(b) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs. 20— $\frac{1}{2}$ for every Rs. 5,000, or part.		Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule 1 of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods, merchandise, personal effects, and other property against damage, are liable to the same as Policies of Fire Insurance.	
(bb) Of Government Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ as for every Rs. 10,000, or part			
Note of Protest by a Ship's Master	1 0		
Partnership —Where the capital does not exceed Rs. 500	5 0		
In any other case	20 0		
Dissolution of	10 0		

	Rs. a	Rs. a
Power of Attorney—		
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents. In relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	1 0	
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882	1 0	
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2 0	
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally ..	10 0	
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	20 0	
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration	2 0	
In any other case, for each person authorised	2 0	
Promissory Notes—		
(a) When payable on demand—		
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs 250	0 1	
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs 250 but does not exceed Rs 1,000	0 2	
(iii) In any other case	0 4	
(b) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand	2 0	
Protest of Bill or Note	2 0	
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2 0	
Proxy	0 2	
Receipt for value exc. Rs. 20	0 1	
Reconveyance of mortgaged property—		
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance	10 0	
(b) In any other case	10 0	
Release—that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—		
(a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release	10 0	
(b) In any other case	10 0	
Respondentia Bond—The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured.		
Security Bond—(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.		
(b) In any other case	10 0	
Settlement—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immovable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled as set forth in such settlement.		
other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.		
Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant	0 1	
Shipping Order	0 1	
Surrender of Lease—When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable.		
In any other case	5 0	
Transfers of Shares—One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the shares	10 0	
Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs 10—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable.		
In any other case	10 0	
—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31	10 0	
—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares.		
Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.		
Trust, Declaration of—Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	15 0	
Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding	10 0	
Warrant for Goods	0 8	

The Indian National Congress.

CONTENTS.

THE NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT.

By Mr. J. B. K. S. S. S. S. S.

to endorse their programme of "progressive non-violent non-co-operation" which was reiterated by the annual session at Nagpur, which, on Mr. Gandhi's motion, changed its old creed into "the attainment by India of Swaraj by illegitimate and peaceful means". The stern measures adopted by local Governments led to the imprisonment of many.

1923

Mr. Gandhi was arrested for sedition, tried and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for six years. (See 1923 and 1924 editions)

Government killed the non-co-operation movement. Another attempt was made in the middle of 1933 to revive it in an attenuated form but the "individual civil disobedience" as it was called, was still born. This fell flat very few people came forward to practice this kind of resistance to authority, while the Government's measures to put down lawlessness in any form continued unabated. Thus the attenuated form of non co operation was officially withdrawn in 1934, when Mr Gandhi advised its abandonment, reserving to himself alone the right to use the weapon at the proper time.

The Congress

did not lose heart and bided his time. His chance came in 1928 when the Congress was split into two warring camps. One was ready to accept Dominion Status for India, while the other would have nothing short of independence. At the psychological moment, Mr. Gandhi staged a re-entry into the political arena—he had been but a silent spectator.

September 1929 his for
6 years. Indeed t

...in freedom which was an important | engage itself in active work in the cause of the
 ... | ... he adum-
 ... his socialistic
 ... cepted the
 ... but refused
 ... name for the
 ... o differ and

... | ... Mr Gandha left Poona and reached
 ... Ahmedabad through Bombay. Anticipating
 ... his sudden arrest he dismantled his Sabarmati

eing.

Meanwhile, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was

all this period there was very little allow the
 activity Government did not allow the
 ... to raise its head What little interest
 ... side-tracked
 ... to Harjas
 ... the Congress
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attached great significance to this lecture and] Meanwhile Dr Ansari Dr B. A. Roy and other

The Patna meeting is important in that it

corrupt, inefficient and untruthful
critics regarded Mr. Gandhi's direct
confession of failure and saw in it

an example of honesty and faith in
Congress machinery at no very

The 1935 Congress Session

The most outstanding achievement of the

spectacular movement, the withdrawal of the

1931 when some prominent Princes began to entertain doubts about the advisability of their problem, but the general opinion seemed to

amounty

shifted to London where the
ary Committee took evidence
proposals. Representatives of
mittee of the Princes Chamber
tory provisions rendering it
states to enter the proposed
ively through a confederation,
e weightage for the representa
he Legislature in the event of a
derating at the outset, prohibi

The National Liberal Federation.

Estimated for the first session of the Delegation 1884-85 25

The National Liberal Federation.

The definite breach between the party and the Government has been made.

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to hasten the advent of a new era. The changing political situation was exhaustively reviewed at personal interviews between the British Cabinet and the India Office and Lord Irwin, derably cut down; in short, the conference method, according to political opinion in India, was materially whittled down.

Early in the year 1932 a three committees fore-had. R.T.C. was announced Committee, presided over

A session of the ... Dewan

retained all the objectionable features of the ¹⁸1901

MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS.

he year 1931 communal agreement
is a masterpiece in view of the important

Conference, a member of the 1917 Indian

As time passed on it became increasingly | Iqbal

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Various Muslim organisations were the executive board of the All-India Muslim | In August 1934 the Unity Board issued an

Communal Award in the absence of any other constitutional scheme acceptable to all the communities concerned. As regards political reform, the Board held the view that the provisions of the White Paper scheme fell far short of the legitimate aspirations of the country and that therefore it was totally unacceptable to Muslims.

the disaffection towards the Government. The All-India Khilafat Committee so thus created was nominally appointed by the Government.

The Round Table Conference.

The first session of the Indian Round Table Conference of India, in a lengthy despatch on

What I can say to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is that we are going to do our utmost to remove
Now our difficulties have arisen from two sources. In the first place, there is the fact that as things are at present, a large part of

point of view—makes people here investors who invested their money in Indian securities,

those cases I can say to him I would prefer [complicated scheme, but we must] Several

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The White Paper.

Federation except in regard to certain "reserved" subjects. The Federation will

Apart from the reserved departments and these special responsibilities there is another

rest with both Houses of Parliament to move the Crown by an address to issue a Royal Declaration (concerning the British subjects)

The Governor General is glad to see

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Majesty's Government's Commemorial Award
 of August 4 last The present nominated The Secretary of State & Council for India

His Majesty's Government "Following the] The Committee accepted the principle of

The Committee emphasized that Provincial

political pressure into questions affecting the

same second Chambers were proposed for
Madras and Bombay in addition to the first

The Committee accepted the White Paper

and recommended that in the case of

His Majesty's Government "Following the precedent of some of the Dominion constitutions, a definite date after the passing of Act should be fixed for the inauguration of Federation."

The memorandum
control over defence.
The memorandum

the memorandum

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They demanded statutory recognition of India's freedom to regulate her internal affairs without reservation.

Having accepted the broad conclusions of Provincial Autonomy and an All-India Federation, the Committee

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division.
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protect imports from India against penal treatment should be made reciprocal and a similar responsibility in respect of imports from Burma and upon the Governor-General in India

provisions

Government of India Bill

The Government of India Bill, which was published early in 1945 was generally approved by the Joint Committee's report. It provided for the accession of Indian States to the federation and for the appointment

present Bill

State adhered to Federation within twenty years, an address by both Houses of the Legis-

(For Indian reactions to the Report and the Bill, see Congress section)

The Committee divided the question of commercial discrimination in two separate issues—discrimination against British commercial interest and trade in India, and discrimination against British imports.

They recommended that any amendment of the Reserve Bank Act, or any legislation affecting the constitution or functions of the Bank or of the coinage or currency of the

As regards discrimination against British in the Indian White Paper to apply *mutatis mutandis* to corresponding proposals in the

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OF INDIA'S DECISIONS BETWEEN 1917 AND 1921

provisions

Government of India Bill.

The Government of India Bill, which published early in 1917, was generally on the Joint Committee's report. It provision for the accession of Indian to the federation and for the amendment.

State adhered to Federation within twenty years, an address by both Houses of the Legis- (For Indian reactions to the Report and Bill, see Congress section)

THE FUTURE OF BURMA

Throughout the discussions on the Indian Reforms proposals the question of Burma's future occupied a secondary position, as nothing could be definitely settled until the Burmans themselves supported separation from India. He added that Burma could not be granted the right of accession as it would be a bad precedent and would be fatal to Federation.

The Indian Legislature.

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Member estimated for an increase of 2½ crores in traffic receipts, an improvement of 3 per cent on the figures for 1933-34. "The steady upward trend in our goods earnings this year justifies

Annual General Budget.

The annual General Budget of India was presented by Sir George Buchanan, Finance

Name of author.	Title of work.	Date of publication.	Place of publication.
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indicated, provided powers to stop press attacks in British India calculated to excite disaffection in the States and empowered district magistra-	maintenance of revenue import duty on certain classes of manufactured steel imports even where the Tariff Board had reported that no
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the purpose of road development and prescribed rules for the administration of the Road Fund thus obtained. One of the rules requires the appointment of a standing Roads Committee consisting a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, two nominated official members, one of whom must be a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly three members elected by the members of the Council of State from amongst themselves and six members elected by members of the Legislative Assembly from amongst themselves.

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Bill and the Matches (Excise Duty) Bill required to implement the Finance Department's Budget proposals in regard to these commodities provoked a great deal of discussion. The debates on the Sugar Bill were chiefly between the Government on the one hand and consumers and growing interests on the other. The Matches Bill contained little special favour being shown by the Government of India towards Bengal. On this Bengal representatives bitterly complained the whole instead of only the half of export duty was not being remitted. The Government were taken to task for introducing in the Matches Bill a measure the proceeds of which were to be to a specified, though informally specified. The Sugar Bill was, after consideration by a Committee, finally passed on 18th April. The Matches Bill, after similar consideration by Select Committee, was passed on 1st April.

Two critically important measures fully negotiated through the Legislature Government in the September session were an Indian Army (Amendment) Bill and Indian Navy (Discipline) Bill. The necessity for the new Army Bill arose from the prospective creation of a new class of Indian Army officer. The new officers are those being trained in the newly established Indian Military Academy for King's Commissions. The King's Commissions given to these officers will be what is known in the self government Dominions as a Dominion Commission and the new Bill was a disciplinary measure to take the place, in regard to such officers, which is fulfilled by the British Army Act in regard to officers in the British Army, the measure being thus a disciplinary one. There was a good deal of hostile discussion on political grounds, but the Bill was finally passed by large

majorities in both Houses. The Indian Navy (Discipline) Bill was, as its name implies, a purely disciplinary measure, with the object of bringing officers of the newly established Indian Navy under the same disciplinary code as prevails in the Royal Navy. Non-official critics of the measure strongly objected to the passage of a Bill applying to Indian Naval Officers the provisions of the British Naval Discipline Act. This difficulty was overcome by substituting from the Indian measure the original references to the British Act and by transplanting into the Indian Bill the necessary provisions of the British Act. The Bill in its amended form was passed without difficulty.

The Legislature also considered the religious reform. In the light of the opinions expressed, this Bill was eventually withdrawn by its mover.

His Excellency The Viceroy on 29th August addressed a joint sitting of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly. He reviewed at some length events connected with the Legislature during the four years' life of the present Assembly and announced the decision that the life of the Assembly should not be extended beyond 31st December 1934.

The Legislature Assembly was dissolved on 31st December 1934, its life having specially been extended beyond the normal period then by the Governor General as a matter of expediency and convenience in view of the progress of the current discussion for the revision of the Indian Constitution.

The Indian Tariff Board, 1934.

Cotton Textiles—There was published in the New Year a report by the Tariff Board concerning the continued grant of protection to the Indian Cotton Textile industry. Apart from its recommendations, it included a most interesting review of recent progress of the Indian cotton textile.

It stated that the number of mills in British India rose from 274 in 1925 to 412 in 1931. Bombay and Ahmedabad together, it showed, contained just under half the total number in Bombay the number of spindles working fell

by 25 per cent, the number of looms working by 54 per cent and the number of persons employed by 135 per cent. Between 1925-26 and 1931-32, the production of yarn and cloth increased in Bombay by 22.4 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively, in Ahmedabad by nearly 50 per cent, and in the rest of India by 52.8 per cent and 62.0 per cent. Between 1926-27 and 1931-32, the annual production of yarn increased by nearly 280 million pounds, or just under 20 per cent. The most noticeable increase was in counts above 30's, especially in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The amount of capital invested in the industry

The Board's recommendations were based on the Indian Tariff

Kingdom and for Japan

The Board recommended that the "Ad

Indians Overseas.

NUMBERS.—The total Indian population resident in the countries to which Indians mainly emigrate for purposes of settlement, according to the latest available returns, is as follows—

Name of country		Indian population	Date of Information.
<i>British Empire</i>			
1.	Ceylon	6 50,577†	1932 Agent's Report.
2.	British Malaya* ..	6,24,009	1931
3.	Hong Kong	2,555	1911
4.	Mauritius	2,65,796	1931 Protector of Immigrants' Report
5.	Seychelles	332	1911
6.	Gibraltar	50 (approximately)	1920
7.	Nigeria	100	1920
8.	Kenya	39,644	1931 Census
9.	Uganda	13,026	1931 Census
10.	Nyasaland	805	1926
11.	Zanzibar	14,242	1931 Census.
12.	Tanganyika Territory ..	23,422	1931 Census.
13.	Jamaica	17,950	1932 Report of the Protector of Immigrants
14.	Trinidad	1,40,689	1932 Do
15.	British Guiana	1,34,059	1932 Do.
16.	Fiji Islands	78,975	1932 Report of Secretariat for Indian Affairs
17.	Basutoland	172	1921
18.	Swaziland	7	1921
19.	Northern Rhodesia ..	56 (Asiatics)	1921
20.	Southern Rhodesia ..	1,700 (")	1931
21.	Canada	1,22,911	1931 Census
22.	Australia— Western Australia .. 300 Southern Australia .. 200 Victoria 400 New South Wales .. 700 Queensland 300 Tasmania 100	2 000 (approximately)	1922
23.	New Zealand		
24.	Natal		
25.	Transvaal		
26.	Cape Colony		
27.	Orange Free State ..		
28.	Newfoundland	1,166	1932 Official Year Book
29.	United States of America ..	3,175 (Asiatics)	1910
30.	Madagascar	5,272 (Indians)	1917
31.	Reunion	2,194	1921
32.	Dutch East Indies	832,667 (Orientals, chiefly Chinese & Arabs) (say 50,000 Indians)	1920
33.	Surinam	34,957	1920
34.	Mozambique	1,100 (Asiatics and half castes)	Not known.
35.	Persia	3,827	1922
Total of Indians in Foreign Countries ..		100,525	
Total of Indians in British Empire ..		22,32,676	
Grand Total of Indians Overseas ..		23,33,201	

* Including Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

† Indian Estate Labourers only.

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastre. and consolidated the whole system of control. It was itself amended in 1859 and 1870 in important respects with the object of securing

Act.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation

Admission of Indians to Dutch
Govern-
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ions.—

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 3 and not more than 5 years from the date of his arrival.

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the

(c) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business.

(d) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws.

has been allowed on condition that Asiatics are given reasonable opportunity for acquiring adequate residential sites.

Anti-Asiatic feeling in South Africa —
A Bill for the segregation of Asiatics known as the Class Areas Bill was introduced in the Union Assembly in March 1924 which though not specifically directed against Indians, contained provisions which could be used for the compulsory segregation of all Asiatics in certain areas. Indian opinion was deeply agitated over the prospect of this legislation which it was apprehended might in the existing state of public opinion in South Africa result in the

Committee was passed by the Union Assembly but rejected by the Senate. In January 1926 it was reintroduced and in May it was adopted in a joint session of the Senate and Assembly by eighty-three votes to twenty-two.

The Indian delegation
Sir N. S. ...

... any such extension of the scope of these regulations be contemplated in future every reasonable opportunity will be given to all the parties in the Union interested in the matter to make representations.

In July 1925 a more comprehensive Bill, known as the Arwa Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill, was introduced in the Union Assembly. The Government of India made effective representations against the provisions of this Bill both on grounds of principle as well as of detail.

Deputation to S. Africa

Towards the end of November 1923, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Government of South Africa, sent a deputation to South Africa the personnel of which was as follows—

G. E. Paldwon, Esq., C.E.I., I.O.S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras—Leader.

Hon'ble Syed Raza Ali, M.C.S.—Member
Sir Dera Prasad Saccadikary, Kt., C.E.—Member

G. S. Balpai, Esq., C.E.I., L.O.S.—Secretary.

The main purpose of the deputation was to collect as soon as possible first hand information regarding the economic condition and general position of the resident Indian community in South Africa and to form an appreciation of the wishes and requirements of the Indian community in South Africa. This deputation was followed by a return visit to India of a Parliamentary deputation from the Union Government of which the following were members—

The Hon'ble F. W. Beyers, Minister of Mines and Industries, Patrick Duncan, M.C., M.C.O., Messrs A. C. Fordon, J. S. Marwick G. Rayburn, O. S. Vermeulen, W. H. Rood, and J. R. Hartshorne. As a result of the investigations of these deputations, the Government of India and of the Union arranged for a meeting in the Union of a further delegation from India to explore every possible avenue, in order to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem.

... agreement ...

(1) Both Governments affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of Western standard of life.

(2) The Union Government recognize that Indians domiciled in the Union, who are prepared to conform to Western standards of life, should be enabled to do so.

(3) For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organize a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after three years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the proposed revision of the law relating to domicile, which will be of general application to immigrants under the assisted Emigration Scheme, who desire to return to the Union within the three years, will be allowed to do so only on refusal to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.

(4) The Government of India recognize their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India.

(5) The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918.

(6) In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement which has now happily been reached between the two Governments and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favorable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with Arwa Reservation, Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.

(7) The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest.

t Government agreed to postpone it further after the conference between their representatives and the representatives of the Government of India in connection with the revision of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. This Conference was held at Cape Town in January 1942.

The other member V. S. Srinivasulu

Sir Percy

Mr. G. S. L.

was decided —

(1) **FRANCHISE** — A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(2) **SEGREGATION** — The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(3) **THE HIGHLANDS** — The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A summer reservation in the lowlands is offered to Indians.

The South African Indian Congress con

"(1) Immigration—My opinion is that it should be left to the Colonies to decide

servants in their employ and from Indians who
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With regard to the announcement in | The work of the Colonies Committee and its

The work of the Colonies Committee and its | represented the position of Indians in the
to be the position which existed in the

Council.

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government

(6) to help the resident Indian community
in preparing their evidence for the

of India readily accepted
with the approval of His
t, sent Kunwar Mahendra
R. B. Lakshmi, C.I.E.
These officers visited
Barat and Tanganyika and

community. The Commission also visited Salisbury for the purpose of conferring with the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The report of the Commission was published on the 15th January 1929.

It was examined by the Government in consultation with the Standing Committee of the Indian Legislature and prominent representatives of all parties in the Legislative Assembly, who were members of the Committee. The tentative conclusions reached by Government on the main recommendations in the Report were set out in a telegram to the Secretary of State for India on the 19th March 1929, which was published in India in September 1929.

In March 1929 the Secretary of State for India

- (c) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it,
- (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson,
- (e) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians,
- (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya,
- (g) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

In September 1929 the Indian Delegation

present

Sir Fazl-i Husain welcomed the delegation



The labour (from India) in the years 1920-21

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1920

General Sir Alexander was a former
r of the Indian Civil Service who had
from the post of Director of Agriculture,
y, Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai

In Feb
which the
Council was
was made
Indian in
the 4th
provision

Indians in Great Britain.

Some seventy years have passed since the first Indian was brought to England.

India House

In March, 1930 the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building which has a frontage of about 130 ft opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., with Dr Oscar Faber as consulting engineer. Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India. Including basement and mezzanine floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for clerical work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 sq ft. The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India. This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits. From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a

The Advisers.

It is well known that for many years Indian students were left to their own

1925) when a paper was read by Mr. F. H. Club has an excellent record in matches at the suburban

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and Ceylonese

The hostels
has 106 112,
city College
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avoidance of home and the hostels
exceptionally fortunate in securing the volun-

Under the presidency of Lord Hawke an
Indian Gymkhana Club in 1921 acq
its own sports ground at Osterley,
total cost of purchase and equipment
estimated at £15 000. Generous gifts
made by some Ruling Princes and of
particularly the Maharaja of Patiala, but fu
help is required. The cricket eleven of

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA

BRITISH INDIAN UNION—Promotes friendship
and understanding between the two races
58 Blandford Street Baker Street W. 1
Hon. Secretary R. S. Nelson

CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
Founded to give exposition to Hindu philo
sophy and culture, to provide for better

current Indian question by lectures and
the publication of papers and leaflets correcting
erroneous or misleading statements about

obtained in a cheap and popular form a correct
knowledge of Indian affairs. *President*,
Lord Lannington. *Hon. Secretary* T. H.
Brown 111 D, Victoria Street S. W. 1

CHINESE PUNJAB ASSOCIATION—Founded 1925
to achieve for India a position of honour
in the British Commonwealth of Nations,
to promote better understanding between
India and Great Britain, to bring about
unity between the sister Communities of
India, and to raise the standard of living
of the people of India. *President* Sardar Hardit
Singh. *Secretary* M. H. Rashid, 415, Strand,
W. C. 2.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION—The oldest and

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE—Formed to oppose

INDIA SOCIETY (ARTS AND LETTERS)

Secretary: J. P. Ash
Street, London, S. W. 1.

INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL—112, Gower Street, W. C. 1. *Chairman*: Sir Iwart Greaves *Warden*: J. S. Aitman.

INDIA LEAGUE, THE—(Formerly The Commonwealth of India League)
of India for Swaraj
W. C. 2 *Chairman*

INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY

ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY—*President*: Lord Allenby *Chairman*: The Rt Hon Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Secretary: Miss M. N. Kennedy, 77, Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1.

—Formerly Royal
umberland Avenue
ge Fisher, address
Carlton House

IN

INDIAN, W. C. 11

IN

Caton

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB—Thornbury Avenue, Osterley. To promote the physical well being of Indian students *Secretary*: Captain W. H. B. Berry, 10, King's Bench Walk Temple, E. C. 4.

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN—Formed to safeguard and to maintain the interests of Islam and Islamic institutions *President*: T. W. Salim Babonau *Secretary*: Ahmed Bennett *Headquarters*: 451 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. 1.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Chief aims to promote the welfare of students 21, Cromwell Road, S. W. 7. *Secretary*: Miss Dove

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY—Makes grants to deservng Indian students. 21, Cromwell Road, S. W. 7. *Hon. Secretary*: L. Oliver.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY—Research in the history and antiquities of Asia. 74, Grosvenor Street, W. 1. *Secretary*: Col D. M. F. Hoisted, C.B.E., D.S.O.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Chatham House, 10, St James' Square, S. W. 1 *Secretary*: Viscount S. Macadam, O.B.E.

Zoroastrian
ton, W. 14

the Hon. Secretary, 11, Bedford Square, "

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Secretary*: B. C. Mackie, Annandale, North End Road, Golders Green, N. W. 11

UNION OF BRITAIN AND INDIA—Formed to support the proposals of H. M. Government for Indian Constitutional Reform 241, Cavton House (East) 7othill Street, E. W. 1. *Chairman of Council*: Sir John Thompson *President*: Viscount Goschen. *Secretary*: Owen I needy

VICTORIA LEAGUE—81, Cromwell Road, S. W. 7 *Secretary*: Miss Gertrude Drayton, C.B.E.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION London Committee 53 Lisworthy Road, S. W. 3 *Joint Hon. Secretaries*: Miss Anabel Mehta and Mrs C. Macgler

Sport.

several provinces by independent associations and the need for a controlling body is most evident.

It is in organisation chiefly that Indian sport has made the biggest advance and this will no doubt be reflected later on by an improvement in the standard of the various games.

action on Indian courts

Boxing continues to hold its own though the popularity of the sport is not yet

a favourite game of those who cannot maintain its reputation of being best in the world.

Cricket and Rugby football are games which have their season and flowers.

to look to her laurels in the 1931 tournament.

The Board of Control for cricket in India have done very good work they have strengthened

A summary of the results of the chief sporting events during the year appear in the following pages.

INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL—112, Gower Street, W. C. 1 *Chairman*: Sir Ewart Greaves *Warden*: J. S. Aliman

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Sport.

India is more and more becoming sport-minded and the future of sport in the country is very bright. The biggest handicap at present is the lack of organisation. The Cricket Club of India is gaining in ground every day. The future for Indian cricket is very bright.

Tennis is another game which is making progress as it was naturally bound to do with improved organisation. Foreign teams again visited these shores and if they did nothing else they emphasised that our best is not yet good enough. The games they played against the best India could put against them, will bring into a being an all India Football Association. At present the game is governed in several provinces by independent associations and the need for a controlling body is evident.

It is in organisation chiefly that Indian sport has made the biggest advance and this will no doubt be reflected later on by an improvement in the standard of the various games.

Boxing continues to hold its own though the professional side of the sport is not very flourishing, but the amateur tournaments held in various parts of the country are always well attended.

Athletics at last show signs of springing to life again and in Bombay a most successful open meeting was held which attracted a large number of entries and a good crowd of spectators. Times perhaps were not sensational but the fact that open meetings are again being organised is a cause for satisfaction.

strides forward and the members should have proved of considerable assistance to those who will have the task of selecting a side to go to England next year.

Young talent has been brought to the front and the more centres have been opened to the game. The Anglo-Vernacular College have won races, and the Indian Princes support the turf generously.

the game of those who can maintain its reputation of being in the world.

and Rugby football are games which have their season and

The Board of Control for Cricket in India have done very good work they have strengthened

A summary of the results of the chief sporting events during the year appear in the following pages.

Racing.

Bangalore.

Doranna Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mr Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour (9st 5lbs) Morris .. 1

Mr S H Mischel's Red De Lait (8st 12lbs), O Baid .. 2

Mr A Lookmanji's Mherab (8st 8lbs), Southey .. 3

Mr N Rajahind's Anan (9st 4lbs), Hill .. 4

Won by a neck, 1½ length, a short head Time 2 mins 44 3/5 secs

R T C Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mr H K Dutt's Guards' Officer (8st 7½), Gulkan .. 1

Mr Gema's Little Greek (7st 11lbs), W McArthur .. 2

Mr Raymond's Solomon's Seal (8st 5½), Dillon .. 3

Capt D Arce's Conciliator (8st 7lbs), Dillacqui .. 4

Won by 1 length 2 length, 1 length Time — 2 mins 49 secs

D'p-on Plate Distance 1 mile —

Rajkumar Desraj Urs Asphalt (7st, ed, 7st 1½), Bond .. 1

Mr P C Biru's Tom 1st (8st 4lbs), Bond .. 2

Mr W Hayhoe's Green Aloe (7st 8½), cur. (7st 9½), Southey .. 3

Mrs Nugent Grant's Time Limit (7st 1½), 1 McArthur .. 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2 length, a short head Time — 1 min 42 3/5 secs

Straw Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mr K Viswanath's Chanticleer (8st 10½), Hill .. 1

Mr Annamalai Chettiar's Pautus (9st 4½), Marland .. 2

Dewan Bahadur A M Chettiar's Chorus Girl (8st 5½), Roberts .. 3

Won by short head, 2 lengths Time — 2 mins 30 secs

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mr Govindaraj and Capt D'Arcy's Helen's Glee (7st 12½), Mockings .. 1

Mrs Clarke's Recall (9st 3½), Rylands .. 2

Mr Roman's Dandy Brush (8st 1½), Evans .. 3

H H the Maharaja of Rajpudra's Abundance (7st 4½), Jones .. 4

Won by half length 1 length, 2 length Time 2 mins 25 secs

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mr R Kachman's Broker (7st 10 lbs, ed 7st 12½), Thompson .. 1

Mr A C Ardes-hir's Buick (9st), Dillon .. 2

H H the Maharaja of Rajpudra's Muddi (8st 4½), Jones .. 3

Mr Ali Wajd Hassan's Nickel (8st 2½), Dillacqui .. 4

Won by head 2 lengths, 1½ length Time — 2 mins 44 3/5 secs

Bangalore Cup (Div I). Distance 1 mile —

Mr Wiggins' Zarent (8st 8½), Morris .. 1

Mrs Apear and Mr Escon's Snooks (9st 1½), Bond .. 2

Raja Dhanaraj's Rime (9st 11½), Obaid .. 3

Mr Beg Mohamed's Chivalresque (9st 4½), Dillon .. 4

Won by 1½ lengths, a neck, 1½ length Time — 1 min 41 4/5 secs

Bangalore Cup (Div II)

Maharaja of Rajpudra's Abundance (9st 12½), Jones .. 1

The Maharaja of Mysore's Tatin (8st 6½), Brown .. 2

Mrs Apear's Pickles (9st 4½), Bond .. 3

The Maharaja of Kollapur's Silver Salmon (9st 9½), Obaid .. 4

Won by 2 length, 1 length 2 length Time — 1 min 41 2/5 secs

Apollo Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr Viswanath's Chanticleer (8st 5½), Hill .. 1

Mr Byramjee Rustomjee's Pomagne (10st), Dillon .. 2

Mrs Wallace's Savoy (7st 11½), Brown .. 3

Dewan Bahadur A M Chettiar's Chorus Girl (8st 4½), Moore .. 4

Won by 2 length, 2 length, a neck Time — 1 min 43 3/5 secs

Football Cup (Div I) Distance 1 mile —

The Maharaja of Mysore's Abor (8st 12½), Marland .. 1

Mr A Higgins's Rhannon (8st 7½), Morris .. 2

Mr Govindaraj and Capt D'Arcy's Mallick (8st 11½), Mockings .. 3

Mr Annamalai Chettiar's Hill Flower (8st 9½), Brown .. 4

Won by a head, 1½ lengths, 1 length Time — 1 min 44 secs

Football Cup (Div II) Distance 1 mile —

The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Frosty Hill (8st 10½), Dillacqui .. 1

Mr H K Dutt's Guards' Officer (8st), Gulkan .. 2

Mr Govindaraj and Capt D'Arcy's Irish Love (8st 1½), Hill .. 3

Mrs Clarke's Royal Bore (9st 6½), Rylands .. 4

Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths 1 length Time — 1 min 45 secs

Trafalgar Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr A. C. Ardeschir's Julek (8st. 11lbs.)	1
Dillon	2
Raja Dhanraj's Prince Ghazi (9st 5lbs)	3
Rosen	4
Mr Channarayana Naidu's Permacil (7st 2 lbs) Spackman	5
Mr Hedgesbry's Goolah (8st 5lbs) Evans	6
Won by a neck a head, 1 length Time — 1 min 53 4/5 secs	

Malra Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mrs V Parker's Halford (7st 11lb) Evans	1
Hon Raja of Belkila's Rare Gift (7st 9lbs) Rosen	2
Mr M Sahabuddin's Wet Summer (7st 9lbs), Donnelly	3
Mr Govindraj's Haines Hill (8st 12 lbs) Dillon	4
Won by a neck 1 length 1/2 length Time — 1 min. 16 4/5 secs	

Trial Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr M C Patel's Cavern (8st 11lbs), Obaid	1
Mrs Clarke's Metilus (7st 4lbs), J Mc Carthy	2
Messrs Rogers and Bolton's Tokate (9st 4lbs), Morris	3
Mr M C Elliott's Bushrock II (8st 8lbs) Evans	4
Won by a neck 1/2 length a head Time — 1 min 15 2/5 secs	

Bombay.

The Windsor Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaj Manmoh of Jawantgarh's Shapur (8st 4lbs) Munro	1
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta (7st 7lbs) W McCarthy	2
Mr P B Anas's Dr Strabismus (7st 12 lbs) Munro	3
Mr Byramji Rustumpur for a Outman (8st), Dillon	4
Won by head short head 4 lengths Time — 1 min 42 secs	

The Montmore Handicap Distance 1 mile —

Mr P B Anas's Garcon (8st 4lbs) Common	} Dead Heat
Mr Eves Risque (7st 13 lbs)	
Mr Diamond's Kum Pak (8st 11lbs) Munro	1
Mr Tyramjee Rustumpur's (Jnr) Outman (7st 9lbs) Dillon	2
Won by dead heat 1/2 length 1 lengths Time — 1 min 40 secs	

The Croxteth Handicap Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Paja (8st 11lbs) Dillon	1
Mr Eves's Bowdocks (7st 12lbs) Rowley	2
Mr T B Gove's Savala (7st 4lbs), Goolah	3

Mr Eves's Rosette (8st 9lbs), Brace	4
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, short-head — Time — 1 min 50 2/5 secs	

The Littleton Handicap Distance 1 mile —

Mr Eves's Carmelin (8st), Brace	1
Mr P B Anas's Dr Strabismus (8st 7lbs), Dillon	2
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta (8st 5lbs), Northmore	3
H H Maharaja of Rajpura's Douceuse (7st) Graham	4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, head, 1 1/2 lengths Time — 1 min 40 3/5 secs	

The Perth Plate—Distance about 1 1/2 miles—

Mr Eoman's Dandy Brush (7st 11lbs), Dillon	1
Mr Eves's Superlative (8st), Brace	2
Mrs L Mury's Burentant (8st 7lbs) Munro	3
Mr Kelso's Prince Khan (8st), Murrable	4
Won by neck 2 lengths, 1 length Time 2 mins 39 1/5 seconds	

The Danebury Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs—

Mr Shantidas Askuran's Will Scarlet (7st 7lbs), Davison	1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jackdaw the Second (8st 9lbs) Dillon	2
Mr Diamond's Kum Pak (8st 7lbs) Carslake	3
Messrs A C Ardeschir and P D Bolton's Azoo's Hair (8st 12lb) Munro	4
Won by shorthead shorthead shorthead Time—1 min 12 2/5 secs	

The Cheveley Handicap—Distance 1 1/2 miles —

Mr P B Anas's Garcon (8st 12lbs), Burn	} Dead Heat
Maharaj Manmoh of Jawantgarh's Shapur (8st 4lbs), Northmore	
Mr Eves's Carmelin (8st 6lbs) Liace	3
Mr F R Moly's Thracian Prince (8st 10lbs) Schuy	4
Won by —Dead heat short head, 3 lengths Time—2 min 10 seconds	

The Chief of Kral Memorial Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr J Reynolds's Goolah (7st 13lbs) Howard	1
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st 7lbs) Silbitt	2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (8st 5lbs) Walker	3
Mr P B Anas's Garcon (8st 11lb), Burn	4
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length Time—1 min 25 1/5 secs	

The General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles—

Mr Basheer Mohamed's Dabas (8st 5lbs), Common	1
Mr A Ardeschir's Abdul Malik (8st 7lb), Bowles	2
Mr A C Ardeschir's Hamidah (9st), Munro	3
Mr A Lookmanji's Darlanoor (9st), Sib	4
Won by 1 length short head, 1 Time — 2 mins 10 secs.	

The Eclipse Stakes of India Distance 1½ miles—
 Mr. A. Hort's Plat On (8st 11lbs.), C. Hoyt. 1
 H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (9st.), Bowley 2
 Mr. P. B. Avasthi's Sabrina (8st. 11lbs.), Burn 3
 Messrs. A. C. Ardeshtir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton (8st 11lb.), Scanlan 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, head Time—2 mins 9 3/5 secs

The Newbury Plate—Distance 1½ miles—
 H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time (7st.), Graham 1
 Mr. Eve's Carnelian (8st 10lbs.), Brace 2
 H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (9st.), Walker 3
 Messrs. A. C. Ardeshtir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton, (8st 9lbs.), Munro 4
 Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, 2 lengths—Time—2 mins 10 secs

The N'moa Handicap Distance 6 furlongs—
 Mr. Diamond's Aum Bak (9st 4lbs.), Dillon 1
 Mr. N. Begmahomed's Almeida (8st 3lbs.), Marrable 2
 Mr. Eve's Heritage (7st 4lbs.), Rowley 3
 Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Ternlet (7st 7lbs.), Graham 4
 Won by ½ length, 2 lengths, 2 length Time—1 min 15 3/5 secs

The Manchester Plate Distance 6 furlongs.—
 H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Ibrani (8st 7lbs.), B. Carslake 1
 Mr. P. B. Avasthi's Glen Gowan (7st 11lbs.), Davison 2
 Mr. M. C. Patch's Cavern (8st 13lbs.), Evans 3
 Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch (8st.), W. McCarthy 4
 Won by head 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths Time—1 min 15 2/5 secs

The Victory Plate. Distance 1½ miles—
 Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince (7st 11lb.), Graham 1
 Mrs. L. Masry's Bucentaur (8st. 7lbs.), Evans 2
 Mr. Eve's Risque (8st, 9lbs.), Brace 3
 Mr. Shantidas Askuram's Popatta (8st 11lb.), W. McCarthy 4
 Won by 2 lengths, neck, short head Time—2 min 9 4/5 secs

The Abberky Plate—Distance 1½ miles—
 Mrs. F. G. Travers' Palla (7st. 12lbs.), Brace 1
 Mr. Edward Lamond's Half Mast (7st 9lbs.), Bowley 2
 Mr. Roman's Turfough (7st 13lbs.), Sibbritt 3
 H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebfi (9st.), Blyth 4
 Won by 2½ lengths ½ length, short head. Time—2 min 9 1/5 seconds

The Grand Western Handicap Distance 1½ miles—
 H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st 7lbs.), Sibbritt 1

Maharaj Mansingh of Jowantgarh's Shaphir (8st. 2lbs.), Northmore 2
 Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghate's Draughtsman (7st ed 7st 11bs.), Davison 3
 Mr. P. B. Avasthi's Garcon (8st. 11lb.) Stead 4
 Won by ½ length, head, 1 length. Time—2 mins 5 3/5 seconds.

The Druids Lodge Handicap Distance 7 furlongs—
 H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Largition (8st 11lbs.), Bowley 1
 Mr. Edward Lamond's Chou Rose (8st 5lbs.), Sibbritt 2
 Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate (8st 5lbs.), Scanlan 3
 H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time (7st 4lbs.), Graham 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 2½ lengths Time—1 min 24 3/5 secs

The Willington Plate Distance 1 mile—
 H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Largition (9st 4lbs.), Bowley 1
 Mr. Eve's Risque (8st 4lbs.), Brace 2
 Mr. P. B. Avasthi's Carcon (8st. 4lbs.), Burn 3
 Mr. J. Reynold's Goolash (8st. 5lbs.), Selby 4
 Won by ½ length, 4 length, neck Time—1 min 37 3/5 secs

The Colaba Cup Distance 1 mile—
 Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier (8st 2lbs.), Northmore 1
 Mr. Sultan M. Chinooy's Talk (8st 5lbs.), Stokes 2
 Mr. Shantidas Askuram's Popatta (8st 8lbs.), Munro 3
 H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance (8st 11lb.), Selby 4
 Won by 1 length, ½ length, neck Time—1 min 33 1/5 secs

The C. N. Wadia Gold Cup Distance about 1½ miles—
 Mr. A. C. Ardeshtir's Fiches (9st 7lbs.), Munro 1
 Maharaj Mansingh of Jowantgarh's Shaphir (8st. 2lbs.), Northmore 2
 H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (7st 13lbs.), Sibbritt 3
 H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st 11lb.), Bowley 4
 Won by short head, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths Time—2 mins 37 3/5 secs

The Turf Club Cup Distance 1½ miles—
 Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour (7st 5lbs., ed 7st 7lbs.), Sibbritt 1
 H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamin (7st 4lbs., ed 7st 6lbs.), Davison 2
 Mr. A. H. Ahmedibhai's Kaada (7st 10lb., ed 7st 11lb.), Selby 3
 Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Flery Face (7st 8lbs.), Stokes 4
 Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, 3 lengths Time, 3 mins 24 3/5 secs

The Baccala Club Cup Distance 1½ Miles—
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time (7st.), Graham 1
H. E. the Viceroy's Complet (9st.), Carslake 2
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (8st 11lbs.), Sibbritt 3
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's Draughtsman (7st 9lbs.) Davison 4
Won by head ½ length, 3 lengths Time—3 mins 8 secs

The Lloyd Handicap Distance 1 Mile—
Messrs G McElligott and P D Bolton's Tolerate (9st.) Scanlan 1
Nawabzada Fakrudouk's Wilden Hill (7st 7lbs.), O Neale 2
Mr Lye's Risque (9st 4lbs.), Brace 3
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance (8st.), Selby 4
Won by ½ length, neck 2 lengths Time—1 min 34 ½ secs

Tickford Park Plate Distance 7 furlongs—
Mr A Higgins Dinos (8st 9lbs.) Marrable 1
Mr P B Avasthi's Dr Strabismus (8st 6lbs.) Burn 2
Mr L S Lohania Outman (8st 3lbs.) Davison 3
Mr Sultan M Chinoys Talk (8st 5lbs.), Stokes 4
Won by short head 4 lengths 1 length Time—1 min 24 ½ secs

The Sealbeck Handicap Distance 1½ miles—
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Clubb (9st.) Blyth 1
Maharaj Madan Singh's Seaton Ross (8st 3lbs.) Raffaele 2
Mr Eve's Superlative (8st 11lb.), Lacey 3
Mr Edward Leonard's Half Mast (8st 11lb.), Burn 4
Won by head 1½ lengths, neck Time—2 mins 7 secs

The Jammu Cup Distance 6 furlongs—
Major General Nawab Khusrung's Honeyuckle (8st 12lbs.) Sibbritt 1
Mr D D Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (9st.) Brace 2
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Iruro (10st.) Marrable 3
Mr P B Avasthi's Belle of York (7st 2lbs.) ed (7st 3lbs.) Stokes 4
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths 1 length Time—1 min 14 secs

The Bombay Arab Derby Distance (about) 1½ miles—
Mr A R Ahmedbhai's Kanda (7st 6lbs.) ed 7st 10lbs.) Selby 1
Mr K Ardchirs Abdul Milk (8st 8lbs.) Bowley 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts (7st 8lbs.), Whittik 3
Mr A C Ardchirs Hanayah (9st 11lbs.), Munro 4
Won by neck, ½ length, ½ length Time—3 mins, 1 2 5 secs

The Malabar Hill Plate Distance 6 furlongs—
Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk (7st 9lbs.), Raffaele 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (8st 11lb.), Lacey 2
Mr A Hoyt's Play On (9st 6lbs.), C Hoyt.. 3
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Largition (8st 6lbs.), Bowley 4
Won by short head, head, ½ length Time—1 min 12 secs

The Rajpipla Gold Cup Distance 1 mile—
Maharaj's Minsingh of Jaswantgarh's Shapur (8st 11lb.), Northmore 1
Mr J Reynolds's Goolash (8st 3lbs.), Selby 2
Messrs G McElligott and P D Bolton's Tolerate (8st.), Munro 3
Mr Lye's Risque (8st 8lbs.) Brace 4
Won by head 1 short head, ½ length Time—1 min 37 2-5 secs

The Cambridgeshire Stakes (Div 1) Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A Ghatge's Draughtsman (8st 12 lbs.), Davison 1
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance (7st 11lbs.), Selby 2
Mr P B Avasthi's Typhoon (8st.) Brace 3
Mrs F G Travers' Palla (7st 8lbs.), Graham 4
Won by head, 2 lengths, short head Time—1 min 53 2 5 secs

The Cambridgeshire Stakes (Div II) Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—
Maharaj Madan Singh's Seaton Ross (7st. 13lbs.), Raffaele 1
Messrs L D Pandole and M Dhalla's Kirkiboot (8st 5lbs., ed 8st 6lbs.), Blyth 2
Mr Lye's Redskins (8st 10lbs.), Brace 3
Mr L S Godfrey's Tan (8st 4 lbs.), Selby 4
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length, Time—1 min 54 secs

The Hughes Memorial Plate Distance 1½ miles—
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Fouzatchev (9st 7lbs.) Sibbritt 1
Mr Edward Leonard's Nicker (8st. 3lbs.), Lacey 2
Mr A C Videshi's Ethics (9st 12lbs.), Scanlan 3
H F The Viceroy's Complet (8st 7lbs.) Bowley 4
Won by 2 lengths 5½ lengths, 4 lengths Time—2 min 6 1 5 secs

The Idu Cup Distance 1 mile—
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Columbian (8st 2lbs.) Sibbritt 1
Mr D D Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (8st 9lbs. ed 8st 7lbs.) Blyth, 2
Maharaj Minsingh of Jaswantgarh's Curtoon (9st.) Northmore 3
Mr Lye's Knight at Arms (9st. Brace 4
Won by 3 lengths, short head Time—1 min 40 4/5 secs.

Western Plate Distance about 6 furlongs —

Sir Osborne Smith's Hebelet (9st 6lbs), Morris 1

Mrs S Goldsmith's Inuit (9st 5lbs), M Hoyt 2

Mr G F Mahapat's Ramifia (9st 4lbs), Edwards 3

Mr A H C Rostron's Glenside (9st 3lbs), Flynn 4

Won by short head, 1½ lengths, Time—1 min 15 sec

September Hurdle Race Distance (about) 1½ miles —

Maj Gen H K Bathells Pimento (11st 11lb), Baker 1

Mr P Russell Stewart's Lucky Mack (11st 10lb), Riley 2

Messrs Forder and Thatter's Alf's Romeo (10st 12lb), Ermer 3

Mr P C Barua's Tom Fair (11st 7lb), Cullen 4

Won by 4 lengths ½ length, 1½ lengths Time—3 mins 24 sec

August Cup (Div I) Distance (about) 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mrs H M Thalhass Beautiful Shot (9st) Lord 1

Sir R N Mookerjee and Mr Martin's Crystal Legacy (9st 13lb), Edwards 2

Mr C A Murai's Willow Grove (9st), Wallace 3

Mr M Akaker's Don Remy (9st 3lb), M O Neale 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths a head Time—2 mins 29 ½ sec

August cup (Div II) Distance (about) 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mrs A Manasseh's Little Mary (8st 5lb), Edwards 1

Sir Dary Lindsay's Suk Heires (8st 7lb), Flynn 2

Maj W M Newalls Hollywood Star (7st 11lb), E Baker 3

Mr T Williamson's Nayan (7st 11lb), (ed 7st 12lb) M O Neale 4

Won by 1½ lengths 1 length a head Time—2 mins 27 ½ sec

Grand Annual Distance about 2 miles —

Mr C P Sherston's Tetramarte (10st 9lb), Owens 1

Mr A B Lowe's Lawal Monk (9st 12lb), Marlin 2

Mr C D Louth's French Phil (10st 13lb), Cullen 3

Mrs A Higgins's Rimmon (9st 7lb), Glenour 4

Won by a length 5 lengths between second and third Time—3 mins 26 ½ sec

Amas Plate (Div I) Distance about 6 furlongs —

Mr J M Julia's Ukraine (8st 2lb), Cullen 1

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Hevdas (9st 4lb), A C Walker 2

Hon Mr R Gufolhar's Winkin (8st 12lb), Raffele 3

Mr A H Crostron's Lollful (7st 10lb), Flynn 4

Won by a short head Time—1 min 15 ½ sec

Appear Lite Distance about 6 furlongs —

Mr Edward Farnold's thou Rose (7st 11lb), W Sibbritt 1

Mr A Higgins's Tel Asur (9st 10lb), Scanlan 2

Messrs Ardes-hir and Bolton's Argo's Heir (9st 11lb), Morris 3

Sir David Ezra's Fascicle (7st 4lb), Howard 4

Won by neck 2 lengths, 1½ lengths Time—4 min 13 ½ sec

Viceroy's Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr A C Ardes-hir's Ethics (9st 3lb), Morris 1

H L the Viceroy's Compt (9st 3lb), Carlisle 2

Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st 3lb), Walker 3

Messrs Ardes-hir and Bolton's Castleton (9st), Scanlan 4

Won by neck 2 lengths 1½ lengths Time—3 mins 14 ½ sec

Corzon Plate Distance about 7 furlongs —

Mr H H Lums's Dman (7st 11lb), W Sibbritt 1

Lt Col A de C Kenneck's Telamark (7st 7lb), M O Neale 2

Major J J Hillard's Southern Boy (7st 9lb), Howard 3

Messrs Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga (9st 4lb), C Hoyt 4

Won by neck ½ length, 1½ lengths Time—1 min 27 ½ sec

Ronaldshy Cup—Distance (about) 6 furlongs

Mr A Higgins's Dinos (8st 7lb), Morris 1

Mr A Higgins's Tel Asur (9st 7lb), Scanlan 2

Sir David Ezra's Fasc (9st), W Sibbritt 3

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee (9st, 7lb), Wallace 4

Won by ½ length 2 lengths, 2 lengths Time—1 min 13 ½ sec

Governor's Cup—Distance (about) 1½ miles —

Mr J C Ben Birthday Book (9st 7lb), Marland 1

Mrs Alex An Agerty Jr Winahittle (9st 5lb), Bond 2

Mrs C M Stewarts Golden Carp (7st 12lb), W Sibbritt 3

Mrs A H C Rostron Kama (7st, 7lb), Flynn 4

Won by a neck, 1½ lengths, Time—3 mins

Prince of Wales Plate—Distance (about) 1 mile

Messrs B K and H P Poddar Filter (9st 2st), Jones ..	1
Mr A H C. Rostron Glenside (7st 11lbs), Carr ..	2
Mrs G Anthony Fannade (7st. 9lbs), W. Sibbritt ..	3
Sir Osborne Smith Mcleoflot (8st 8lbs), Morris ..	4
Won by 2½ lengths, ¼ length, Short head. Time—1 min 40 1-5 secs	

Carmichael Cup—Distance (about) 1½ miles

Mr J C. Sen Birthday Book (8st. 10lbs), Marland ..	1
Mr Edward Esmond Necker (7st 13lbs), W Sibbritt ..	2
Mr A C Ardeshir Lthics (9st 10lbs), Morris ..	3
Mr A Higgins Tel Asur (9st. 1lb), Scanlan ..	4
Won by 4 lengths, a neck, 2½ lengths Time 2 minutes, 6 4/5 seconds	

Bereford Cup—Distance (about) 1½ miles

Messrs Dagree and Gubbay Stragestruck (9st 4lbs), Scanlan ..	1
Mrs G Anthony Girdle (8st 8lbs), A Sibbritt ..	2
Sir R N Mookerjee and Mr T L Martin Crystal Legacy (7st. 12lbs), Baker ..	3
Mr B N Sharma Polish Pride (7st 12lbs), M O'Neale ..	4
Won by ½ length, a head, a head Time 3 minutes, 5 seconds	

Monsoon Cup. Distance (about) 1 mile, 3 furlongs—

Mr Pannack's Silvadare (8st 11lbs), Edwards ..	1
Messrs E J. Gubbay and Dagree's Stage-struck (9st 1lb), Lerner ..	2
Lt-Col Elliott and Mr Tindall's Warrego (9st 3lbs), Rylands ..	3
Mr Udal P Single's Cranston (8st), Balfour ..	4
Won by ½ length, 1 length, 1½ lengths Time—2 mins 25 1-5 secs	

The Metropolitan Distance about 6 furlongs—

Messrs Bolton and McElhagot's Tolerate (8st), Morris ..	1
Mr Edward Esmond's Chourose (8st 8lb), W Sibbritt ..	2
Mr G E Nahapiet's Ramullics (7st. 7lbs), Howard ..	3
Mr S. Wootton's Jim Thomas (9st. 4lbs), C Hoyt ..	4
Won by length, 2½ lengths, half length Time—1 min. 13 1, 2 secs	

Coach Behar Cup Distance about 1 mile, 3 furlongs—

Mrs Alex A. Apear Jr's Winalittle (8st 1lb), Bond ..	1
Mr V. H MacCaw's Irish Times (9st 1lb), Christie ..	2

Mr. Edward Esmond's Necker (8st 2lbs), W. Sibbritt ..	3
H. H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee (8st 5lbs), Morris ..	4
Won by 1½ lengths, neck, head. Time—2 mins 24 1/5 secs.	

New Year Plate. Distance about 1 mile—

Messrs B K. H. P and R P Poddar's Saskatoon (8st. 8lbs), Jones ..	1
Mr A Higgins's Dinos (9st. 3lbs), Morris ..	2
Mr A H C Rostron's Glenside (8st 2lbs), Carr ..	3
H E the Viceroy's Card Sharper (8st 7lbs), Walker ..	4
Won by half length, ¼ length, ¼ length Time—1 min 40 4/5 secs	

Macpherson Cup—Distance (about) 1½ miles—

Messrs B K and H P Poddar Filter (1st 10lbs), Jones ..	1
Mrs C M Stewart Golden Carp (7st 11lbs), Baker ..	2
Mrs G Anthony Fannade (7st 5lbs ed 7st 6lbs), W Sibbritt ..	3
Mrs A H C Rostron Kama (7st. 4lbs, ed 7st 6lbs), Carr ..	4
Won by 2 lengths, ¼ length, 3 lengths Time 2 mins 37 1-5 secs	

Mayfowl Cup Distance (about) 1 mile—

Mr A Hoyt's Private Seal (9st 2lb.) C Hoyt ..	1
Messrs Rogers, Reynolds and Farrar's Coolash (7st 13lbs), Howard ..	2
Messrs B K and H P Poddar's Filter (7st 5lbs), Halland ..	3
Sir David Ezra's Spenser (7st 10lb.), W Sibbritt ..	4
Won by ½ length, 2 lengths, a short head 1 min 40 1-5 secs	

Merchants' Cup Distance (about) 1½ miles—

Mrs Alex A Apear's jr, Winalittle (9st), Bond ..	1
Mrs C M Stewart's Golden Carp (8st 13lbs), W Sibbritt ..	2
Mr A H C Rostron's Kama (8st 6lbs), Ryan ..	3
The Maharaja of Kashmir's Rallylumbh (9st 4lbs), Walker ..	4
Won by 2 lengths, ¼ length, 1½ lengths Time—2 mins 49 4/5 secs	

Bardwan Cup. Distance (about) 1½ miles—

Mr A Higgins's Carey Dennis (10st 10lb.) Glennon ..	1
Mr C P Shureton's Tetraunarte (10st 5lb.), Owner ..	2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Avantl (11st 3lbs), Ryan ..	3
The Maharaja of Kashmir's Le Comandante (10st 3lbs), Lerner ..	4
Won by 2½ lengths, 3 lengths, 1½ lengths Time—3 mins 24 4/5 secs	

King Emperor's Cup Distance (about) 1 mile —

Mr A. C. Arde-hir's Ethel (9-st 31bs) Morris 1

Mr A. Higgins's Tel Acur (9-st 31bs), Raffaele 2

The Maharaja of Kashmir's Pongatchev (9-st 31bs) A C Walker 3

Mr A. Hoyt's Play On (9-st 31bs), M Hoyt 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—1 min 41 secs

Harrington Hurdle Plate Distance (about) 2 miles —

Messrs Podlar and Somany's Old Time (9-st 13lbs) Baker 1

Mrs V H Rennick's Darryjagan (10-st 7lbs) Hardcastle 2

Mr C P Sherson's Tetramarte (12-st 7lbs) Pine-stand 3

Mr R M Sisson's Espira (10-st 11lbs), Limer 4

Won by 4 lengths 6 lengths $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—3 mins 37 3 5 secs

January Hurdle Plate Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

J O'Hara Murray and C B Farrar Boy (9-st) Howard 1

A Higgins (care) Dennis (12-st 6lbs), Gibson 2

C P Sherson Tetramarte (11-st 8lbs) Owner 3

R K Bowk Rascal Monk (10-st) Marland 4

Won by 30 lengths Time 3 mins 20 2 5 secs

Imperial Cup Distance about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

Mrs G Anthony's Girdle (9-st 8lbs) Batlam 1

Mrs Alex A. Aycar Jr's Phidias (7-st 11lbs) ed (9-st 11bs) Bond 2

Mr Victor's Minabo (7-st 7lbs) ed (7-st 12lbs) Dholoe 3

Mr H M Thaidens's Holvgrail (8-st 2lbs), ed (8-st 4lbs) Jones 4

Won by a head $\frac{1}{2}$ length a head Time — 6 mins 5 secs

Dominions Cup Distance about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

Mr J Thompson's Duncan Stewart (7-st 6lbs), Bartlam 1

Mr W Hayhoe's Battling Boy (8-st 11bs), Southey 2

Mrs A H C Rostron's Winter Gaiety (9-st 31bs), Flynn 3

Mr A M and Mr R M Sisson's Royal Salmon (9-st 5lbs) Limer 4

Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length and $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—2 mins, 8 3 5 secs

Colombo.

Aden Handicap Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr Abu's Mahmood (8-st 10lbs), Kingston, 1

Mr S Saffar's Bussad (9-st, 9lbs), Plack 2

Mrs W L Fonseka's Khazal Beg (7-st 11lb) White 3

Mr Mowjud Hazi Ali's Fawik (9-st 31bs) Warren 4

Won by $\frac{2}{3}$ lengths $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time — 1 min 25 3-5 secs

Horn Club Cup Distance 1 mile —

Capt F Fenwick's Dickdowleye (9-st 10lbs) Fulkon 1

Mr A F de Silva's Silent Man (11-st 10lbs) Capt James 2

Mr A C Abeken's Red Knight (10-st 13lbs), Calington 3

Messrs M K Malik's and S D Singh's Hamul (11-st 8lbs) Muttukumaraswamy 4

Won by short head Time—1 min and 45 1 5 secs

Robert's Cup Distance 1 mile —

Messrs Bert and Brooke's Shali (7-st 31bs) H Black 1

Mrs A Selvaratnam's Marshad (7-st, 10lbs) Roberts 2

Capt Fenwick's Sea King (9-st 8lbs), Davison 3

Won by a head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 22 2 5 secs

Bandaranaike Cup Distance 5 furlongs, 23 yards —

Mrs Coral's Mouzever (7-st 21bs), Baker 1

Capt F Fenwick's Talvat (7-st 9lbs) Davison 2

Mr H de Soysa's Zeebar (8-st 8lbs) Marrs 3

Mr H Tamvils Labjar (7-st 6lbs), Rosen 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a neck Time—1 min 8 3 5 secs

Colombo Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mr Douglas's Kornloff (9-st) Ward 1

Mr Rasibha's Gallant Knight (8-st 12lbs) Davison 2

Mr A E d Silva's Mountain Spy (9-st), Burgess 3

Mrs G N G Wallis's Segitarire (7-st 11bs) Rankin 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a neck Time —2 mins 24 2 5 secs

Galle Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mr Fellowes's Sorcerer (8-st), Burn 1

Mr M G Subbiah's Kudos (9-st 11lbs), Spackman 2

Major F J S Turner's Invino (9-st), Rosen 3

Capt Fenwick's Forfelt (8-st, 9lbs), T 4

Won by 3 lengths, 7 lengths Time—34 3-5 secs

Governor's Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —
 Mr P. R. Subbler's Mahalakshmi (9st. 3lbs.),
 Marris .. 1
 Mr C. A. Laing's Silverton (9st. 3lbs.),
 Townsend .. 2
 Mrs W. B. Bartlett's Larnorm (9st 3lbs.),
 Burn .. 3
 Mr G. L. Lyon's Comprise (9st 3lbs.),
 Warren .. 4
 Won by 1 length, 2½ lengths Time —
 2 mins 34 4 5 secs

Manning Cup Distance 1 mile —
 Messrs R. & Fourstead and C. B. Colman's
 Mount Alice (7st 9lbs.), Ward .. 1
 Mr C. A. Laing's Silverton (8st. 6lbs.),
 Burn .. 2
 Mr W. B. Bartlett's Antseed (7st.), White .. 3
 Mr G. L. Lyon's Comprise (9st 4lbs.),
 Warren .. 4
 Won by 4 lengths, ½ length Time—1 min
 49 2-5 secs

Karachi.

Club Cup Distance 5 furlongs —
 Mr W. D. Inever's Sun Maid (9st 6lbs.),
 J. Tymon ..
 Mr B. N. Khan's Blue River (9st 8lbs.)
 Roxburgh .. 2
 Mr and Mrs Walter Turner's Marigold
 (8st 3lbs.) R. Bell .. 3
 Won by a neck, a head, 4 lengths Time —
 1min 4 sec

Kolhapur.

Sir Leslie Wilson Cup Distance 1½ miles —
 Chief of Miraj Jr's Jalal (8st 10lbs.)
 Meekings .. 1
 Mr A. R. Obaid's Kolla Royce (9st 3lbs.),
 Obaid .. 2
 Niss Jivathi Bhosle's Rudalan Pasha
 (9st 1lb), Harding .. 3
 Mr Ahmed Eln Mahmood's Azdashir (7st.)
 Graham .. 4
 Won by short head ½ length, ½ length
 Time—2 mins 26 1/3 secs

Maharaja Cup Distance 1½ miles
 Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan and Lt Col
 Zorawar Singh's Zorawar (9st 1lb),
 Blith .. 1
 Mr C. Timoolja's Sky Hawk (8st. 9lbs.),
 Brace .. 2
 Nawab of Bhopal's Inducement (7st 12lbs.)
 Meekings .. 3
 Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Wincock
 Bunker (7st 11lbs.) Phimrao .. 4
 Won by ½ length, ½ length, 1 length Time
 —2 mins 16 3/5 secs

Stewards' Plate Distance 1 mile —
 Mr B. Rustomjee's Last Adventure (7st
 11bs.) Brace .. 1
 Mr Keshu's Da Dara II (9st 2lbs.), 1 lyth .. 2

Mr L. V. Gove's Hattless (7st 7lbs.),
 Graham ..
 Mr Darbari Lal's Over (7st, 5lbs.), Black
 Won by ½ length 1 length, ½ length
 Time—1 minute 42 2/5 secs

S. S. Akka Siseb Maharaj Cup Distance
 1½ miles —
 Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (10st
 7lbs.), Obaid ..
 Mr G. McCalligott's Dun Laoghair (8st
 2lbs.) Dillacqua ..
 Mr H. M. Dharmsey's Navroz Charm (7st
 6lbs.), H. McQuade ..
 Lt Col Zorawar Singh and Mr Kapilal
 Mehta's Devaki (7st 9lbs.) B. McQuade ..
 Won by a neck, ½ length, 3 lengths Time—
 2mins 15 secs

Sri Anandheb Maharaj Cup Distance 1½
 miles —
 Mr D. D. Chawan's Biharnoor (7st 6lbs.)
 H. McQuade .. 1
 Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Vikramat
 (7st 11lbs.) Whiteside .. 2
 Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mutashar (9st.)
 Obaid .. 3
 Chief of Miraj Jr's Khumayssa (8st 1lb)
 Harding .. 4
 Won by ½ length, 1 length, 1 length Time
 —2mins 25 1-5 secs

R. R. S. Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
 Mr K. Naziruddin's Philip Salcey (9st
 4lbs.) Brace .. 1
 Mr R. U. Gove's Hattless (7st 4lbs.),
 Graham .. 2
 Mr Byramji Rustomji Jr's Last Adventure
 (7st 8lbs.), Stokes .. 3
 Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lad (9st.
 1lb) Whiteside .. 4
 Won by ½ length, a neck, ½ length Time—
 1min 18 1-5 secs

Sri Shahu Maharaj Memorial Cup Distance
 1 mile —
 Mr C. Temulja's Sky Hawk (8st 3lbs.),
 Brace .. 1
 Mr Darbarilal's Witch Music (7st 12lbs.)
 S. Black .. 2
 The Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan and Lt
 Col Zorawarsingh's Zorawar (9st 12lbs.),
 Blith .. 3
 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Salmon
 (7st 2 lbs.), Stokes .. 4
 Won by a neck, a neck, ½ length Time—
 1min 43 3 5 secs

Sri Shivaji Maharaj Commemoration Cup.
 Distance 1 mile.—
 Mr Byramjee Rustomjee's Pomagur (10st
 2lbs.), Brace .. 1
 Mr G. McCalligott's Dun Laoghair (8st
 3lbs.) Dillacqua .. 2
 Mr H. M. Dharmsey's Navroz Charm (7st
 8lbs.) H. McQuade .. 3
 H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rose-
 water (10st 12lbs.), Obaid .. 4
 Won by 1½ lengths, a short head, 1½ lengths
 Time—1min 46 1 5 secs

Sri Yuvraj of Dewas Cup Distance 5 furlongs —	
Akka Sahab Maharaja's Irish Right (7st 7lbs) White-bird	1
Mr M.C. Patel's Cavern (8st 11lbs) Brave	2
Mr L. S. Polfrey's Chiffrette (7st 12lbs) Minkins	3
Mr G. McElligott's Lismarck II (8st 9lbs) Dall Aquia	4
Won by 1 length, 1 length 1 length Time — 1 min 3 secs	

Lahore.

Woodward Plate Distance (about) 1½ miles —	
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Mulhool (8st 7lbs) Balfour	1
Mr N. M. Mubarak's Abhor (8st 11lbs) Leeson	2
Mr R. P. Suklas Aman (10st 8lbs) Puroosingh	3
Mr Abdul Wahid's Unwan (7st) Ghazda	4
Won by short head, 3 lengths 2 lengths Time—2 mins 38 2 5 secs	

New Year Chase Distance (about) 2 miles —	
Capt P. J. Hilliard's Just Cause (12st) Owner	1
Mr. C. L. D. Cooper's Bloomsbury Square (11st 7lbs) Capt L. M. H. Lenn	2
Major C. M. Steward's Her Last (12st) Mr F. L. Cuckill	3
Mr I. C. Tithy's Donora (12st 7lbs)	4
Won by 2 lengths 2 lengths 2½ lengths Time — 4 mins 7 3 5 secs	

Gold Cup (Div. I) Distance (about) 7 furlongs —	
Major D. Vanden's Her Ladyship (9st 11lb) F. R. Brooks	1
Mr Raza Mohd Khan's Merry Pass (8st) Balfour	2
Messrs Raja Mohan Manucha and Kashi Charan's Troubadour (8st 11lbs) J. J. Wallace	3
Mr K. R. Mohra's Bhutnath (8st 5lbs) F. Black	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, neck Time — 1 min 29 2 5 secs	

Punjab Commission Cup (Div. I) Distance (about) 7 furlongs —	
Mr R. G. Kish's Last Post (8st 11lbs) F. R. Brooks	1
Mr P. Zorob's Alf. Romeo (9st 8lbs) Balfour	2
Mrs J. Thompson's A La Violette (9st 10lbs) F. Black	3
Mr Kashi Charan's Alan Boy (9st 6lbs) J. J. Wallace	4
Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths Time—1 min 29 2 5 secs	

Punjab Commission Cup (Div. II) Distance (about) 7 furlongs —	
Mr Lang Bahadur's Motopo (8st 10lbs) L. Roxburgh	1
Sir Henry Crank's Favourite Fault (8st 5lbs) F. R. Brooks	2
Mr Taj Mohd Khan's Southern Glow (7st 12lbs) Leeson	3
Mr S. Klamms's Privilege (8st 4lbs) Puroosingh	4
Won by 1 length 1 length, 4 lengths Time—1 min 30 secs	

Punjab Hurdles Distance about 2 miles —	
Major & K. Day's Offence (10st 7lbs) Mr J. I. Dalzell	1
Major George Barnett and Capt R. K. Garrow's Balaklava (11st), Carr (11st 1lb) Punnetta	2
Mrs G. Dudley Mathews's Le Maire (10st 9lbs) Mr Barn	3
Mr G. R. D. Fitzpatrick's Antaeus (11st), Owner	4
Won by 1 length 1 length 12 lengths Time — 4 mins 51 secs	

C. & M. G. Cup Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong —	
Mr F. R. Scully's Brauhup (9st 8lbs) Mr R. C. Hulbert	1
Capt I. M. H. Lenn's Hollywood Star (11st 10lbs) Owner	2
Major J. J. Clune's Lochan (10st 2lbs) J. J. Gore	3
Major L. J. Fulton's Currah Rose (11st 2lbs) Capt A. M. Bernard	4
Won by length length length Time — 2 mins 4 5 secs	

Governor's Cup Distance about 1½ miles —	
Messrs Raja Mohan Manucha and Kashi Charan's Hulree (7st) J. J. Wallace	1
Capt J. M. W. Martins and Mr C. P. Sherston's Snow Loat (7st 12lbs) F. Black	2
Mrs D. B. Shaw's Little Welsh (7st 13lbs) J. Roxburgh	3
Mr Raza Mohd Khan's Merry Pass (8st 9lbs) Balfour	4
Won by 2 lengths half length, 4 lengths Time — 2 mins 9 3 5 secs	

Merchant's Cup Distance about 5 furlongs —	
Raja Bahadur of Astori's Dharma (9st 12lbs) F. Black	1
Mr Ranga Bahadur's Sweet Fragment (8st 9lbs) L. Roxburgh	2
Mr S. C. Woodward's Arch Lady (9st 12lbs) Ashwood	3
Mrs G. Dudley Matthews's Little White Lies (7st 2lbs) J. Donnelly	4
Won by 4 lengths, short head, short h Time — 1 min. 2 3 5 secs	

Indian Griffins Plate Distance about 6 furlongs.—

Mr F R. Scully's Spring Lamb (8st. 7lbs.), J. Donnelly .. 1

Mr Mohd Akbar's Kangaroo (8st 14lbs), Ashwood .. 2

Mr C A Todd's Anne Boleyn (8st 13lbs), E Roxburgh .. 3

Mr Walter Turner's Peg-O-Me-Heart (8st 11lbs) Tymon .. 4

Won by short head, short head Time—1 min 20 3/6 secs

The Kalat Plate Distance about 1 mile—

Mr S C Woodward's Mudlool (8st 2lbs) Balfour } Dead

Raizada Inder Sain's Hollywood (7st 4lbs) Tymon } Heat 1

Mr R P Sukla's Aman (10st 5lbs), Purtoosingh .. 3

Mr A R J Daloo's Mosul Queen (8st 2lbs), Owner .. 4

Won by dead heat, 1/2 length, short head Time—1 min 55 1/3 secs.

Lahore Produce Cup Distance about 6 furlongs—

Messrs B Jagjit Singh and a Bhagat Singh's Ball (9st 1lb), Purtoosingh .. 1

Lt Col T Burridge and Messrs C W Tosh D H Peel Yates and J C F Davidsons' Catinka (8st), Rylands .. 2

Sir Henry Craik and Capt R G Sauter's Young Max (8st 12lbs) F. R Brooks .. 3

Mr Permainand Sehgal's Sedge Moor (8st 13lbs), J Donnelly .. 4

Won by a neck, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths Time—1 min 17 3/5 secs

Indian Grand National Distance 3 miles—

Major C M Stewart's Her Last (12st 5lbs) Mr F L Cundell .. 1

Capt P J Hilliard's Just Cause (12st 1lb), Owner .. 2

Lt Col Burridge and Mr H N Naclaurin's Ball Note (10st), Mr J L Dalzell .. 3

Mr R P P Smyly's Lucky Mac (12st 6lbs) Mr P A. A Heneker .. 4

Won by 4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, 8 lengths Time—6 mins 24 2/5 secs.

Steward's Cup Distance about 1 mile—

Mr R G Sauter's Last Post (7st, 12lbs), F R Brooks .. 1

Mrs J Thompson's A La Violette (9st 2lbs), F Black .. 2

Mr K B Tay Mohd Khan's Parchment II (8st 7 lbs), Leeson .. 3

Dr Desai's Sharmia's Sunbow (7st. 5lbs), Purtoosingh .. 4

Won by a head neck, 1 length Time—1 min 41 2/5 secs

Jammu Cup Distance about 1 1/2 miles—

Capt L M H Benn's Hollywood Star (9st 6lbs) F Black .. 1

Mr E Thorpe's Silver Stand (8st 7lbs), J Donnelly .. 2

Mr Kashi Charan's Truthful (8st 6lbs), J J Wallace .. 3

Major J J Clune's Queen of the Harem (8st 7lbs) Tymon .. 4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length Time—2 mins 10 2/5 secs

Lucknow.

Arab Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles

Mr R P Shukla's Aman (10st 6lbs) Purtoosingh .. 1

Mr Raizada Inder Sain's Hollywood (7st. 8lbs), Tymon .. 2

Mr J Thompson's Florio (7st. 4 lbs., cl (7st 6 lbs), R Alford .. 3

Miss L Dudley Mathew's Label (8st, 7lbs), Balfour .. 4

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1 length Time—2 mins 28 4/5 secs

Aintree Chase Distance (about) 2 miles, 5 furlongs—

Major C M Stewart's Her Last (12st 1 lb), Cundell .. 1

Mr C P Sherston's Varplum (9st 6lbs, cl, 10st 1 lb) Owner .. 2

Mr I C Telley's Donore (12st 7lbs), Owner .. 3

Won by distance, distance Time—5 mins. 33 secs

Services Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—

Capt L M H Benn's Hollywood Star (9st 13 lbs), Owner .. 1

Mr C E D Cooper's Bloomisbur Square (10st 5lbs), Owner .. 2

Lt Col T Burridge's Kenya (10st 7 lbs) Flight-Lieut Gore .. 3

Capt C B Harvey and Mr or P O Hutchinson's Cold Day (9st 10lbs), Capt Harvey .. 4

Won by 6 lengths, a neck, 1/2 length Time—1 min 54 1/5 secs

Lucknow Grand National Distance about 2 miles, 5 furlongs—

Mr S C Tetley's Donore (12st), Owner .. 1

Mr C P Sherston's Chopas (9st), Khamakh .. 2

Mr R P P Smyly's Lucky Mack (11st 9lbs) Capt Moseley .. 3

Mr C P Sherston's Varplum (9st) Owner .. 4

Won by 6 lengths, 12 lengths Distance Time—5 mins. 36 secs

Civil Service Cup. Distance 7 furlongs—

Mr R B Auk's Last Post (7st 8lbs) Barilam .. 1

Messrs N D Engree and a R Varma's Passed (9st 2lbs), Morris .. 2

Mr T Zorziola Alfa Romeo (8st 1lb) Balfour .. 3

Mrs J Thompson's A La Violette (10st 5lbs) Christie .. 4

Won by 1/2 length, length, head Time—1 min. 26 3/5 secs

Harcourt Butler Cup Distance 5 furlongs—
 Mr S. Khanna's Catinka (7st), Christie 1
 Mr. Rama Mohi Khan's Merry Pass (9st, 12lbs), Balfour 2
 Mrs G. Dudley Mathews' Little White Lies (9st 6lbs) Capt Bernard 3
 Messrs Kachicharan and Rajasmohan Manuhas Philroe (8st 10lbs) Raffaele 4
 Won by 1 length, neck, 1 length Time—1min 22 5secs

Jehangirabad Cup Distance 7 furlongs—
 Capt T G Atherton's Mini-strel Boy (8st 4lbs), Christie 1
 Mr C P Sherston and Capt J W Martin's Show Leat (8st 12lbs) } Dead
 Southey } Heat
 Miss L. Duller Mathews Nelson (7st) } 2
 Lona }
 Mr. Chahu Caran and Raja Mohan Man chuu's Philroe (8st 9lbs) Raffaele 4
 Won by 1 length dead heat head Time—1min 31 secs

Governor's Cup Distance 5 furlongs—
 Mr J O'Hara Murray and Major C B Farrar's Leo (8st 10lb) Gladia 1
 Mr Kashi Churan's Alan Boy (7st 2lbs) (7st 2lbs) Wallace 2
 Mr J M Juish's Ukraine (8st 6lbs) Southey 3
 Mr R G. Szulez's Last Post (7st) car (7st 4lbs) Hartlam 4
 Won by 2 lengths length 1 length Time—1min 12 5secs

Unknown Hullo Distance about 2 miles
 Major C. H. Davis's Offence (10st 10lbs) car (10st 12lbs) Capt Moseley 1
 Mrs R. H. Bennick's Derry Argan (10 t 10lbs) Alford 2
 Capt L. M. H. Penn's Hollywood Star (10st 4lbs) Owner 3
 Mr G. W. R. Fitzpatrick's Antares (10st 11lbs) Earne 4
 Won by 1 length length 11 lengths Time—3min 31 secs

Madras.

Sivaganga Cup Distance 6 furlongs
 Mrs Clarke's Fanciful (7st 9lbs) Taylor 1
 Mr Visvanath Chantler (8st 7lbs) Hill 2
 Mrs Wallace Nixon's (8st 2 lbs) Gethin 3
 The Earl of Shannon's Otesonna (7st 4lbs car 7st 5lbs) Little 4
 Won by 1 length 1 length a neck Time—1min 18 5secs

Hajee Sir Ismail Salt Memorial Plate Distance 1 mile
 Mr Chabibkhan's Nawaf (8st 11 lbs) Rook 1
 Messrs Rupchand and Jamad Mohommed's English Star (8st 6lbs) Hill 2
 Mr Lookmanji's Mherab (9st 2lbs), Wright 3
 Mr Chabibkhan's Zuri (8st 13lbs), S Black 4
 Won by 1 length 1 length, a neck Time—1min 57secs

The R. C. T. Cup—Distance 1½ miles
 Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bridgethorn (8st 10lbs), Forsyth 1
 Mr Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (7st 13lbs), Pinkstone 2
 Dewan Bahadur Murugappa Chettiar's Irish Star (7st 2lb), Roberts 3
 Mr Mohamed Oomer's Golden Yew (8st 11lb) Thompson 4
 Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths 1 length Time 2 min 9 3 5 seconds

The Mysore Cup—Distance 1 mile
 Major Nimbalkar's Prince Shivail, (9st 3lb), Forsyth 1
 Mr Lalvanis Tetford (7st 6lb), B McQuade 2
 Mrs Clarke's Fanciful (8st 1lb) Taylor 3
 Sir Annamalai Cherriar's Brutus (9st 4lbs), Meekings 4
 Won by 1½ lengths 1 length 2 lengths Time 1 min 45 1 5 seconds

Venkatagiri Cup—Distance 6 furlongs
 Messrs Wahab and Hamad Mohamed's Mahoot (8st 2lbs) Rook 1
 Mr Son of Nassim's Copper King II 7 4 car (7st 4lb) Meekings 2
 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Maharani (8st car 8st 2lbs) Forsyth 3
 Mr Ahmed's Scindia (8st 11lb) Wright 4
 Won by a neck a short head 1 length Time 1 min 22 4 5 seconds

Kishinipudi Cup Distance 6 furlongs
 The Maharaja of Mysore's Routop (7st 11lbs) S Black 1
 Mr Waller Gualtair (8st 6lbs) B Rosen 2
 Mr Wallace's Arran Comrade (7 9 car) 7st, 11 lbs) Taylor 3
 Mr Waller's Moynla (9st 6lbs) Aldridge 4
 Won by a neck, 1½ length 1 length Time 1 min 13 2 5 seconds

Trades Cup—Distance 1½ miles
 Messrs Mantland Jones Nugent Grant and W C Jones Melilot (8st 1lb) Rook 1
 Mr Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (9st 4lbs), Gethin 2
 The Raja of Jodhull Rex (9st) Forsyth 3
 Mr Lams's Star of the South (7st 11lb), Alrice 4
 Won by 1 length 2 lengths 1 length Time 2 mins 9 4 5 seconds

Nizam's Cup—Distance 1 mile
 Mr Soma Sundaram's Fors Abbey (7st 12lbs) Pinkstone 1
 The Maharaja of Mysore's Maya (9st 1lb), S Black 2
 Mr Wallace's Arran Comrade (7st 7lbs), B McQuade 3
 The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Frosty Bill (8 7 car 7st (10lbs), Gethin 4
 Won by 1 length, 1 length, a head Time—1 min 41 2 5 secs

Indran Griffin's Plate Distance about 6 furlongs—

- Mr F. R. Scully's Spring Lamb (8st. 7lbs.), J Donnelley 1
Mr Mohd Akbar's Kangaroo (8st 11lbs), Achwood 2
Mr C A Todd's Anne Boleyn (8st 13lbs), E Roxburgh 3
Mr Walter Turner's Peg-O-My-Heart (8st 11lbs) Tymon 4
Won by short head, short head Time—1 min 20 3-8 secs

The Kalat Plate Distance about 1 mile—

- Mr S C Woodwards Mudlool } Dead
(9st 2lbs) Balfour } Heat 1
Rajzada Inder Sam's Hollywood }
(7st 4lbs), Tymon }
Mr R P Sukla's Aman (10st 5lbs), Purtoosingh 3
Mr A H J Daloo's Mosul Queen (8st 2lbs), Owner 4
Won by dead heat, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, short head Time—1 min 55 1-5 secs

Lahore Produce Cup Distance about 6 furlongs—

- Messrs B Jagat Singh and S Bhagat Singh's Ball (9st 1lb), Purtoosingh 1
Lt-Col T Burrige and Messrs C W Toth, D H Peel Yates and J C. F 2

Won by a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—1 min 17 3-5 secs.

Indian Grand National Distance 3 miles—

- Major C M Stewart's Her Last (12st 5lbs) Mr F L Cundell 1
Capt P J Hillard's Just Cause (12st 1lb), Owner 2
Lt-Col Burrige and Mr H N Naclaurin's Half Note (10st), Mr J L Dalzell 3
Mr R P P Smily's Lucky Mac (12st 6lbs), Mr P A A. Heneker 4
Won by 4 lengths, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 8 lengths Time—6 mins 24 2-5 secs.

Steward's Cup Distance about 1 mile—

- Mr R G Saulex's Last Post (7st. 12lbs), F R Brooks 1
Mrs J Thompson's A La Violette (9st 2lbs) F Black 2
Mr K B Taj Mohd Khan's Parchment II (8st 7 lbs), Leeson 3
Dr Desraj Sharma's Sunbow (7st 5lbs), Purtoosingh 4
Won by a head neck, 1 length Time—1 min 41 2-5 secs

Jammu Cup Distance about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

- Capt L M H Benn's Hollywood Star (9st 6lbs), F Black 1
Mr E Thorpe's Silver Stand (8st 7lbs), J. Donnelly 2

Mr Kashl Charan's Truthful (8st 8lbs), J J Wallace

Major J J Clune's Queen of the Harem (8st 7lbs), Tymon

Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length Time—2 mins 10 2-5 secs

Lucknow.

Arab Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles

- Mr R P Shukla's Aman (10st 6lbs) Purtoosingh
Mr Rajzada Inder Sam's Hollywood (7st 8lbs), Tymon
Mr J Thompson's Florio (7st 4 lbs., of (7st 6 lbs), R Afford
Miss E Dullej Mathew's Babel (8st 7lbs), Balfour
Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1 length Time—2 mins 28 4-5 secs

Aintree Chase Distance (about) 2 miles, 5 furlongs—

- Major C M Stewart's Her Last (12st 1lb), Cundell
Mr C P Sherston's Varplum (9st 4lbs, of 10st 1lb), Owner
Mr J C Tetley's Donore (12st 7lbs) Owner
Won by distance, distance Time—5 mins 33 secs

Services' Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—

- Capt L M H Benn's Hollywood Star (9st 13 lbs), Owner
Mr C E D Cooper's Bloomsbury Squire (10st 5lbs), Owner
Lt Col T Burrige's Kenya (10st 7lbs), Flight-Lieut Gore
Capt C B Harvey and Major B O Hutchinson Cold Day (9st 10lbs), Capt Harvey
Won by 6 lengths, a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 59 1-5 secs

Lucknow Grand National Distance about 2 miles, 5 furlongs—

- Mr S C Tetley's Donore (12st.), Owner
Mr C P Sherston's Chopus (9st), Khanulul
Mr R P P Smily's Lucky Mark (11st 9lbs), Capt Moseley
Mr C P Sherston's Varplum (9st), Owner
Won by 6 lengths, 12 lengths Distance Time—5 mins. 36 secs

Civil Service Cup Distance 7 furlongs—

- Mr R S. Anz's Last Post (7st 11lb) Bartlana
Messrs N D Bagrie and S R Varma's Paved (9st 2lbs), Morris
Mr T Zorzi's Alfa Romeo (8st 1lb) Balfour
Mrs J. Thompson's A La Violette (9st 3lbs) Christie
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, length, head Time—1 min 20 3-5 secs

Merchants' Cup Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong	
The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Son of Sin (9st. 4lbs.) Gethin	1
The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Ignam (7st 7lbs.) H Black	2
The Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (9st 5lbs.), Morris	3
Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Solingen (7st 12lbs.) Roberts	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a short head, a head Time—1min 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs	
Cochin Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles	
Messrs Gramany and Shunmugam's Gazi (7st 11lbs.) Black	1
Mr. Shunmugam's Uswal (8st 7lbs.), Morris	2
Messrs Mahal and Kishan's Aleria (9st 4lbs.) Thompson	3
Mr Mahal's Alhadee (7st, 4lbs., ed 7st 5lbs.) White	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a short head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—3mins	

Calcutta Plate Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles	
Major Nimbalkar's Pratapinha (9st 3lbs.), Forsyth	1
Mr Govindaraj and Capt D Arav's Irish Love (9st 3lbs.) Meekings	2
Mr Shantila Askuram's Couloerand (7st 8lbs.) B McQuide	3
Rajah of Parikimeti's Inverloy (9st 8lbs.), Pink-ton	4
Won by 2 lengths $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length Time—not taken	

Mysore

Stellar Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs Cup Distance 1 mile 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Messrs S V Stokes and Miss A Al Man dooh (7st 7lbs.) Evans	1
Mr Munusamy Nathan's Zari (9st 7lbs.) Jones	2
Mr Jayam M Iyengar's Diablosch (9st 7lbs.) Dillon	3
Mr Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour (9st 8lbs), Morris	4
Won by 1 length a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—2mins 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs	
Bohala Cup Distance 1 mile 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Mr Lookmanji's Breach (7st 2lbs.), W McCarthy	1
Mr Ali Haji Hassan's Nickel (8st 1lb) Evans	2
The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Modhi (9st 5lbs.) Jones	3
Mr A C Ardeshir's Buick (9st 4lbs.), Dillon	4
Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—2mins. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs	

Steward's Cup (Div I) Distance 6 furlongs —	
The Maharaja of Mysore's Lighn (9st 10lbs.) Hill	1
Mr A F Wanker's Her Highness (7st 12lbs.) Dillon	2

Mr W Evans' Pismarck II (7st 12lbs.) Evans	3
Mrs Apear and Mr Ison's Snopps (8st 5lbs.) Bond	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length and $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1min and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs	

R C T C Cup Distance 1 mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Messrs Patel and Raymond's Solomon's Seal (8st 10lbs.) Dillon	1
The Maharaja Venkatagiri's Frosty Hill (8st 12lbs.) Dillacqua	2
Mr Govind Raj and Capt Dore's Mallick (9st 2lbs.) Meekings	3
Mr Ali Hasker's Domremy (9st 1lb) Obald	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length 1 length and 1 length Time—2 mins 17 secs	

Steward's Cup (Div II) Distance 6 furlongs —	
Mr Somasundram's Eothen (9st 3lbs.) Rosen	1
Mr Govindraj and Capt Dore's Wenny (7st 12lbs.) Meekings	2
The Maharaja of Mysore's Maya (9st 3lb.) Hill	3
Mr W Haynes's Green Alor (8st 2lbs.) Gough	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length head and $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 15 sec	

Yuvaraja of Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Mrs Lallithimala's Chinson (9st 6lbs.), Hill	1
Mr Annamalai Chettiar's Prius (9st 4lbs.), Obald	2
Mr Viswanath's Chintuber (8st 8lbs.) Dillon	3
Jewan Bahadur A M Chettiar's Cherry Boy (7st 11lbs.) J McCarthy	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths 2 lengths and $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—2 min and 18 secs	

Maharaja's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance (9st 5lbs.) Jones	1
The Maharaja of Mysore's Akor (7st 5lbs., ed 7st 7lbs.) Meekings	2
Mr N Begum's Chivalresque (8st 2lbs.) Morris	3
The Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (7st 9lbs.), Rosen	4
Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length and 1 length Time—2 mins and 15 secs	

Sir Hajee Plate Distance 1 mile —	
Mr Ismail Haji Mohamed's Mumuth (9st 3lbs.) Obald	1
Mr Chengelroya Naidu's Parmicli (7st 4lbs.), Gough	2
Mr Keolman's Broker (8st 2lbs.), Thompson	3
Messrs G Ramany and Shunmugam's Janny (7st 5lbs.) W McCarthy	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs	

Late Colonel Desai's Urs Memorial Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
 Mr Byramjee Rastomjee's Draughtsman (8st 11lb), Dillon .. 1
 Mr Annamalai Chettiar's Broadway Joe (8st 5lb), Rosen .. 2
 The Maharaja of Mysore's Alcor (7st. 4lb), Mendora .. 3
 Mr W Evans's Bismarck II (8st 7lb), Evans .. 4
 Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 15 sec

Trial Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
 Mr A Higgins's Rhinoceros (9st 5lb), Morris .. 1
 Mr Govindaraja Rehinderry (8st 2lb), Black .. 2
 Mrs Apoor's Lemnaye (8st 12lb), Bond .. 3
 Mr M R Patel's Love Parade (7st 3lb), J McCarthy .. 4
 Won by 1 length $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length Time — 1 min 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec

Ootacamund

The Sir Mahomed Usman Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
 Mr Hedaydzada's Goolah (9st 7lb), Spackman .. 1
 Mr Shamin's Subhanoor (9st 1lb) Marland .. 2
 Mr Mohamed's Fury (7st 8lb) McQuade .. 3
 H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vortex (7st 6lb), H McQuade .. 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 2 lengths, neck Time — 2 mins 30 sec

Governor's Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —
 Dewan Bahadur A M M Chettiar's Irish Star (8st 3lb), Moore .. 1
 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Salmon (9st 4lb), S Black .. 2
 Mr Sultan Chinoy's Butterfly (9st 2lb), Harding .. 3
 H E Sir George Stanley's Corviglia (7st 12lb), Mendora .. 4
 Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 4 lengths Time — 2 mins 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec

Stewards' Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
 Mr Ali Asker's Danour (8st 2lb) Rosen .. 1
 Mr Rutthford's Cyclax (7st. 4lb) Moore .. 2
 Mr Paul's Roseante II (9st 10lb), Spackman .. 3
 Mr Summer's Dlog (8st) Harding .. 4
 Won by a neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec

The Shragina Cup Distance 1 mile —
 The Earl of Shannon's Land of Hope (7st 4lb), Moore .. 1
 Mr Summer's Dlog (7st 10lb), Harding .. 2
 Mr Evans's Galvick (9st 2lb), Spackman .. 3
 Mr Ali Asker's Jubilee I (7st 4lb) Rosen .. 4
 Won by 1 length $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 50 sec

The Willingdon Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
 Mr Ali Asker's Pamela Mary (8st, 8lb), Rosen .. 1
 Mr McElligott's Bismarck II (9st.), Spackman .. 2
 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Va Vite (7st. 12lb) Bhimrao .. 3
 Won by $\frac{3}{4}$ lengths, $\frac{2}{3}$ lengths Time — 1 min 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec

Poona.

The Willingdon Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile —
 Mr Eve's Knight at Arms (8st 2lb), Marzable .. 1
 H E the Viceroy's Honeydew (9st 2lb), Walker .. 2
 Mr Eve's Rosette (9st 2 lb), Brace .. 3
 H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosawar (9st 1lb) Obahl .. 4
 Also ran — Vignette (9st 2lb)
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 2 mins, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec

The Fhor Handicap Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile —
 Mr A I Begumohamed's Crusty (8st 10lb) Bowley .. 1
 Mr Eve's Superlative (7st. 11lb) Price .. 2
 H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Wincock Bunker (7st), Graham .. 3
 Mr Diamond's Galliping Major (7st 10lb) Raffield .. 4
 Won by short head $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 2 min 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec

The Newbury Plate Distance 1 mile —
 H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Bullyhatch (7st 9lb) Dillon .. 1
 Sir Osborne Smith's Heloflot (8st. 12lb) Stead .. 2
 Mr F H Mehta's Thraclan Prince (7st 7lb) Hille .. 3
 Mr Gens Bulant (9st 7lb) C. Hoyt .. 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, short head Time — 1 min 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec

The Dullingham Handicap Distance 6 furlongs —
 H H the Maharaja Jangnahab of Nawapur (9st 2lb) Stead .. 1
 H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's (8st 1lb) Obahl .. 2
 Mr A Lakshmanji's Golden Trail (7st 12lb) R Hill .. 3
 Mr W Evans' Bismarck II (8st 6lb) Evans .. 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 15 sec

The Aga Khan's Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile —
 Mrs L. Mury's Brevant (8st 7lb) Obahl .. 1
 H H Maharaja of Bihar's Corry (8st 7lb) Stead .. 2
 Nawabzada Fakrudmulk's Ghulamul .. 3
 (9st), Northmore .. 4
 Mrs J. E Mahone's Bray Head (9st) Thompson .. 5
 Won by head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length short head, Time — 2 min 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec

Governors Cup Distance R C and distance —

Mr A R Taha's Bushboos (7st 9lbs),
W McCarthy 1

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Phawan
H (7st 13lbs, cd 8st) Forsyth 2

Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan (7st 11lbs)
Harding 3

Mr A C Ardeshtir's Sar-sam (7st 13lbs)
Brace 4

Won by head 2 lengths 2 lengths Time—
3 min 52 15 secs

Aga Shamshuddin Plate Distance 6
furlongs —

Mr J Crawford's Vamos (8st 7lbs), Walker 1

Mr A Hoyt's Private Seal (8st 11lbs)
C Hoyt 2

Mr Eve's Heritage (6st 2lbs, cd 7st) 3

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee
(7st 4lbs) Lhimrao 4

Won by 2½ lengths 1 length 3 lengths
Time—1 min 13 2 5 secs

St Leger Plate Distance R C and
distance —

Mr A Higgins' Alhamet (7st 2lbs) J
O Neale 1

Mr P B Avastia's Sahrinoo (7st 6lbs) Stead 2

Mr C Temoojee's Sky Hawk (6st 12lbs)
Graham 3

Mr L Musrya's Bueventaur (8st 9lbs)
Obaid 4

Won by neck short head neck Time—
2 min 49 2 5 secs

Indian Brothers Stakes Distance 1½
miles —

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Truro
(9st 5lbs) M Hoyt 1

Mr Eve's Knight at Arms (9st 11lb)
Brace 2

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Honey
suckle (8st 4lbs) L McQuade 3

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rose
water (9st 13st) Obaid 4

Won by ½ length 3 lengths 2 lengths
Time—2 min 17 1 5 secs

Trials Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr A C Ardeshtir's Ethics (9st 2lbs)
Walker 1

H H the Maharaja of Rajpura's Wall
Street (8st 7lbs) Selby 2

Mr Shantola's Askuran's Faj Kasra
(9st 2lbs) Raffale 3

Messrs S C Ghosh and Darbari Lal's
Tehung's (8st 7lbs) Obaid 4

Won by head 1½ lengths, 2 lengths Time—
1 min 41 1 5 secs

Visitors' Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr Gem's Achive (7st), R Dhill 1

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Heyday
(8st 11lb) Dillon 2

Mr Keloo's Mofl Koh (8st), Marable 3

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shahpur
(9st 10lbs), Northmore 4

Won by ½ length 1 length, short head
Time—1 min 44 2 5 secs

The Western India Stakes Distance 1½
miles —

Mr P B Avastia's Garcon (7st 9lbs)
Stead 1

Mr J Crawford's Vamos (8st 7lb) Walker 2

Mr J Crawford's Private Seal (8st 7lbs),
C Hoyt 3

Mr J E Malone's Bray Bean (8st 4lbs),
Thompson 4

Won by 2 lengths, 6 lengths, 4 lengths
Time—2 min 10 2 5 secs

H H The First Aga Khan's Commemoration
Plate Distance 1½ miles —

Mr Yusuff Taha's Karam Allah (8st 4lbs),
Obaid 1

Mr Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour
(7st 4lbs), Whitehead 2

Mr D D Chywan's Baharmoor (7st 4lbs),
Sandan 3

H H the Maharaja of Idar's Amir Akhlak
(7st 11lbs) Stead 4

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 length
Time—2 min 24 5 secs

The Criterion Distance 7 furlongs

Mr P B Avastia's Dr Strabismus (8st 2lbs),
Selby 1

Mr O Randall's Lady Brendan (8st 3lbs),
Little 2

Mr Keloo's Aurangzebe (7st 11lbs),
Marrable 3

Messrs A C Ardeshtir's and P D Bolton's
Caston (8st 2lbs) Raffale 4

Won by 1½ lengths 1½ lengths short head
Time—1 min 28 5 secs

The Ganeshkhani Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr A Higgins's Tel Asur (9st 2lbs),
Raffale 1

Mr A Hoyt's Private Seal (8st 5lbs),
M Hoyt 2

Mr A C Ardeshtir's Ethics (9st 7lbs),
Evans 3

Mr J Crawford's Vamos (8st 5lbs),
Walker 4

Won by short head ½ length, 2½ lengths
Time—1 min 12 3 5 secs

The Dethers New Plate Distance 1½ miles —

Mr K Ardeshtir's Abdul Malik (8st),
Dillon 1

H H the Maharaja of Rajpura's Madhi
(8st) Selby 2

Mr Ab Haji Hassoun's Nukel (8st 3lbs),
A Clark 3

Mr D D Chywan's Baharmoor (8st),
Sandan 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 4 lengths neck
2 min 24 2 5 secs

The Poona Arab Stakes Distance 1½ miles—
 Mr Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour (8st) Whiteside .. 1
 Mrs P. C. Dave's Kurda (8st 12lbs), Braco .. 2
 Mr A C Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz (7st 10lbs), Raffack .. 3
 Mr Sakhi Moosa's Junanar (8st, 7lbs), Dillon .. 4
 Won by 1½ lengths ½ length, head Time—2 mins 57 3/5 secs

The Doncaster Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—
 Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir (8st 12lbs), Northmore .. 1
 Mr. A. I Begumhomed's Crusty (9st 2lbs), Bowly .. 2
 Mr A Higgins's Carey Deunis (8st, 3lbs), Dillon .. 3
 H H the Maharaja of Idara Corey (9st, 2lbs), Stead .. 4
 Won by neck, ½ length, ½ length Time—1 min 53 2/5 secs

Rangoon.

Governor's Cup Distance 1½ miles—
 Maung Maung Sint's Vahram (8st 9lbs), Ba Yin Clay On .. 1
 Maung Ba Kyar's Kyi Kyi (7st 3lbs), Tun Nyun .. 2
 A Gapeor's Hla Nyun (8st 7lbs), Aung Bala .. 3
 Won by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths Time—2 mins 50 secs

Secunderabad.

Calcutta Plate Distance 7 furlongs—
 Mr Syed Pm Omers Money Order (8st 6lbs), Dillon .. 1
 Mr Raghavan's Capitol (8st, 10lbs), Hill .. 2
 Mr Bisher Mohamed's Tashan Pasha (8st 9lbs), Subaya .. 3
 Mr Kering's Nayib-ul Muluk (8st), Evans .. 4
 Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length, a neck Time—1 min 36 2/5 secs

Lakshminulk Cup (Div. II) Distance 5 furlongs—
 Mr Hyramul Rustomji's Junior Sarkis Khanin (9st 4lbs) Dillon .. 1
 Mr Kering's Samra (7st 13lbs) McQuile .. 2
 Mr Nayib Mohamed's Anis Beg (8st, 8lbs), Subaya .. 3
 Mr G N Musry's Tal Sami (8st 13lbs), Stead .. 4
 Won by 1½ lengths ½ length, ½ length Time—1 min 9 secs

Lakshminulk Cup (Div. I) Distance 5 furlongs—
 Mr R Fadhlool's Tea Prince (8st 9lbs), Bowly .. 1

Mr A. K S Raghavan's Capitol (9st 4lbs), Hill .. 2
 Mr Aziz Mohamed Khali (8st 10lbs), Obaid .. 3
 Mr H N. Oswald's Colombo (8st 13lbs), Jabbar .. 4
 Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, ½ length, Time—1 min 9 1/5 secs

Raja Khaja Parshad Cup Distance 6 furlongs—
 Mr P R Kering's Inaf (9st, 4lbs), Jabbar .. 1
 Mr Shamlid's Master (8st), Jones .. 2
 Mr Hussain Gazari's Ginger (7st 3lbs), J McCarthy .. 3
 Mrs Mackenzie's Desert Queen (7st), W McCarthy .. 4
 Won by 2 lengths ½ length, ½ length, Time—1 min 24 1/5 secs

Molnuddowl Cup Distance 6 furlongs—
 Mr R Fadhlool's Tea Prince (8st 9lbs), Bowly .. 1
 Earl of Shannon's Tieonnie (8st), Evans .. 2
 Messrs Rozario and Hyramul Rustomji's Truber (9st, 4 lbs) Dillon .. 3
 Mr I G Rangilla's Magneth (9st 10lbs), Obaid .. 4
 Won by 1 length, ½ length and short head Time—1 min 17 secs

Hill Fort Cup Distance 1 mile—
 Mr Syed bin Omers Money Order (9st 8lbs) Dillon .. 1
 Messrs Sorabkhan and Khodabux's Khan (9st 2lbs), Jabbar .. 2
 Nawabzada Fakr ul Muluk's Ham loon (8st 7lbs), Stead .. 3
 Mr Begumhomed's Bill Agul (8st 4lbs), Harding .. 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 1 length and 1 length Time—1 min 53 2/5 secs

Meerhyar Jung Memorial Cup Distance 5 furlongs—
 Mr John York's Ely Abbot (7st 13lbs), Dillon .. 1
 Nawab Mah H Jung's Galavah (9st 6lbs), Obaid .. 2
 Mr Patel's Love Parade (7st 7lbs), J McCarthy .. 3
 Mr Tahirza's Chapel (7st 11lbs), W McCarthy .. 4
 Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths Time—1 min, 1 1/5 secs

Utt Apparent's Cup Distance 10 furlongs—
 Mr Lookmanji's Mharab (8st, 8lbs), Obaid .. 1
 Mrs Mackenzie's Desert Queen (7st 3 lbs), McCarthy .. 2
 Nawab's Fakr ul Muluk's Jahan Ara (8st 4lbs), Dillon .. 3
 The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (8st 7lbs), J McCarthy .. 4
 Won by a short head, a neck, ½ length, Time—2 mins, 18 secs

Nizam Cup Distance 10 furlongs —

Maharaj Mansuch Jiswantarh's Shalir (9st 12lbs) Stood	1
Mr A M M Clutter's Irish Star (7st 12lbs), 5 years	2
Mr Gomis Foxbrook (7st 10lbs) W McArthur	3
Nawab Mahdi Jung's Galval (9st 4lbs) Obaid	4
Won by 1 1/2 length 1 length a short head	
Time — 2 mins 34 5/8 sec	

Domester Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mrs Malcom's Marlin (9st) Steel	1
Mr A M M Clutter's Inn of Hope (8st, 11lbs) Evans	2
Nawab Mahdi Jung's Miza Runner (9st 3lbs) Obaid	3
Nawab Mahdi Jung's Silver Fir (9st 4lbs), Clark	4
Won by a short head 1/2 length a short head	
Time — 1 min 42 1/2 sec	

CRICKET.

Ahmedabad.

Championship of India —

Bombay beat Lanjerst on the first innings
Bombay 231 and 200 for 7
Gujarat 106 and 166 for 4

Amritsar.

Amritsar —

Championship of India Northern India beat Central India by 4 wickets Central India 192 and 190 Northern India 145 and 243 for 6.

Championship of India —

Northern India beat Southern Punjab by 91 runs
Northern India 142 and 106
Southern Punjab 135 and 22

Bombay

Bombay Quadrangular (Final) —

Muslims beat Hindus by 31 runs

Scores —

Muslims 209 and 135

Hindus 189 and 127

Hindus beat Europeans by an innings and 32 runs

Scores —

Hindus 299

Europeans 141 and 146

Muslims beat Parsis by an innings and 1 run

Scores —

Muslims 314

Parsis 101 and 20

Championship of India

Bombay beat Western India States by 146 runs

Bombay 177 and 184 W I States 154 and 241

Championship of India Final—

Bombay beat Northern India by 208 runs

Bombay 266 and 309

Northern India 219 and 131

Purshotam Hindu Championship Shikhi

Orient Cricketers 228 and 340

Bombay Cricketers 253 and 321.

Delhi

Festival Match

Cricker Club of India beat Bombay by 100 runs

Bombay 101 and 201

Cricker Club of India 449

Karachi

South Continental —

Hindus beat Muslims on first innings

Scores —

Muslims 184 and 216

Hindus 133 and 85 for 3

Inter Provincial Championship—

Northern India beat Sind by 30 runs

Scores —Northern India (1st Innings) 146
Northern India (2nd Innings) 153, Sind
(1st Innings) 114 Sind (2nd Innings) 155

Championship of India—

Western India States beat Sind by 4 wickets

Scores —

Sind 120 and 210 Western India States,
219 and 118 for 6

Lahore

Championship of India—

Northern India beat Army by an innings and 32 runs

Scores —

Army in India 203 and 204

Northern India 459 for 7 d closed

Nagpur

Championship of India —

Central India beat Central Provinces by 10 wickets

Scores Central Provinces 165 and 101
Central India 247 and 79 for 0

C P and Berar Quadrangular—

Hindus beat Parsis by 10 runs.

Scores —Hindus 184 and 115, Parsis, 135 and 131

C P Quadrangular—

Parsis beat Muslims by 184 runs

Scores —Parsis, 186 and 212, Musl
and 131

Poona.

Championship of India —
Bombay beat Maharashtra on the first innings
Bombay 286 and 172 for 7
Maharashtra 260 and 72 for 1.

Bombay-Poona Match Drawn—

Scores.—Bombay 283, Poona 174 for 6

Rajkot.

Western India States' Quadrangular—
Halar beat Gohelwar by 8 wickets

Scores—

Gohelwar, 80 and 69 Halar 82 and 109 for 4.

Secunderabad

Moin-ul-Dowlah Gold Cup—

Retrievers beat Freebooters by 3 wickets.

Scores —

Freebooters 125 and 233

Retrievers 181 and 180 for 7

Championship of India —

Hyderabad beat Madras

Hyderabad 256 and 227

Madras 301 and 169.

TENNIS.**Allahabad.**

All-India Championships —Men's Doubles (Final)
Kukuljovic and Schaffer beat Brooke Edwards
and Krishnaswamy 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 2-6, 7-5

Mixed Doubles (Final)

Krishnaswamy and Miss Sandison beat Hawth-
ney and Miss Stebbing 4-6, 7-5, 6-2

Women's Doubles (Final)

Miss Sandison and Miss Harvey Johnstone
beat Mrs Parrott and Miss Woodcock 6-4,
6-0

Men's Singles (Final)

Pallada beat Fumec 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2

Markers' Event (Final).

Ram Sewak beat Mohmedays 3-6, 6-1, 6-1,
6-0

Women's Singles (Final)

Miss Sandison beat Miss Parrott 6-2, 6-1

Bandra.

Bandra Championships—

Men's Doubles Final:—Tew and Pitt beat
Charanjiva and Ramblr Singh, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3

Mixed Doubles Final —Wagle and Miss
L. Row beat Pitt and Mrs Bell, 7-5, 6-2

Men's Singles Final —Charanjiva beat Ramblr
Singh, 7-5, 6-4

Women's Singles Final:—Miss L. Row beat
Mrs Vakil, 6-0, 6-0

Women's Doubles Final —Mrs Row and
Miss Row beat Mrs Johnstone and Mrs
Snow, 6-0, 6-2

Bombay.

Hind Court Championships —

Women's Doubles—Final —Miss Leela Row
and Mrs K. Row beat Mrs. H. R. Clayton
and Miss Terrell 6-1 6-0

Men's Singles—Final —E. V. Bobb beat
S. A. Azim 6-3, 6-1

Mixed Doubles—Final —Miss Leela Row and
E. V. Bobb beat Mrs Bell and J. E. Tew,
6-3, 6-1.

Markers' Singles—Final —Surjoo Prasad beat
Kathumoni, 6-3, 4-6, 8-6

Men's Doubles—Final —E. V. Bobb and
A. C. Pereira beat Krishna Prasad and
Ramblr Singh, 6-3, 13-10

Women's Singles—Final —Miss Leela Row
beat Mrs S. M. Captain, 6-0, 6-0

Exhibition Matches —

J Charanjiva and Krishna Prasad beat
J Brugnion and C Bousous, 6-2, 6-3.

J Brugnion and C Bousous beat J. I. Tew and
A. M. D. Pitt, 6-3, 6-3, C. Bousous beat
E. V. Bobb, 6-0

Pat Hughes vs Azim, 6-2, 5-7

Hughes and Miss Lyle vs. A. M. D. Pitt and
Miss Dearman, 6-2, 3-6

Miss Leela Row beat Miss Nancy Lyle, 6-3, 6-0

Paral Gymkhana Tournament—

Men's Singles—Final—E. V. Bobb beat A.
M. D. Pitt 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles—Final—Miss Leela Row and
E. V. Bobb beat Mrs Bell and A. M. D.
Pitt 6-2, 6-2

Men's Doubles—Final—J. Charanjiva and
Krishna Prasad beat E. V. Bobb and
Soliman Tal 6-2, 6-3

Women's Doubles—Final—Mrs. K. Row
and Miss Leela Row beat Mrs Crooktree
and Mrs Griffith 6-2, 6-2.

Women's Singles—Final—Miss Leela Row
beat Mrs S. M. Captain 6-0, 6-0

M. C. A. Open Tournament—

Men's Singles—(Final)—J. Charanjiva beat
E. V. Bobb, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4

Men's Doubles—(Final)—E. V. Bobb and
A. C. Pereira beat N. R. Suvarna and A. G.
Gupte 6-1, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles—(Final)—Miss Leela Row
and E. V. Bobb beat Miss G. Walling and J.
Charanjiva, 4-6, 6-0 6-3

Women's Singles—(Final)—Miss Leela Row
beat Mrs A. R. Acott, 6-1, 6-1.

Women's Doubles—(Final)—Mrs K. Row
and Miss Leela Row beat Mrs. Crooktree and
Mrs Griffiths, 6-2, 6-2.

Western India Championships—

Men's Doubles Final—T. Ponce and J. Palada beat F. Kukuljovic and N. Krishnaswami 7-5, 11-9

Women's Singles Final—Miss Jenny Sandison beat Miss L. L. Row, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4

Men's Singles Final—J. Palada beat T. Ponce, 6-4, 6-1

Mixed Doubles Final—Miss O. Stelling and L. Brooke-Edwards beat Miss J. Sandison and A. M. D. Pitt, 6-4, 7-5

Women's Doubles Final—Miss J. Sandison and Miss O. Stelling walk over Miss L. Row and Mrs. K. Row

Women's Tournament—

Women's Doubles Final—Mrs. A. R. Acott and Mrs. G. Johnstone beat Mrs. A. D. Walwyn and Mrs. Nulls, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4

Women's Singles Final—Mrs. N. M. Leven beat Mrs. G. Johnstone 9-7, 6-3

International Match—

Yugoslavia beat India

Results—

E. V. Robb beat F. Kukuljovic, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4

J. Palada beat S. A. Azim 6-3, 6-2

J. Charanjiva and N. Krishnaswami beat F. Ponce and F. Kukuljovic 7-5, 4-6, 6-3

F. Ponce beat Sohan Lal, 6-0, 5-7, 6-4

J. Palada beat E. V. Robb, 6-3, 7-5

J. Charanjiva and N. Krishnaswami vs. F. Ponce and F. Kukuljovic, 9-7, 7-8

Calcutta.

Hard Court Championship—

Sohan Lal beat L. Brooke Edwards 6-4, 6-4

Men's Doubles (Final)—Sohan Lal and R. H. De beat L. Brooke Edwards and W. H. S. Michelmores, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4

Women's Singles (Final)—Miss M. Woodcock beat Miss Harvey Johnston 9-7, 6-2

Mixed Doubles—R. G. MacInnes and Miss John Roman beat Sohan Lal and Miss Harvey Johnston 2-6, 6-4, 6-3

Exhibition Match—

Ramillon (France) beat F. Ponce (Yugoslavia), 7-5, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5

Bengal Championships—

Men's Singles (Final)—D. A. Hodges beat W. H. S. Michelmores 7-5, 7-9, 5-7, 6-2, 6-0

Women's Singles (Final)—Miss Jenny Sandison beat Miss L. Row, 6-3, 6-3

Women's Doubles (Final)—Miss Sandison and Mrs. Graham beat Mrs. McKenna Baker and Miss Parrott, 6-4, 6-1

Men's Doubles (Final)—I. Brooke Edwards and W. H. S. Michelmores beat D. Hodges and R. G. MacInnes, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1

Mixed Doubles (Final)—D. A. Hodges and Mrs. McKenna Baker beat R. G. MacInnes and Miss J. Roman, 7-5, 6-4

International Match—

Yugoslavia beat India

Results—F. Kukuljovic and F. Schaffer beat E. V. Robb and J. Palada 6-3, 6-4, 6-3

Karachi.

Sunil Championships—

Men's Singles (Final)—R. T. Blake beat R. C. Daryanani 7-5, 6-1

Men's Doubles (Final)—R. S. Hiranandani and B. W. Bhoswani beat M. P. Dastur and P. Dinshaw 4-6, 7-5, 6-4

Mixed Doubles (Final)—M. P. Dastur and R. G. Dinshaw beat B. T. Blake and Miss Dubash 6-6, 6-3, 6-0

Women's Singles (Final)—Miss P. G. Dinshaw beat Miss M. H. Dinshaw, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4

Women's Doubles—Mrs. Mawes and Mrs. Whitcher beat Mrs. Helps and Mrs. Hanson, 8-6, 3-6, 6-4

North West India Championships—

Results—

Men's Singles (Final)—R. T. Blake beat Sohan Lal 6-2, 9-7

Women's Singles (Final)—Miss Dubash beat Miss P. G. Dinshaw 6-4, 6-2

Men's Doubles (Final)—R. T. Blake and Ramkrishna Singh beat Sohan Lal and Shamsher Singh 6-2, 6-2

Mixed Doubles (Final)—Miss Dubash and Blake beat Miss P. G. Dinshaw and M. P. Dastur, 6-2, 6-1

Lahore.

Army Championships—

Army Singles Final—Mulla beat Clayton-Reed (scores mutilated)

Army Doubles Final—Clayton Reed and Russell Roberts beat Murchin and Wright 6-1, 6-0, 6-2

Punjab Championships—

Veterans Doubles (Final)—Kanwar Dalip Singh and Sunder Singh beat Condon and Hemmley 7-5, 6-3

Men's Singles (Final)—Ponce beat Pallada 6-2, 6-4, 6-3

Men's Doubles (Final)—Ponce and Pallada beat Kukuljovic and Schaffer 6-4, 12-10, 6-1

Women's Singles (Final)—Miss Seymour beat Miss Stelling 6-1, 6-1

Mixed Doubles (Final)—Kul Miss Bredie beat Sleeman 8-6, 2-6, 6-3

Women's Doubles (Final) — Miss Beedle and Miss Stebbing beat Mrs Dodd and Mrs Addison 2 6, 7-5, 6 4

Exhibition Matches—

Puneec beat Rumbhirsingh 6-2, 6 2

Palladi beat Sahinlal, 6 2, 8 6

Lucknow

Oudh Gymkhana Tournament —

Mixed Doubles (Final) — Kulkarni and Miss Breder won Jasbir Singh and Mrs Perce

Men's Singles (Final) — Puneec beat Palladi 6-3 7-5 6 1

Women's Singles (Final) — Mrs Perce beat Mrs Cannell 6 2 6 2

Men's Doubles (Final) — Krishnaswami and Brooke Edwards beat Puneec and Palladi 6-4, 9 7

Madras.

Madras United Club Tourney —

Result —

Men's Singles (Final) Puneec beat Palladi 6-4 6-1, 8 6

S I A A Championships—

Mixed Doubles—(Final) — Miss Stelling and Krishnaswami beat Miss Parrott and Elam Ahmed 6 2, 7 5

Women's Doubles—(Final) — Miss Stelling and Miss Parrott beat Miss Harvey Johnston and Miss Bonjour, 7 5 9 7

Men's Singles—(Final) — Elam Ahmed beat Ruchappa 6-0 8 6, 6 0

Men's Doubles—(Final) — Narayan Rao and Rama Rao beat Bhijunji Rao and Patha Sarathi Rao 6-2, 6 2, 7 5

Women's Singles—(Final) — Miss Lach Rao beat Miss Harvey Johnston, 6-3 6 2

HOCKEY.

Bombay

Agri Khan Cup—

Bombay Customs .. 1 goal

St. Patrick's Karachi .. Nil

Gwalior Cup—

Kirkee United 'A' .. 1 goal

G. I. P. Railway .. Nil

Jepson Cup—

Times of India .. Nil

St. Peter's Hostel .. Nil

Replay

St. Peter's Hostel .. 3 goals

Times of India .. 1 goal

Communism Cup —

Result —

B. B. & C. I. Railway Regiment .. 2 goals

Essex Regiment (Nasirabad) .. Nil

Shaila Shiehl —

Result —

"A" Coy 3rd/1st Punjab Regiment .. 3 goals

"B" Coy 3rd/1st Punjab Regiment .. 1 goal

Calcutta.

Deighton Cup—

Calcutta Rangers .. 2 goals

East Indian Railway .. Nil

Lakshminidhas Cup—

Jhansi Heroes .. 2 goals

Mohammed Young Mens Assn .. Nil

All India .. Nil

Kahan Cup—

Telegraph R. C. .. 1 goal

Armenians .. Nil

New Delhi.

Inter Railway Tournament —

F. I. Railway .. 2 goals

M. & S. M. Railway .. Nil

(After a goalless draw)

Karachi

Inter Community Journey —

Gowas .. 2 goals

Hindus .. Nil

Kirkee

Kirkee Elam Tournament —

Kirkee Opulence & Co. .. 3 goals

Kirkee Sportsman .. 1 goal

Lahore

Hot Weather Tournament—

N. W. Railway (Lahore) .. 2 goals

Punjab Rifles .. Nil

Madras

Madras United Club Tourney—

Medical College .. 2 goals

Telegraph R. C. .. Nil

South Indian Athletic Assn Tournament—

Jhansi Heroes .. 3 goals

Muslim United Club .. Nil

Secunderabad

Fatch Mulhan Gymkhana Tournament—

Y. S. West Kents .. 3 goals

North Staffords .. Nil

FOOTBALL.

Bombay.

Rovers Cup—

Sherwood Foresters	6 goals
York and Lancs	1 goal

Nalwari Cup—

Colaba United	2 goals
London Portuguese Assn	2 goals

Pajay

London Portuguese Assn	1 goal
Colaba United	Nil

Harwood League (Civilian Section)—

B B & C I Railway	Winners
Bombay Gymkhana	Runners up

Harwood League (And Division)—

Tyaco Club	Winners
Customs	Runners up

Harwood League (Military Section)—

Royal Artillery (Bombay)	Winners
Royal Warwicks (India)	Runners up

Gossage Cup—

B B & C I Railway	6 goals
Y M C A	Nil

Makin Cup—

Lawx Rest (Nasrabad)	3 goals
Sherwood Foresters (Bombay)	1 goal

Exhibition Matches—

India South Africa team	1 goal
Bombay Indians	Nil
Bombay Military XI	2 goals
Indian South Africa team	Nil

Calcutta

International Matches—

India	1 goal
Great Britain	Nil

League Championship—

Mahomedan Sporting	(Winners)
Dillouse and Mohan Egan	(Runners up)

Calcutta (Second Division)

F B Railway and Sporting Union (tie)	
--------------------------------------	--

17 A School

Bucham Light Infantry	2 goals
Kings Royal Lancers	2 goals

The teams refused to fulfil the reply

International Match—

France	4 goals
Indians	Nil
The Rest	4 goals
Indian South Africa team	2 goals

Lahore

Hot Weather Tournament—

Islands College Lahore	4 goals
East Surrey Road	2 goals

Lucknow

Keshin Cup—

F B Railway Local Sports	2 goals
F B Railway European Institute	Nil

Murree

Murree Football Tournament—

Foresters	3 goals
Artyll and Scottish Highlanders	Nil
B Team	

Simla.

Durant Cup—

B Corps Signal	3 goals
Artyll and Scottish Highlanders	1 goal

RUGBY

Bombay

Bombay Gymkhana Challenge Cup Tournament—

Gloucesters (Mhow)	Nil
Prince of Wales Volunteers (Allahabad)	Nil

The Teams to fill the Cup jointly

Calcutta.

All India Championship—

Calcutta—2 goals (1 penalty goal 1 try)	16 points
Duke of Wellington's Regiment—(1 penalty goal)	3 points

Presidency and Assam Tournament—

Duke of Wellington's Regiment—13 points (2 goals, 1 try)	
1st Yorks—6 points (1 try, 1 penalty goal).	

Madras

Madras Tournament—

Madras Gymkhana—11 points (1 try)	
McNeill—3 points (1 try)	

Ladies' Four-somes —

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Cardwell, 107—32—75
win

Mrs. Greening and Mrs. Inglis, 103—20½ + 82½

Military Cup—

The leading scores are —

Scott A. G. 76—5—71

Lane H. G. 85—14—71

Merry 81—9—74

Bombay Gyanikhana Cup (Stroke Competition on Handicap) —

Murden 73—4—69

R. G. Davies 84—14—70

Ruffin 76—5—71

Patterson 84—12—72

H. P. Davis 97—24—73

Peace Cup—

The leading returns are as follows —

Davis (Bombay) (—4) 3 up

Pratt (Bombay) (—2) 2 up

White (Bombay) (—7) 1 up

Rayn H. (Bombay) (—16) 1 up

Ludlow (Bombay) (—C) all a quires

Mixed Four-somes—

The leading returns are as follows —

Mrs. Cardwell and White 94—21½—72½

Mrs. Davis and Carroll 88—14½—73½

Mrs. and Mr. Riffand, 64—16—78

Mrs. and Mr. Inglis, 90—10—80

President's Scratch Competition—

Carroll beat Murden

Four Ball Foursome & Pigeon Play on Handicap—

Carroll and Inglis 7 up

McCartack and McDowell, 6 up

Men's Four-somes—

Lusk and Kemp (Bombay) beat Carroll and Leckie (Poona) 5 and 4

President's Cup for Scratch Players—

The leading scores for the scratch Players are —

Davis (Bombay) 71

Murden (Bombay) 76

Carroll (Poona) 76

Abraham (Bombay) 77

Leckie (Poona) 78

Lough (Bombay) 78

Poona.**Bombay Poona Annual Match—**

Stroke —

Poona beat Bombay by 1½ points

Foursomes—

Poona beat Bombay by 5 points

POLO.**Bangalore****Bangalore Open Handicap Tournament—**

Royal Dragoon Horse 6 goals

2nd Hyderabad Lancers 5 goals

Junior Handicap Tournament—

Venkatazari 8 goals

Royal Dragoon Horse 2 goals

Bombay.**Western India Championship —**

Kashmir 6 goals

Bhopal 3 goals

Junior Tournament—

Poona Horse 6 goals

17th/21st, Lancers 5 goals

Calcutta**Carmichael Cup—**

Black Watch 6 goals

Assam 3 goals

Hyderabad.**Inter Regimental Tournament —**

2nd Imperial Lancers 9 goals

3rd Golconda Lancers (1 goal) 3 goals

Lucknow.**Lucknow Spring Tournament 10th Hussars Cup—**

10th Hussars Subalterns 4 goals

10th Hussars 4 (1 goal) 3 goals

New Delhi.**Prince of Wales Commemoration Tournament**

Jalpur 10 goals

Las Dublas 2 goals

Poona.**Poona Open Handicap Tourney—**

Royal Dragoon Horse 8 goals

Public Lancers (2 goals) 7 goals

Subsidiary Tournament—

Pinketers 3 goals

Lord's Lancers 2½ goals

Rawalpindi.**Mutua Rectory Tournament —**

Strawbaters 5 "

P A V O Cavalry " " " "

WATER POLO.

Bombay.

International Match—

Parsis,	..	..	..	..	..	3 goals
Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	2 goals

BOXING.

Bangalore.

Challenge contest for Middleweight Championships of India—

Arthur Soares (11st 6lbs) drew with
 Gunboat Jack (10st 6lbs)
 Tom Sheppard (8 2) (Kolar) beat George
 Cowsell (6 4) (Bombay) on points.

Bombay.

Bombay Presidency Amateur Championships

Results—

Flyweight Championship—L. P. Clarkson
 (Duffryn Old Cat's Association) beat
 H. A. Johnson (Y.M.C.A.) on points.

Lightweight Championship—K. J. Musa
 (Z. P. C. League) beat Sig. A. Cowan
 (Durham) in the fourth round the referee
 stopping the fight after Cowan had gone
 down to a count of nine.

Featherweight Championship—Sig. W.
 Warburton (A. Corps Signals Karachi)
 beat K. C. Sillwa on points.

Lightweight Championship—T. C. Pithawalla
 (Z. P. C. League) beat D. C. Lomas (to 1 P.
 Railway) on points.

Welterweight Championship—L. Cpl. T.
 Aston (delaware) beat Pte. T. Wals.
 (Durham) on points.

Middleweight Championship—D. H. Chatter-
 ton (to 1 P. Railway) ko Pte. Redpath
 (Durham) in the second round.

Special Three Round Contest—J. Hood
 Thro (N.N.H.) ko T. Cpl. Atkinson
 (Royal Warworks) in the first round.

Light Heavyweight Championship—Pte.
 Wilkinson (Durham) beat C. F. Durham
 (to 1 P. Railway) in the second round the
 latter making no to the referee that he could
 not carry on.

Heavyweight Championship—R. McMillan
 (to 1 P. Railway) beat J. Haycock
 (to 1 P. Sports Club) on points.

Bombay Presidency Amateur Senior and Junior Championships

The following were the results—

NOVITS

Junior Final 6st 7lbs and under—B.
 Lalchand (Sassoon's Inst.) beat A. Padi-
 wala (Baroda New High School) on points.

Junior Final 7st and under—S. D'Souza
 (Nagpada House) beat Chait Starr ("Duf-
 fy") on points.

Final Junior 8st and under—Chait Shankar
 ("Duffin") beat B. Patel (Baroda New
 High School) on points.

NOVICE INTERMEDIATE

Final Junior 6st and under—J. Shrifal
 (Sassoon's Inst.) beat M. K. Gupta (Baroda
 New High School) on points. An excellent
 contest.

Final Junior 7st 7lbs and under—G. pal
 Gopal (Sassoon's Inst.) beat A. Abraham
 (Nagpada House) on points.

Final Junior 8st 7lbs and under—L.
 Padiwal (Nagpada House) beat D. Shroff
 (Zorastrian League) on points.

Final Junior 10st 6lbs and under—Chait
 Curry ("Duffin") beat M. Warden
 (Baroda New High School) the referee
 stopping the fight in the first round.

NOVICE OPEN.

Final Junior 8st and under—M. Jacob
 (Nagpada House) beat L. Hannamant
 (Nagpada House) on points.

Final Senior Novice Lightweight—Pte.
 Cartwright (Green Howards) beat J. Santos
 (Nagpada House) in the second round, the
 referee stopping the fight.

Final Senior Novice Featherweight—Pte.
 Collins (Green Howards) beat Pte. Cook
 (Warworks) on points.

SENIOR INTERMEDIATES

Final Senior Featherweight—R. J. Uno
 (Nagpada House) beat Pte. Brown (Sher-
 wods) on points. Brown was dropped
 twice in the third round.

Final Senior Welterweight—Pte. Wintling
 (Green Howards) beat L. Sassoon
 (Nagpada House) on points.

JUNIOR NOVICES

Final 6st 7lbs and under—B. Ashilla
 (Sassoon's Inst.) beat M. Ashlink (to 1 P.
 Gym) on points.

Final 7st 7lbs and under—Chait F. Mar-
 tinez ("Duffin") beat H. Mistry (Zorasta-
 rian League) on points.

Final 8st 7lbs and under—Chait M. M-
 tinez ("Duffin") beat L. Santos (Zorasta-
 rian League) on points.

Final 9st and under—Chait C. M-
 tinez ("Duffin") beat C. Contractor
 (Zorastrian League) on points.

Heavyweight—P. L. Bir J McKenzie ('N' Battery, R H A), beat L. Cpl Littleboy (2nd Bn Welch Regt) on points

Officers' Welterweight.—Lieut A L Gurney Richmond (1st Bn K S L I), beat 2nd Lieut R P Young (1st Bn Royal Regt) the referee stopping the fight in the third round

Officers' Light Heavyweight.—Lieut D Y P Webb (1st Bn Theshire Regt) beat P. O. A J Kennels (20th A C R A I) on points

Mussoorie

Army and Air Force Individual Championships.—
Results—

Flyweight.—Pte Larril (Prince of Wales Volunteers) beat Pte James (Hampshire Regt) on points

Bantamweight.—L Cpl Lewis (K S L I) k.o. Pte Walker (East Yorkshire Regt) in the first round

Featherweight.—L. Cpl Kriehn (East Yorks), beat L. Cpl Abbridge (Bols and Herts) on points

Lightweight.—Cpl Scodlick (East Yorkshire Regt), beat Pte Dunt (K S L I) on points

Welterweight.—L. Cpl Warthrop (Black Watch) beat Tpr Fitzhugh (Royal Dragoons) on points

Middleweight.—Pte Coleman (K S L I) beat L. Cpl Dilbold (East Surreys) on points

Light Heavyweight.—L. Cpl Lapping (The Welch Regt) beat Dmr Redfern (East Surreys) on points

Heavyweight.—Pte Ansell (Bols and Herts) k.o. L. Cpl Littleboy (The Welch Regt) in the third round

Army and Air Force Team Championships.—
East Surrey Regt, beat the Royal Dragoons by 8 bouts to 3

Results—

Bantamweight.—Pte Smith (East Surreys) beat Tpr Gatland, (Royal Dragoons), the referee stopping the fight in the second round

Featherweight.—Pte Jackson, (East Surreys) beat Cpl McCarthy, (Royal Dragoons) on points

Lightweight (First String).—Pte Buckle, (East Surreys) beat L. Cpl Jackson, (Royal Dragoons) on points

Lightweight (Second String).—Pte Glinther, (East Surreys) beat Tpr Coles, (Royal Dragoons) on points

Lightweight (Third String).—Dmr Manger, (East Surreys) beat Tpr Rankmore (Loyal Dragoons) on points.

Welterweight.—(Second String).—Cpl Wilson, (Royal Dragoons) k.o. Pte Allbridge, (East Surreys) in the first round

Welterweight.—(Third String).—Cpl Jones (Royal Dragoons), beat Pte O'Sullivan (East Surreys) on points

Middleweight.—(First String).—L. Cpl Dilbold (East Surreys) beat L. Cpl Chandy on points

Middleweight.—(Second String).—Dmr. Redfern (East Surreys), beat Tpr McNeill (Royal Dragoons), the referee stopping the bout in the first round

Heavyweight.—Pte Durling, (East Surreys) beat Sgt Gunston, (Royal Dragoons) on points

Welterweight.—First String.—Tpr Fitzhugh (Royal Dragoons) beat Pte Scotling (East Surreys) on points

Nagpur.

Welterweight Title.—Gunboat Jack (holder) beat Battling Kid James on points.

Rangoon

Kil D Silva (9st 11lb) (featherweight Champion of Burma) beat Fall Lillmoor (9st. 4 lbs) (Mody Belt holder) on points

Nicky Sullivan (8st 12lb) (bantamweight Champion of Malaya) k.o. Young Tomlin (8st 11 lbs) in the second round

Robertsonpet

Welterweight Championship of India.—

Welterweight Gunboat Jack (holder) beat Battling Kid James (Poonia) on points

Secunderabad.

Welterweight Championship of India.—

Gunboat Jack (10st 7lbs) beat Battling Kid James (10st 10lbs) the latter was throwing in the towel in the ninth round

Gunboat Jack (holder) K. O. Kid Joe Perch (South Africa) in the third round

Middleweight Championship of India.—

Gunboat Jack (10st 4 lbs) beat Fall Merchant (11st) on points

Gunboat Jack beat Kid Charlie the latter retiring at the end of the sixth round

Middleweight Championship of South India.—

Arthur Soares (11st. 4 lbs) beat Fall Merchant (11st) on points

Gunboat Jack beat Arthur Soares on points.

ATHLETICS.

Bombay

The following were the winners—

15 Mils. Cycle Race—1 B Mahomed (P. 1
S. T.) — 2 A. K. Pantani (Sassanum Wh.
1st) — 3 W. Turner (Christ Church Old Boys)
4 S. J. Shroff (Sassanum Whistlers) — 5 L.
P. Pedler (Bombay Amateur Athletic Club)
6 S. M. Sayed (Bombay Amateur Athletic
Club) Time 37 mins. 8 secs.

The lap prizes were won by Mahomed and J.
Guard.

20 Mils. Cycle Race —1 A. D. Mahomed 2
A. Gerrard

Tata School Shield—

Open Events—

100 Yards —1 G. Walsh, 2 W. Gaitely, 3
P. Santos

120 Yards Hurdles —1 P. Santos, 2 W.
Gaitely, 3 B. Rodriguez

Quarter Mile —1 S. Rose, 2 R. Garrick, 3
G. Walsh

One Mile —1 S. D. Souza, 2 J. Annes, 3
D. Joseph

Cycle Race —1 K. L. Patel, 2 B. N. Syed,
3 A. Patterson

High Jump —1 O. Stanley, 2 Hyas Khan,
3 P. Santos

Long Jump —1 G. Walsh, 2 P. Santos, 3
I. Pereira

Pole Jump —1 J. D. Silva, 2 P. Santos,
3 L. Mesquith

Throwing the Cricket Ball —1 G. Walsh,
2 D. Rodriguez, 3 W. Gerrard

Under 16 Events—

100 Yards —1 H. Charles, 2 V. Smith,
3 C. Meyer

120 Yards Hurdles —1 C. Stanley, 2 G.
Mistry, 3 V. Smith

Quarter Mile —1 C. Hearn, 2 R. Shore,
3 D. Claudius

Half Mile —1 J. Varz, 2 R. Shore, 3 A.
Hussain

High Jump —1 O. Reid, 2 R. White,
3 G. Mistry

Long Jump —1 R. Shore, 2 V. Smith,
3 C. Hearn

100 Yards —1 A. Khairaz, 2 M. Motion,
3 D. Wadia

220 Yards —1 Gaitely (Cento), 2 G. Douglas,
3 M. Curran

100 Yards —1 H. Roach, 2. Pakroffin,
3 M. Curran

Tug-of-War (Open) —Bharada New High
School

Champion School —St. Mary's High School
In Local Championship —G. Walsh,
(Christ Church High School)

Metallists —G. Walsh, (Long Jump), H.
Pouch (100 Yards under 12), Clifford
Stanley (120 Yards Hurdles under 16)

Women's One Mile Cycle Race —1 Miss R.
Hosden 2 Miss Webster 3 Miss Bhannumati
Gokulika Time 3 mins. 54 2/5 secs

Inter Collegiate Championship —

The following were the results —

10 Miles Walk —1 S. H. Kutar (G. M.), 2.
R. R. Deshpande (W.), 3 D. D. Junglewali,
(M.) Time 1 hour 40 mins

3 Miles Road Race —1 W. R. Pascoe (G. M.),
2 K. S. Salvi (St. X.) 3 A. Menezes (St. X.)
Time 16 mins. 21 2/5 secs

Boxing 120 lbs. and under —1 V. Sequeira
(G. M.), 2 J. L. D'Sa (St. X.)

140 lbs. and under —1 F. W. Pals (St. X.),
2 C. S. Krishnamurti (G. M.)

4 1/2 Miles Cross Country Run —1 V. R. Basur
(G. M.) 2 C. S. Krishnamurti (G. M.), 3.
F. A. Lawrence (St. X.) Time; 18 mins.
37 2/5 secs New Record

30 Miles Cycle Race —1 R. J. Mistry (St. X.),
2 D. J. Puro (St. X.) 3 B. M. Instakia
(E. C. & B. S.) Time 1 hour, 13 mins
50 secs New Record

Wrestling, 120 lbs. and under —1 R. S.
Narmalkar (W.), 2 B. M. Pujari (G. M.)

140 lbs. and under —1 F. M. Shroff (W.),
2 D. G. Gadre (G. M.)

Over 140 lbs. —1 C. J. Agarwal (St. X.), 2
M. N. Nannavati (S.)

50 Yards Swim —1 P. M. Marutha (St. X.),
2 R. H. M. Gohil (S.) 3 V. R. Pascoe (G. M.)
Time 31 4/5 secs New Record

Half Mile Swim —1 P. Pharooha (St. X.),
2 V. R. Pascoe (G. M.), 3 N. C. Michta (I.)
Time 13 mins. 41 2/5 secs New Record

200 Yards Swim (Relay) —1 St. Xavier's, 2
Grant Medical Time 2 mins. 21 2/5 secs.
New Records

Pole Vault —1 J. Jameson (I.), 2 H. Ribeiro
(St. X.), 3 C. S. Krishnamurti (G. M.)
Height 10 feet New Record

Half Mile Run —1 J. Jameson (I.) 2 V. R.
Pascoe (G. M.) 3 H. Ribeiro (St. X.) Time
2 mins. 16 4/5 secs

100 Yards —1 H. Ribeiro (St. X.) 2 J. Jameson
(I.), 3 A. G. D. Costa (S.) Time
10 2/5 secs

High Jump —1 J. Jameson (I.), 2 K. J.
Jacob (G. M.) 3 T. C. D. Costa Height 5
feet 2 inches

120 Yards —1 J. Jameson (I.), 2 K. J.
Jacob (G. M.) 3 T. C. D. Costa Height 5
feet 2 inches

Time; 10 2/5 secs

Ladies' 75 Yards —1 Miss M. A. Correa (St. X.),
2. Miss L. D. Costa (St. X.), 3. Miss Y.
Coelho (St. X.)

220 Yards —1. H. Ribeiro (St. X.), 2. J.
Jameson (I.), 3. T. K. Chandy (G.M.) Time
24 2/5 secs.

Long Jump —1. I. Jameson (I.), 2. H. Ribeiro
(St. X.), 3. K. V. Jhandarkar (G.M.)
Distance—20 feet 4 inches. New Record.

Hop, Step and Jump —1. J. Jameson (I.),
2. H. Ribeiro (St. X.), 3. I. J. Smith (W.)
Distance—41 feet 13 inches. New Record.

440 Yards —1. I. Jameson (I.), 2. K. V.
Jhandarkar (G.M.), 3. H. Ribeiro (St. X.)

300 Yards Ladies' Relay —1. St. Xavier's
College. Time 45 1/5 secs.

One Mile —1. V. R. Parar (G.M.), 2. A.
Menores (St. X.), 3. C. S. Krishnamurti
(G.M.) Time 4 minutes 53 2/5 secs.
New Record.

Putting the Shot —1. I. Jameson (I.), 2.
K. Jacob (G.M.), 3. S. J. Mugrath (St. X.)
Distance—30 feet 4 inches.

One Mile Relay —1. Grant Medical College.
Time 4 mins 4 secs.

Tug-o-War —Grant Medical College.

Individual Championship —J. Jameson.

Champion College —St. Xavier's.

G. M. = Grant Medical, St. X. = St. Xavier's,
W. = Wilson, I. = Indian, S. = Sydney, I. =
A. R. I. S. = Liphinstone and Royal Institute of
Science.

Open Amateur Athletic Meeting —

Results —

100 Yards —1. J. Castellano, 2. G. W.
Seeger, 3. P. Sweeney. Time 10 1/5 secs.

High Jump —1. G. J. Couto, 2. D. R.
Puthran, 3. F. A. Dawson. Distance—5 ft
5 ins.

120 Yards Hurdles —1. J. Romer, 2. C. N.
Milne. Time 16 3/5 secs.

Putting the Shot —1. J. R. Scott, 2. H. S.
Lynn, 3. N. Priestly. Distance—34 ft
9 ins.

220 Yards —1. P. Sweeney, 2. Hereby,
3. G. W. Seeger. Time: 23 1/5 secs.

Women's 75 Yards Race —1. Pearl Abraham
and 1. Flora Menashi (dead heat), 3. Shelli
Bryan. Time 10 2/5 secs.

Long Jump —1. A. Dawson, 2. F. C.
Woolcock, 3. P. Sweeney. Distance—19 ft
9 ins.

One Mile Walk —1. R. G. Nair, 2. M. R. A.
Iyer, 3. D. R. M. G. Time 8 mins 5 secs.

440 Yards —1. B. J. Gardner, 2. H. Vella,
3. L. Romer. Time 14 secs.

Pole Vault —1. G. H. Jones, 2. A. M. Keith,
3. G. K. Kunder. Distance—8 ft, 6 ins.

Women's Cycle Race Half Mile —1. N. K.
Mistry, 2. P. Vajda.

One Mile —1. R. Davis, 2. A. Coedra,
3. T. V. Ramchandra Rao. Time 4 mins
4 1/5 secs.

One Mile Cycle Race —1. B. Mithra,
2. A. K. Bastani, 3. I. K. Jimmy. Time
2 mins 52 1/5 secs.

Women's 100 Yards Relay —1. St. Jacob
Mission Jewish School. Time 44 secs.

One Mile Medley Relay —1. Customs, 2.
G. I. P. Railway, 3. Bombay City Police.

The women's 75 yard race, which resulted in a
dead-heat between Pearl Abraham and
Flora Menashi, was run off again, Miss
Menashi winning this time.

Three Mile —1. Mendonca, 2. P. R. Ghatkar,
3. P. B. Valdiva. Time 17 mins 12 secs.

Half Mile —1. R. Davis, 2. Ramchandra
Tukaram, 3. R. N. Lohi. Time 2 mins
8 4/5 secs.

Lahore

Punjab Amateur Championships —

Pole Vault —K. A. Shaif 1, Distance 11 ft
3 1/2 ins. Juniors R. K. Singh 1. Distance
8 ft 4 1/2 ins.

One Mile —Munzarsingh 1. Time: 4 mins
40 7/10 secs.

Shot Putt —Zahur Ahmad 1. Distance 40 ft,
10 1/2 ins.

100 Yards —(Heats) J. Hart (1st Bo. One
Shot) created a new provincial record his
time being 9 8/10 secs.

100 Yards (Juniors) —Akbar Khan 1. Time
11 1/5 secs.

440 Yards (Juniors) —Prithipdunch 1.
Time 50 4/5 secs.

Long Jump —Tehsingh 1. Distance 21 ft
10 1/2 ins.

High Jump (Women) —Lana Myers 1.
Distance 3 ft 8 1/2 ins.

Hammer Throw —Fraser 1 —Distance 162 ft
8 1/2 ins.

Javelin Throw (Women) —N. Baxter 1.
Distance 68 ft 1/2 inch.

Javelin Throw (Junior) —Munshuril 1.
Distance 143 feet.

Long Jump (Juniors) —Munshuril 1. Dis-
tance 16 feet 7 1/2 inches.

High Jump —K. A. Shaif 1. Height 5 feet
4 inches.

120 Yards Hurdles —Jennings 1. Time
16 2/5 secs.

Half Mile (Juniors) —Ashiq Mohd 1. Time:
2 mins 20 1/5 secs.

100 Yards —J. Hart (Amateur) 1. Time
10 2/5 secs.

50 Yards (Women) —N. Baxter 1. Time 6
4/5 secs.

440 Yards — I H Thorpe 1 Time 53 1/2 secs.	
50 Yards (Juniors) — Akbar Khan 1 Time 6 secs.	
440 Yards — Dal Singh Prar 1 Time 60 1/2 secs.	
Three Miles — Rynnag Singh 1 Time 15 mins. 37 10 secs.	
100 Yards (Women) — A Baxter 1 Time 12 6 secs.	

Javelin Throw — Razul Bismah 1 Distance 173 ft. 2 2/5 inches	
20 Yards — L. Whitefle 1 Time 22 7 10 secs.	
Discus Throw (Women) — M. Jewa 1 Distance 48 ft 4 inch	
880 Yards — Hazura Singh 1 Time 2 mins. 37 10 secs.	
80 Yards Hurdles (Women) — A. Mathews 1 Time 13-9 secs.	

PIGSTICKING

Meerut

Kolar Cup —

H. J. Hamilton Bu-sells Undy Lou Winner

Mr A. M. Teachr Gunmaster Knocked up

Heavyweight Box Hunters Cup —

Mrs. Whitefle's Milk Punch Captain Harvey's Lather Mr Norman's Khajur

Lightweight —

Captain Harvey's Spiker and Captain Altherton's before Dead heat, Mr Lousten's Red Cherry

Poona

Lithium Cup —

Mr M. B. Turner R. A. on Golden Shred

ARMY RIFLE SHOOTING

NON-CENTRAL MATCHES

The following are the results of the Army Rifle Association (India) Non-Central matches 1913-14—

THE BROOKLYN CUP

2nd In The K. O. A. L. 10 Entries 0-07

THE NANTUA CUP

8 Pl 2nd K. O. A. Light Infantry 21 1/2
11 Pl 2nd K. O. A. Light Infantry 20 1/2
1 Pl 1st In The N. of K. 100
1 Pl 1st In The 1st 10 1/2

THE KING EMERALD CUP

2 15th Punjab Regiment 108
2 14th Punjab Regiment 4 800
2 2nd K. O. Gurkha Rifles 4 00
3 17th D. 200 100

88TH CARNATIC INFANTRY MEMORIAL

GOLD CUP

2 15th Punjab Regiment 108
2 2nd K. O. Gurkha Rifles 1 00
2 17th D. 200 100
3 11th Sikh Regiment 1 40

THE LAWRENSON TROPHY

HQ Winner 1 15th Punjab Regiment 1 300
1 15th Punjab Regiment 1 200
1 15th D. 200 100
A Coy 1 5th R. Gurkha Rifles 1 200

THE CANNIOPPE WOOLLEN MILLS CUP

5 Pl 2 14th Punjab Regiment 780
1 11 The Nepal Escort 650
3 Pl 1st Infantry 645
2 Pl The Nepal Escort 641

THE PRINCE OF WALES (MALAKOTTA) CUP

3 Pl 2 15th Punjab Regiment 284
1 Pl 1 15th Punjab Regiment 271
8 Pl 1 2nd Punjab Regiment 250
15 Pl 1st Punjab Regiment 250

THE O MOORE CUP AND CUP

1st Higher Patrol 1000
1st Higher Patrol 1000
1st Higher Patrol 1000
1st Higher Patrol 1000
1st Higher Patrol 1000
1st Higher Patrol 1000
1st Higher Patrol 1000
1st Higher Patrol 1000

THE MOORE COUNTRY CUP

1 15th Punjab Regiment 400
1 15th Punjab Regiment 400
1 15th Punjab Regiment 400
1 15th Punjab Regiment 400

THE FRANCIS MEMORIAL CUP

No 1 team 2 15th Punjab Regiment
No 1 team 2 2nd K. O. Gurkha Rifles
No 1 team 1 17th D.
No 1 team 3 11th Sikh

THE TRAINING BATTALIONS CUP

No. 1 team 10 2nd Punjab Regiment	1,045
No. 1 team 10 15th Punjab Regiment	986
No. 1 team 10 7th Rajput Regiment	941
No. 1 team 10 1st Punjab Regiment	707

THE GURKHA CUP

No. 1 team D Co 10 13th T F Rifles	273
No. 1 team P Co 2 9th Gurkha Rifles	262
No. 1 team T Co 1-4th PWO Gurkha Rif	242
No. 1 team T Co 1-2nd KEO Gurkha Rif	234

85TH CANNONIC INFANTRY B O GOLD CUP

No. 1 team 2-15th Punjab Regiment	779
No. 1 team 3 17th Dogra Regiment	769
No. 1 team 2 2nd KEO Gurkha Rifles	754
No. 1 team 3 11th Sikh Regiment	654

THE MADRAS GUARDS DIAMOND JUBILEE

SHIELD

Allahabad Contingent, A F I	2,607
1st Bn G I P Ry. Regt, A F I	2,433
2nd Bn M D S M Ry Rifles	2,429
The Simla Rifles A F I	2,912

THE A F I CUP

No. 1 team 1st G I P Ry Regt, A F I	790
No. 1 team Allahabad Contingent, A F I	764
No. 1 team Cawnpore, A F I	725
No. 1 team 1st M and S M Ry. Rifles	689

THE READING CUP

No. 1 Team Allahabad Contingent, A F I	819
No. 1 team The Simla Rifles	780
No. 1 team A Coy 2nd M and S M Ry. Rifles	740
No. 1 team A Coy. The Punjab Rifles	722

THE B I R A CUP

1 Pl A Coy, N W Ry. Bn, A F I	267
Jharipari Detl Dehra Dun Contingent	262
A Co 2nd M & S, M Ry Rifles, A F I	257
L M P Allahabad Contingent, A F I	256

THE SIMLA RIFLES CUP.

A Coy 1st G I P Ry Regt	192
Punjab Contingent, Punjab Rifles	181
"D" Coy 1st G I P Ry. Regt	171
"C" Coy 1st G I P Ry. Regt	165

THE MILITARY ADVISERS CUP

Jodhpur Sardar Risala	1,752
Jodhpur Sardar Infantry	1,493
4th M S Gwalior Infantry	1,422
Bhopal Sultana Infantry	1,138

THE SCINDIA CUP.

A Coy Jind Infantry	1,165
C Coy 1st Patiala (Rajinder) Sikh Inf	1,160
B Coy 1st Patiala (Rajinder) Sikh Inf	1,075
B Coy 4th M B Gwalior Infantry	1,073

I T I PROVINCIAL BATTALIONS MATCH

B Coy 11-18th R Garhwal Rifles	400
A Coy 11-1st Punjab Regiment	378
C Coy 11 6th Rajputana Rifles	363
A Coy 11 6th Rajputana Rifles	363

I T URBAN AND U T C MATCHES

A Coy 4th (U P) Urban Infantry	445
B Coy 4th (U P) Urban Infantry	301
D Coy 6th (Burma) Bn U. T C.	270
B Coy (Burma) Bn U T C.	231

SWIMMING

Bengal

Provincial Championships—

Results—

100 Metres—1 Rajaram Sahoo (Central), 2 R Sudhukhan, (Central) Time—1 min 8 J 5 secs (Indian record)

400 Metres—1 N C Malik (National), 2 Sukumar Ghosh (High Lazar United) Time—6 mins 34 5 secs

200 Metres—(Breast Stroke)—1 P. Chowdhury, (Bowbazar Rajam Samity); 2 P K Banerjee, (National) Time—3 mins. 49 1-5 secs

100 Metres—(Back Stroke)—1 N. C Malik (National), 2 Rajaram Sahoo, (Central) Time—2 mins 30 1 5 secs

200 Metres—1 Sukumar Ghosh, (Baghbazar United) 2 S K Bose, (National) Time—2 mins 52 3 5 secs

60 Metres Breast Stroke, (Women)—Won by Miss Nrupama Seal, (National) in 52 2 5 secs

Medley Relay—Won by National who were represented by P Sarkar, N C Mikh, S Bose and S Dey. Time—7 mins 30 3 5 secs

Diving—1 Suddi Ghose, (National), 2 H L Blond (Taitolla Institute)

Water Polo—Bowbazar Rajam Samity beat Central in the final by 4 goals to 1.

Bombay.

Results—

Ladies One Length.—1 Miss Joan Saunders (Time—21 4-5 secs), 2 Miss Younger Fabron (Time—22 secs), 3 Miss Shalla Ardagh (Time—24 2 5 secs)

Merchants' Team Race—1 Burmah-Shell, W R T Scott, J L Field, S A Sedden and J L. Davison (Time—1 min 16 secs) 2 Bombay Company, (D W McHughlin, J E Tew, L J H Goodwin and H G Wastle) Time—1 min 17 1/2 secs; 3 Texas company, R M L White, C D Ford, I. W Power and R. Brown (Time—1 min 20 1-5 secs)

Men's Open Diving —1 J L. Kerton, 1107 points; 2 H P. Waegli, 1085 points; 3 H Brown, 979 points.

Mixed Relay Race (Handicap) —1 Miss

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Services Relay —1 Green Howards (Time—1 min 16 2-5 secs), 2 14th Heavy Battery, R A, "A" (Time—1 min 16 3-5 secs), 3 2nd Ln, Sherwood Foresters, A Company, 4 2nd Bn, Sherwood Foresters HQ Wing

Western India Quarter Mil. Championship

Lahore

Punjab Olympic Championships —

One Mile—Sydney Joseph Willis, (Time—35 mins 17 1-2 secs)

50 Yards Free Style —1 Dennis Holman, 2 Shamsur Ali, 3 Robert Sparrow (Time—24 1-2 secs)

100 Yards Free Style —1 Dennis Holman, 2 Robert Sparrow (Time—1 min 6 3-5 secs)

440 Yards Free Style —Dennis Holman (Time—6 mins 25 3-5 secs)

100 Yards Back Stroke —1 Thomas Turnbull, 2 Mazhar Ali, 3 Lalit Mohan (Time—1 min 1-10 secs)

Diving —Lalit Mohan, there being only one competitor

220 Yards Breast Stroke —1 Mahmood Ali; 2 L. Lawrie Smith, 3 P. Chaudhry, (Time—3 mins 33 1-2 secs)

Water Polo —

General beat Government College, Lahore by 7 goals to 4

YACHTING.

Madras.

(Colombo vs Madras, Annual Competition—

Madras beat Colombo by 42 points to 23.

ROWING.

Bombay.

Bombay Gymkhana Regatta —

Results —

Senior Sculls —Slater beat Rude by 1 length Time—3 mins 29 3-5 secs

Senior Fours Finals — D (crew beat "A" Crew by 1 length Time—2 mins 6 secs)

Senior Pairs —Coulton and Dumaresque beat Slater and Rude by distance

Junior Pairs —Kollenburg and Schumacher beat Raw and Ixson by 1/2 length Time—2 mins 41 secs

Junior Sculls —Whalley beat Hutchings easily Time 2 mins 15 secs

Serpentine Sculls —Raw beat Blinn easily Time—2 mins 1 sec

Calcutta.

Merchants Cup —

Chartered and Allahabad Banks beat Mercantile Bank Time—3 mins 2 secs

Madras.

All India Regatta —

Challenge Fours Distance (1 025 yds) —

Bombay Gymkhana J & Dumaresque (Bow) H S Waters 2 P & Green 3, F T Coulton (Stroke) A W Larker (Cox)

Calcutta Rowing Club 1 F Duncan (Bow) F W Moncrieff 2 A J Peppercorn 3, R J L Oakley (Stroke) J S Harling (Cox)

Bombay beat Calcutta by 1 length Time,—3 mins, 38 secs

Senior Pairs Distance 1 025 yards —

S A Bindon and I C Robson (Madras) vs, R J L Oakley and A J Peppercorn (Calcutta) Madras won easily Time—3 mins 37 secs

Senior Sculls Distance 1,025 yards —

L F Duncan (Calcutta) beat S A Bindon (Madras) by 3 lengths Time—4 mins 3 secs

Hot Weather Regatta —

Madras—Colombo Challenge Fours Cup Madras beat Colombo by 1 1/2 lengths Time—3 mins 42 secs

Simmons Cup (Challenge Pairs) —

Distance 1 025 yards S A Bindon and J R Pearce (Madras) beat J R H Bindon and H S M Pearce (Colombo) by 5 1/2 lengths Time—4 mins 6 secs

Cup for Junior Pairs —

J W Cunningham and S M Martiz (Madras) beat L H Fry and A Vasse (Madras) by two lengths in 4 mins 42 secs

Clinker Coxless Pairs —

F H Wilson and D N Stephens beat J L Anderson and F C Crofts by six lengths in 2 mins 37 secs

Bridge Cup for Sculls —

F H Fry beat S M Martiz by lengths

Services Fours —

Army won from S P M R, who, coming fast fouled and were disqualified.

Challenge Sculls Cup —

J R Pearce beat J O Cochrane by 2 1/2 Time—4 mins 11 3-5 secs.

DOG SHOWS.

Bombay.

The following are the principal awards —

CHALLENGE CUPS

- No 1. For best exhibit in Show — Lt-Col G H Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "Dogberry Golden Favour of Dingley Dell"
- No 2 For best exhibit in Show of opposite sex to the winner of No 1 — Miss P Wright's Cocker "Leading String of Ware"
- No 3 For best exhibit Bred in India — Lt-Col G H Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "Ch Chiderella of Dingley Dell"
- No 4 For best exhibit Bred in India opposite sex to winner of No 3 — Miss P Wright's Cocker "Wembley Wanderer"
- No 5 For best Puppy in Show — Sir Dinshaw Petit's Great Dane "Olaf Ivanoff"
- No 6 For best Puppy in Show, opposite sex to winner of No 5 — Miss D Small's Smooth Fox Terrier "Upto Jinks"
- No 7 For best exhibit in Show, born in the Bombay Presidency, under 18 months old — Sir Dinshaw Petit's "Olaf Ivanoff"
- No 8 For best Terrier in Show — Lt-Col G H Chamber's Dogberry Golden Favour of Dingley Dell"
- No 9 For best exhibit in Show, other than Terrier — Miss P Wright's "Leading String of Ware"
- No 10 For best exhibit in Show, born in Bombay Presidency and owned by a Member — Lt J D Kothawala's Cocker "Bestful Bluecoat"
- No 11. For best Terrier, born in Bombay Presidency and owned by a Member — Miss D Small's "Upto Jinks"

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY KENNEL CLUB SPECIAL PRIZES

The following special prizes were confined to members of the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club —

- No 12 A Cup presented by H E the Governor of Bombay for best exhibit in Show — Lt-Col G H Chamber's "Dogberry Golden Favour of Dingley Dell"
- No 13 A Cup for best exhibit in Show of opposite sex to winner of No 12 — Miss P Wright's "Leading String of Ware"
- No 14 A Cup for best exhibit in Show bred in India — Lt-Col G H Chamber's "Chiderella of Dingley Dell"
- No 15 A Cup for best exhibit in Show, bred in India of opposite sex to winner of No 14 — Miss P Wright's "Wembley Wanderer"
- No 16 A Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier Dog owned by a Lady Member — Miss E MacPherson's "Ch. Laurath Passing Cloud"
- No 17 The Times of India Jubilee Commemoration Cup for the best exhibit under 2 years — Mrs Watson's Scottish Terrier "Appin Robin"

No 18 A Cup for best exhibit under 2 years of opposite sex to winner of No 17 — Mr R H Fido's Smooth Fox Terrier "Foxtruster of the Forces"

No 19 A Cup for best exhibit in Show bred in India, under 18 months — Mrs H V Fido's Scottish Terrier "Sporty Chaffin"

No 20 A Cup for best Puppy owned by a Member — Sir Dinshaw Petit's "Olaf Ivanoff"

SPECIAL PRIZES OPEN TO ALL

- No 21 A Cup for the best Basset, Shetland Sheepdog — Mrs M Sara's Basset "The Martuska"
- No 22 A Cup for the best Great Dane — Sir Dinshaw Petit's "Salut of Gammaton"
- No 23 A Cup for the best Alsatian — Mr L C Smith's "Krieger Vom Hofe Schutten"
- No 24 A Cup for the best Alsatian opposite sex to the winner of No 23 — Mrs L C Smith's "Irudel Vom Wieserleben of Maregnel"
- No 25 A Cup for the best Labrador Retriever or English Springer Spaniel — Lt Col S Shamshere Jang Bahadur Rana's Labrador "Laud Leymer"
- No 26 A Cup for the best Golden Retriever or Irish Setter — Mr D G Davie's Golden Retriever "Defengler Roryson of Nutwood"
- No 27 A Cup for the best Bull Dog Chow Chow or Puli — Mr W Poller's "Bulldog - Oakville Premier"
- No 28 A Cup for the best Japanese Boston Terrier of Yorkshire Terrier — Capt Thier's Boston Terrier "Dot of Hon"
- No 29 A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel — Miss P Wright's "Leading String of Ware"
- No 30 A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel of opposite sex to the winner of No 29 — Lt J D Kothawala's "Bestful Delight of Merok"
- No 31 A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel Bred in India — Miss P Wright's "Wembley Wanderer"
- No 32 A Cup for the best Bull Terrier — Miss A G Granville's "Pragan Dunbars"
- No 33 A Cup for the best Airedale or Irish Terrier — Mrs Audrey's Airedale "Scott Steadman"
- No 34 A Cup for the best Smooth Fox Terrier — Mr A. Wright's "Ch Chicker of Vothla"
- No 35 A Cup for the best Smooth Fox Terrier of opposite sex to the winner of No 34 — Mr R H Fido's "Cradley Ladance"
- No 36 A Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier — Lt-Col G H Chamber's "Dogberry Golden Favour of Dingley Dell"

POLICE SPORTS.

Poona.

results were as follows —

Lord Lloyd's Cup for Athletics won by Belgaum.

De Popen Memorial Cup for Senior Hockey was won by Belgaum. Ahmednagar were the runners up.

The Gudder Cup for Junior Hockey was won by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Runners up—G. I. P. Railway.

The Kennedy Cup for Tug-of-War was won by Ratnagiri. Dhurwar the runners-up, received the Sir Maurice Hayward's Cup.

The Sir Francis Griffith Cup for Cross Country was won by Belgaum.

The Rao Bahadur Bhoji Cup for Wrestling was won by Allabux Khadur of Nagpur. Second prize to Dattu Bhurnaji of Nashik.

The Lord Sydenham Cup for Physical Training was won by Sholapur. Runners up Satara.

The Mr Leslie Wilson Cup for the best all-round man was won by Mahomed Hanif of Belgaum, who also won a gold medal.

The Down Challenge Shield was won by Belgaum.

Individual Prizes—

100 Yards.—1. Mahomed Hanif (Belgaum), 2. Jhalu (P. T. School), 3. Tajaram Sukharan (West Khandesh).

Quarter Mile.—1. Mahomed Hanif (Belgaum), 2. Parashram Yellapa (Belgaum), 3. James John (Dharwar).

Half Mile.—1. Kashi Dasrava (West Khandesh), 2. Ganpat Balaji (Bombay City), 3. Dawood Ajam (Belgaum).

Obstacle Race.—1. Ramchandra Balwant (Bombay), 2. Hanmant Yeshwant (Belgaum).

Relay Race.—1. Belgaum, 2. Poona.

The MacDonald Challenge Cup for Sub-Inspectors' Shooting Competition was won by Maheshwarasinh Gokub Singh of Ahmedabad.

Rao Subb R. M. Rane's Cup for H. Q. Sub-Inspectors 100 yards was won by Haroonkhan Kadarkhan of Sholapur.

Indian Officers' Events—

Deatty Memorial Cup for Revolver Shooting was won by Mr W. L. K. Haraspath.

The Souther Cup for Revolver Snaphooting was won by Mr P. M. Stewart.

I. P. Officers' Rifle Shooting Cup was won by Mr D. W. B. Carnaghan.

Mr D. Heath's Cup for Musket Snaphooting was won by Mr U. N. Lasa.

The Kennedy Challenge Cup for the best aggregate score in Officers' events was won by Mr P. M. Stewart.

Officers' 100 Yards Prize presented by H. E. the Governor.—1. Mr W. L. K. Haraspath, 2. Mr Paddou-Row.

- "Sweyn Breeders." Cup for the best Great Dane owned by a member of the G. D. C. I. Mrs. P. Penn "Vendit of Fairlight."
- H H the opposite "Kirkland Scottish"
- Cup for best dog owned by a Resident of Simla. Mrs M M Gordon Deika Pomeranian. "Sun-set Kashmir" Reserve Mr P C T Faine's Dalmatian "Warrior"
- H L the Commander in Chief's Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel Mrs M Steels "Joenson of Malwa" Reserve Mrs N Friggs "Sparkling Doreen"
- H L the Governor of the Punjab's Cup for the best Terrier Mr R H Fido's "Solus Minted Gold" Reserve Miss L M McPikerson "Ch Lanarth Passing Cloud"
- H H the Maharaja Dhruj of Patiala's Cup for the best Gun Dog Lieut K B L Davidsons Irish Setter Murtagh of Auteach" Reserve Mrs B Sells Labrador Retriever "Wrinkles of Delgrave"
- H H the Maharaja Dhruj Kumar of Darbhanga's Cup for the best Lhasa or Tibetan terrier Miss M Hubble's "Poete Asahi" Reserve Miss M Hubble's "Ajax Asahi."
- Cup for the best Labrador Retriever H H the Maharaja Dhruj of Patiala's Labrador Retriever "Jaffa". Reserve Mrs B Sells "Wrinkles of Delgrave."
- Puppy in the show Mrs M Hicks Pomeranian "Sun-set" Reserve "Kirkland Hunt Club"
- Fox Hounds Nomination I
- Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier Puppy Mrs E L Woodridge's Wire Fox Terrier "Samsons Commission."
- Cup for the best Abatian bred in India: Mr C A Dansey's "Bettina von Ludowisch"
- Cup for the best Terrier of Scotland Mrs B Hudson's "Cabra inwardine stout Ella"
- Cup for the best Retriever other than Labrador Major M Thoms Golden Retriever "Don Rufus"
- Cup for the best Toy including Pomeranian and Pomeranian Mrs A S Kirkwoods Black and Tan terrier "Cabra Half Moon Twilight"
- Cup for the best Fox Terrier Mr R H Fido's "Solus Minted Gold"
- Cup for the best Great Dane Mrs K R M Haasans "Plantagenet of Stonehart"

BILLIARDS.

Calcutta.

All India Amateur Championship—

Results —

Protvush Deb (holder) beat M. M Begg by 1,095 points to 781

All India Professional Championship —

Results —

Mike Elias (holder) beat Ernie Monk by 1,037 points to 1,025

WEIGHT LIFTING.

Calcutta.

All-India Championships—

8 Stone Class —K K. Dose (Howrah) two hands military press (115 pounds), two hands snatch (135 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (170 pounds) Total 420 pounds

9 Stone Class —B Das (Calcutta) two hands military press (130 pounds), two hands snatch (155 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (180 pounds) Total 445 pounds.

10 Stone Class —A M. Bharatam (Madras) two hands military press (150 pounds), two hands snatch (165 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (170 pounds). Total 420 pounds.

11 Stone Class —A. Kunhukannon (Madras) two hands military press (170 pounds), two hands snatch (170 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (230 pounds) Total 570 pounds

12 Stone Class.—Zaw Weik (Burma) two hands military press (180 pounds), two hands snatch (200 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (250 pounds). Total 630 pounds

Heavy weight —Zaw Weik (Burma) two hands military press (190 pounds), two hands snatch (270 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (280 pounds) Total 640 pounds

Weight per weight was won by A M. Bharatam (Madras) with 112 pounds.

POLICE SPORTS.

Poona.

The results were as follows —

Lord Lloyd's Cup for Athletics won by Belgaum

The Poonn Memorial Cup for Senior Hockey was won by Belgaum. Ahma Inagar were the runners up

The Guilder Cup for Junior Hockey was won by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Runners up—D. I. P. Railway

The Kennedy Cup for Tag of War was won by Hathnagiri Dharwar the runners up, received the Sir Maurice Hayward's Cup

The Sir Francis Gribb Cup for Cross Country was won by Belgaum.

The Rao Bahadur Kojje Cup for Wrestling was won by Allibux Khadir of Bilapur second prize to Dama Bhatnagar of Nasik

The Lord Sydenham Cup for Physical Training was won by Sholapur Runners up, Satara

The Sir Leslie Wilson Cup for the best all round man was won by Mahomed Hanif of Belgaum, who also won a gold medal

The Down Challenge Shield was won by Belgaum

Individual Prizes—

100 Yards —1 Mahomed Hanif (Belgaum)
2 Jhalvi (P. T. School) 3 Tapiram Sukhara (West Khandesh)

Quarter Mile —1 Mahomed Hanif (Belgaum),
2 Parashram Yellapa (Belgaum), 3, James John (Dharwar)

Half Mile —1 Kasha Dwarava (West Khandesh) 2 Ganpat Bilaji (Bombay City);
3 Dawood Ajam (Belgaum)

Obstacle Race —1 Ramchandra Balwant (Bombay) 2 Hanmant Yeshwant (Belgaum)

Relay Race —1, Belgaum 2, Poona

The MacDonall Challenge Cup for Sub Inspectors Shooting Competition was won by Maheshwarsingh Gokul-singh of Ahma dabad

Rao Sahib B. M. Haves Cup for H. Q. Sub-Inspectors 100 yards was won by Haroon-khan Kadiarkhan of Sholapur

Indian Officers Events —

Beatty Memorial Cup for Revolver shooting was won by Mr W. J. K. Haraspath

The Bouter Cup for Revolver shooting was won by Mr P. M. Stewart

I. P. Officers Rifle Shooting Cup was won by Mr D. W. B. Carnakhan

Mr D. Healy's Cup for Musket shooting was won by Mr U. N. Rana

The Kennedy Challenge Cup for the best gate score in Officers events was won by Mr P. M. Stewart

Officers 100 Yards Prize was won by the Governor —1 Mr W. J. K. Haraspath 2 Mr P. M. Stewart

Warrant of Precedence.

within their respective charges

3 Governors of Madras,
Bengal

4. Commander in Chief in India

5 Governors of the United
Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and B

6 Governors of the Central
Assam, Governor of the North West Frontier
Province

7 Chief Justice of Bengal,

and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman
and Nicobar Islands, when within his charge,
and Chief Secretaries to the Government of
Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

and of the Madras Secretaries
and Secretaries of the Indian Union

15 Members of the Executive
Ministers in Madras, Bombay and

16 Members of the Executive
Ministers, United Provinces,
and Bihar and Orissa

17. Agents to the Governor
in Madras, Central India, Baluch
States and States of Western
Commissioner of the North-West Frontier
Province, Political Resident in the Persian
Assam

than those of Madras, Bombay, Bengal
Assam

Rangoon, within their charges. Chief Inspector of Mines. Commissioners of Police in the Presidency Towns and Rangoon, and Settlement Commissioners.

Calcutta. Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts. Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), Political Agents and Superintendents and Residents (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class) Commissioners of Income Tax, Opium Agent Chhapar and Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments.

of Auditor of State Railways. Chief Engineer

struction under Local Governments. Director, Military Lands and Cantonments. Directors, Railway Board, Directors of the Survey of India, Director, Zoological Survey. Expert advisers, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Bombay and Calcutta. Inspectors General

41. Director, Central Research Institute, Kailash. Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar. Director of the Indian Institute of Science and Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Lucknow.

37. Military Secretary
38. Solicitor to the
and Standing Council
Bengal

39. Presidency Secretary
Church of Scotland

40. Chairmen of the
ment Trusts of the Pro
and Karachi, Chief,
Municipalities of the

* Present incumbents of the office of Chief Engineer who have ranked in entry 33 of the Warrant of 1893 will rank in entry 33 of this Warrant until they relinquish their office as Chief Engineers.

Telegraph Engineering; Director of Wireless, (1st and 2nd Class); Second Assistant Res.
District Controllers of Military Accounts, and Protectorate Secretary Aden; and S.

51. First Assistants to the Residents at } service of 21 years' standing
Baroda and in Kashmir.

52. Chairman of the Port Trust, Aden
and Military Secretaries to Governors.

WORKS LIST OF THE INDIAN AUDIT AND

officers of 12 years standing to usage

over, Northern India Salt Revenue determined by the Governor

Major, Knights Bachelor—have
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Article 32

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SALUTES.

Persons	No of guns	Occasions on which salute is fired
Imperial salute	101	
Royal salute	31	
Members of the Royal Family..	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a state ceremony
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families,	21	
Maharajahdiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Amhar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India	17	
Governor of Portuguese India	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	
Minipotentaries and Lincos	15	
Governor of Bismarck	9	
Governor of Bismarck	9	

British Empire; Knights Bachelor immediately after the Residents of the 2nd Class.

SALUTES.

Persons	No of guns	Occasions on which salute is fired
Imperial salute	101	
Royal salute	31	
Members of the Royal Family..	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a public station, or when attending a public ceremony.
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families.	21	
Maharajahdraya of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Cauchib	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India.	17	
Governor of Portuguese India ..	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Lieutenant Governors of His Majesty's Colonies.	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	
Placidatories and Envoys	15	
Governor of Bamaun	9	
Governor of Lia	9	

Persons.	No. of Guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
President and Governor-General	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State Ceremony
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired
Secretaries, 1st Class	13	Same as Governors
Secretaries to the Governor-General	13	
Commissioners in Sand	13	
Secretaries to the Governor in Kathiawar	13	
Secretaries, 2nd Class	13	On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station
Political Agents (b)	11	
Commander in Chief in India (if a Field Marshal).	12	On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Commander in Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Deputy Commander in Chief, India	..	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (see K R).
Squadron (c)	..	
Major Generals Commanding Districts (d)	13	On
Major Generals and Colonel Commandants Commanding Brigades (d)	11	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs

Salutes of 21 guns.

Bombay. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.	Cutch The Maharao of
Gwalior The Maharaja (Scindia) of.	Jaipur. The Maharaja of
Hyderabad. The Nizam of	Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of.
Jamun and Kashmir The Maharaja of	Kanooli The Maharaja of
Mysore. The Maharaja of	Kotah The Maharao of
	Patala The Maharaja of
	Rewa The Maharaja of
	Tonk The Nawab of

Salutes of 19 guns

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of
Kelat. The Khan (Wali) of
Kolhapur. The Maharaja of
Travancore. The Maharaja of
Udaipur (Newar) The Maharaja of

Salutes of 17 guns

Bahawalpur The Nawab of
Baratpur The Maharaja of
Bikaner The Maharaja of
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of
Cochin. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 15 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of
Bunswara The Maharawal of
Bhutan The Maharaja of
Datta The Maharaja of
Dhwas (Senior Branch) The Maharaja of
Dhwas (Junior Branch) The Maharaja of
Dhar The Maharaja of
Dholpur The Maharaj Rana of.
Dungarpur The Maharawal of
Idar The Maharaja of
Jaisalmer The Maharawal of

Khalpur. The Mir of.
 Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.
 Orchha. The Maharaja of.
 Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.
 Rampur. The Nawab of.
 Sikkim. The Maharaja of.
 Sirahi. The Maharao of.

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of.
 Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
 Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of.
 Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of.
 Jaora. The Nawab of.
 Jhalawar. The Maharaja-Rana of.
 Jind. The Maharaja of.
 Junagadh. The Nawab of.
 Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
 Nabha. The Maharaja of.
 Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.
 Palanpur. The Nawab of.
 Porbandar. The Maharaja of.
 Rajpipla. The Maharaja of.
 Ratlam. The Maharaja of.
 Tripura. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 guns

Ajalgarh. The Maharaja of.
 Alirajpur. The Raja of.
 Bawal. The Nawab of.
 Barwani. The Rana of.
 Bijawar. The Maharaja of.
 Bilaspur. The Raja of.
 Cambay. The Nawab of.
 Chamba. The Raja of.
 Charkhari. The Maharaja of.
 Chhatarpur. The Maharaja of.
 Faridkot. The Raja of.
 Gondal. The Thakur Sahab of.
 Janjira. The Nawab of.
 Jhabua. The Raja of.
 Maler Kotla. The Nawab of.
 Mandi. The Raja of.
 Manipur. The Maharaja of.
 Morvi. The Maharaja of.
 Narsimggarh. The Raja of.
 Panna. The Maharaja of.
 Pudukkottai. The Raja of.
 Radhanpur. The Nawab of.
 Rajgarh. The Raja of.
 Sallana. The Raja of.
 Samthar. The Raja of.
 Sirmur. The Maharaja of.
 Sitamau. The Raja of.
 Suket. The Raja of.
 Teori. The Raja of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Balasinoor. The Nawab (Babi) of.
 Banganapalle. The Nawab of.
 Bansda. The Raja of.
 Baraundha. The Raja of.
 Bariya. The Raja of.
 Bhior. The Raja of.
 Chhota Udepur. The Raja of.
 Danta. The Maharaja of.
 Dhrol. The Thakor Sahab of.
 Hispaw. The Sawbwa of.
 Jawhar. The Raja of.
 Kalahandi. The Raja of.
 Kengtung. The Sawbwa of.
 Khichipur. The Rao Bahadur of.
 Limbdi. The Thakor Sahab of.
 Loharu. The Nawab of.
 Lunawada. The Raja of.
 Malhar. The Raja of.
 Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of.
 Madhol. The Raja of.
 Nagod. The Raja of.
 Palitana. The Thakor Sahab of.
 Patna. The Maharaja of.
 Rajkot. The Thakor Sahab of.
 Sachin. The Nawab of.
 Sangli. The Chief of.
 Sint. The Raja of.
 Savantvadi. The Sar Desai of.
 Shahpura. The Raja of.
 Sonpur. The Maharaja of.
 Vankaner. The Raj Sahab of.
 Wadhwan. The Thakor Sahab of.
 Yawnghwe. The Sawbwa of.

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Kalat. His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan.
 G.C.E., Wall of.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Likaner. Lieut. General His Highness Maharaja
 Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
 G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.C.B., & D.C., Maharaja of.
 Kotah. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness
 Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of.
 Mysore. Her Highness Maharani Kempa
 Nanjamma Avaru Vanitha Kannadana
 & C., Maharani of.
 Patiala. Lieut. General His Highness Maharaja-
 Bahadur Sir Bhupinder Singh Mahendra
 Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.,
 & D.C., Maharaja of.
 Tonk. H. H. Amul ul Daula Wazir-ul Mulk
 Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan
 Bahadur Saadat Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
 Nawab of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Mr. Colonel His Highness Sewal Maharaja
Shri Jey Singhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of

Alpur Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness
Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana
of Udaipur Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler
Singh Jai Deo, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja
of

Alha His Highness Maharaja Mahendra
Singh Sir Pratal Singh Bahadur G.C.S.I.
C.I.E., Maharaja of

Salutes of 15 guns.

Bara. Lieutenant Colonel His Highness
Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narayan Singh
Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of

B. Lieutenant Colonel His Highness
Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rapendra Baba
Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of

Banagah. His Highness Vah Ahad Mahab
Khanji Rasulkhanji, Nawab of

Bapthala. Colonel His Highness Maharaja
Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E.
J.E., Maharaja of

Banagar Colonel His Highness, Maharaja
Shri Bhupendra Singh Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Ba Khan. His Highness Aga Sir Sultan
Muhammad Shah, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., of
Bombay.

Batya. Captain H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir
Rajwatsinghji Mansinghji, K.C.S.I., Raja of

Batal. His Highness Maharaja Sir Shuja-u-
Mulk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of

Barampur H. H. Maharana Vijayadevi of
Banwada. His Highness Maharana Birbhadra
Singhji, Raja of.

Bangli. Lt Maharaja Sir Chitramanrao
Dhondiro alias Ajia Saleb Patwardhan,
K.C.I.E., Raja of.

Banapur Captain His Highness Raj Sahab
Sir Amarsinghji Bansinghji, K.C.I.E., Raja
Sahab of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Bashahr Raja Padam Singh, Raja of.
Bharu Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan
Bahadur, K.C.I.E., ex Nawab of.
Mong Mit, Uthai Maung K.S.M., Sawbwa of.

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of, Within
the limits of her (or his) own territories,
permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within
the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of, With-
in the limits of his own territories, per-
manently

Salute of 19 guns

Bharatpur The Maharaja of
Bikaner The Maharaja of
Cutch The Maharaja of
Jaipur The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of.
Patiala The Maharaja of
(Within the limits of their own territories
permanently)

Salute of 17 guns.

Alwar The Maharaja of
Kishipur The Mir of
(Within the limits of their own territories
permanently)

Salutes of 15 guns.

Benares The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar The Maharaja of.
Jind The Maharaja of.
Junagadh The Nawab of
Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
Nabha The Maharaja of
Nawanagar The Maharaja of.
Rathore The Maharaja of.
(Within the limits of their own territories,
permanently)

Salutes of 13 guns.

Janjira. The Nawab of. (Within
of his own territory, perman

Salutes of 11 guns.

Sayantvadi, The Sar Desaj of Within the limits of his own territory permanently.

Salutes of 5 guns

Abu Dhabi, The Shaikh of Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

Bunder Abbas The Governor of }
 Fingah The Governor of } At the termination of an official visit.
 Muhammerah The Governor of }

Muhammerah, Eldest son of the Shaikh of Fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's representative

Salutes of 3 guns.

Aynan The Shaikh of }
 Dibai The Shaikh of } Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of official visits by these Chiefs.
 Ras-al-Khaima The Shaikh of }
 Sharjah The Shaikh of }
 Umm-ul-Qawain The Shaikh of }

TABLE OF LOCAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 11 guns.

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifa, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Shaikh of Bahrain. Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Council of Ministers (as a whole) of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

Salutes of 13 guns

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, when a member of the ruling family.

Salutes of 9 guns.

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, when not a member of the ruling family.

Salutes of 7 guns.

Bahrain The Shaikh of.
 Kuwait. The Shaikh of
 Muhammerah. The Shaikh of.
 Quatr. The Shaikh of.

Salutes of 5 guns.

..... }
 } Fired when acting as Deputy of these Chiefs

Individual Members of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 13 guns.

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz'al Khan, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Shaikh of Muhammerah. Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

of the Order —His Most Gracious
The King Emperor of India

Master of the Order —His Excellency
the Governor-General of
British India Viscount Willingdon,
G. C. S. I., G. C. B.

of the Order —Registrar Col the
Hon. Arthur Charles Crichton,
Secretary of the Central Chancery
of Knighthood St James' Palace

ALICE JOYNTLY GRANT COMMANDED (G. C. S. I.)

H. I. M. The Queen Empress
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. S. I.)

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan,
G. C. I. E. Saydar Agha, Shaikh of Muham-
march and dependents

Prince I-mail Mirza Motomal ed Dowich
Amir Akram son of His Royal Highness
the late Sultan Sir Masoud Mirza, Yemin-
ed Dowich, Zil-es Sultan of Persia

Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyabar
General Sir Ruler Shum Shere Jung,
Bahadur Feroz G. C. B., K. C. I. E., of Nepa-
les Army (Nepal)

Honorary Companions

H. H. Sayid Sir Ismail bin Fusal bin us Sayid
Turki K. C. I. E. Sultan of Muscat and Oman
Shahk Hamal bin Isa al Khakiah, son of the

nd bin Jabina
it

rs (G. C. S. I.)

hala
in of Hyderabad

is Light our Guide also in diamonds
of a Knight Commander is somewhat

ath to the Central Chancery, or if the
ent was resident in India, to the Secretary
Order at Calcutta

Viscount Willingdon
H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala
The Marquess of Reading

Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser
 Major-General L. O. Dunsterville
 Sir Hugh McPherson
 Sir Henry Fraser Howard
 Lieut.-Col. Herbert Des Voeux
 Col. Charles Rattray
 Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell
 Major-General Sir Felix Fordell Ready
 Col. Herbert Evan Charles Davie Nepean
 Lieut.-Col. Patrick Robert Cadell
 Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas
 Richard Meredith
 Sir Manubhai Nandahankar Mehta
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Wolseley Haig
 Herman Cameron Norman

Major-General Hubert Isacke
 Colonel Stewart Gordon Loch
 Col. Frederick James Moberly
 Brigadier Gen. Robert Fox Sorsbie
 Major-Gen. William Cross Barratt

Johnson

Major-General Robert Archibald Cassels
 Frederick Campbell Rose
 Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle
 Peter William Monte
 Major-General Charles Astley Fowler
 Colonel Michael Edward Willoughby
 Major-General Edward Arthur Pagan
 Major-General Herbert William Jackson
 Lt.-Col. Arthur Leslie Jacob
 The Hon'ble William Pitt Barton
 C. T. Payne
 W. J. J. Howley
 Sir Pentram P. Standen
 Sir John L. Mailey
 Lieut.-Col. J. J. W. P. French-Mullen
 Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Gordon, C.B.
 Colonel C. W. Proffit
 H. M. R. Hopkins
 R. A. Graham
 Claud Alexander Barron
 Sir Geoffrey H. Clarke
 Lieut.-Col. D. Donald
 Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan
 Qizilbash
 Col. G. B. M. Sarel
 Col. D. A. D. McVean
 Col. H. G. Burdard
 Col. J. H. Foster Lakin
 Major-General G. A. H. Gatty
 Sir Robert Holland
 C. J. Halliday
 Lieut.-General H. F. Cooke
 Lieut.-Col. E. M. Pross
 L. T. Harris
 Sir Allison Rajkumar Banerji
 Sir Ronald Clancy
 W. R. Gourlay
 Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Wigram, K.C.

Rai Bahadur Dewan Bishan Das
 Sir Arthur Rowland Knapp
 Charles Montagu King
 Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul
 S. R. Hignell
 Major-General S. F. Muspratt
 W. L. Copleston
 Frederick H. Llaus
 B. C. Allen
 J. E. Webster
 Dhan Bahadur Haghunatha Rao Ram Chandra
 Rao Avargal
 Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan, Chief
 of Bugti Tribe
 Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas, Lieut.
 Col. North

Sir John F. Campbell
 J. Milne
 The Hon'ble Sir James Donald
 Lt.-Col. Sir W. P. T. O'Connor
 E. S. Lloyd

orhead
 Smyth
 W. H. Jeffrey
 dym

Lahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Gaur

Raja Lajiz Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad
 D. H. Lees
 H. P. Tollinton
 A. W. McNair
 W. Sutherland
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 S. F. Stewart
 Sir D. F. Chadwick
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 E. G. Pratt
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 Sir M. G. Simpson
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 C. T. Williams
 H. L. Lachwood
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 C. J. Irwin
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 The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Cooper
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 Kunwar Jagdish Prasad.
 H. K. Briscoe.
 G. Wiles
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 C. Latimer.
 J. H. Garrett.
 C. B. Cunningham.
 T. H. Morony
 Raja Padam Singh, Raja of Basluhr
 L. M. Stubbs
 G. Cunningham.
 Col. W. H. Evans.
 G. S. Wilson.
 Lieut.-Colonel G. I.
 J. A. Shillidy, i. c.
 Robert Duncan Lie
 John Tarlton Whit
 Henry George Wal
 Sir George Ander
 Colonel John Phill
 David George Mitc
 Douglas Gordon H
 Brevet-Colonel F. r
 The Hon'ble Mr. I
 The Hon'ble Mr. I
 The Hon'ble Mr
 i. c. s.
 Charles William Al
 Charles Alexander
 The Hon'ble Mr. J
 Digby Livingstone
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 Arthur Ralph Astl
 H. A. F. Metcalfe
 H. Calvert
 C. B. Cotterell
 L. C. Merville
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 A. H. Mackenzie
 W. H. Lewis
 A. H. Lloyd
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 R. H. Thomas.
 R. B. Cwbank
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 P. C. Tallents
 R. H. Beckett.
 P. J. Patrick
 Y. Hart
 E. Gordon
 T. A. Stewart.
 A. G. Clow.
 F. A. Bachse
 L. F. Thomas
 C. C. Garbett
 Hony Brigadier G. P. Sanders
 C. M. Lane
 Col. D. B. Ross

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Grand Master of the Order—H. E. the Viceroy (Viscount Wallingdon)

Officers of the Order—The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

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 (G. C. I. E.)

The Duke of Connaught
 H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

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- H. E. Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan, Shaikh of
Mohammerah and Dependencies
H. H. Imam Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdul
Rahman bin Faisal-al-Saud Sultan of Nejd
and Dependencies
H. H. the Prime Minister of Nepal.

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Sultan of Lahej
Sir Alfred Martinbeau

General Sir Monan Southwell Jung Bahadur
Rana of Nepal.

- H. H. Saliid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us
Saliid Turki, C.S.I., Sultan of Muscat and
Oman
His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan.
H. E. Shaikh Sir Ahmed Bin Jahiral Sabab,
Ruler of Kuwait
H. E. Shukh Hamid Bin Isa Al
Khalidat Shaikh of Bahraim, C.S.I.

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H. H. The Maharaja of Gondal
Lord Amphil
H. H. The Aga Khan
Lord Lamington
Sir Walter Lawrence
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H. H. The Maharao of Kotah
Maharaja Fakhir Sir Kishan Partab
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Lord Willingdon
His Yuvaraja of Mysore
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the Marquess of Reading
Lord Lytton
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhruvadhra.

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Rt Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson
Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Maitra
Bahadur of Burdwan
Viscount Goschen
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur.
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The Rt Hon Sir Francis Stanley Tagore

Stanley

- H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur
His Highness the Maharaja of Panja

Sirohi

- Major His Highness Nawab Sir Talay Mub
mad Khan, Nawab of Patanpur.
H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir John Anderson
H. H. The Maharaja of Datta
H. E. Sir Geoffrey Fitzherbert De Montmont
Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee.
His Excellency M. H. R., Baron Brabourne.
His Highness the Nawab of Tank.
H. E. John Francis Ashley Lord Erskine.
H. H. The Maharaja of Indore.
H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin.
His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore
His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.
Sir Lindlater Stewart

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Sir Andrew Wingate
Sir Alexander Cunningham
Sir James George Scott

- Gen Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover
Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly
Sir Henry Percival Durr
Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji
Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Beaufoy Thornhill
H. H. The Nawab of Jaora
H. H. The Raja of Sitamar

Lt. H. The Raj Sahib of Wankner
Rear-Adm. Sir Colin Richard Keppel
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Sir John Twigg

Sir George Abraham Grierson
Dr. Sir Marc Aurel Stein
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Suddhau

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Hayat Khan Tiwana

H. L. Sir Henry Wheeler

Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul

Qalyum

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Sir George Cunningham Buchanan

Major-Gen. Sir William George Lawrence Beynon

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Maharaja of Sonpur

Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant

Lieut.-Col. Maharaja* Sir Jal Chand, of
Lambargaon

Rear-Admiral Sir D. St. A. Wake

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Horsford Binckley

Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Fell

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Joseph O'Donnell

Major-Gen. Sir Godfrey Williams

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell

Sir William Sinclair Marris

His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja ul Muik Mehtar of
Chitral

Maulvi Sir Rahim Baksh

Sir C. E. Low, 108

H. H. The Maharana of Udaipur

Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah,
108

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Locke Elliot

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Altham Altham

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Alexander Anderson

Col. Sir W. H. Willcox

H. H. The Maharaja of Panua

Sir P. J. Fagan

Sir Norcot Warren

Raja Sahib Sri Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendrnk-
varu of Venkatagiri

Sir C. A. Bell

Maulvi Sir Ahmad Husain Nawab Amin Jani
Bahadur

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. W. Haig

Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey

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H. E. Sir H. L. Stephenson

Sir R. A. Vant

Sir B. N. Mitra

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muham-
mad Muzammilullah Khan of Bhikampur,
U. P.

Sir Chhmanlal Ji Setalvad

Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla

Sahib Bahadur

Sir H. McPherson

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Sir C. M. D. Chamber

Sir R. E. Holland

The Hon'ble Sir M. B. Dadabhai

Sir G. Kainey

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar

Sir S. P. O'Donnell

Sir B. P. Standen

Sir Denys Bray

Sir H. N. Bolton

Sir M. V. Joshi

Sir John Thompson

Sir William Barton

Sir Frederick William Jonstone

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior)

Sir Greenwood Mears

Sir Norman Edward Marjoribanks

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Sir Muhammad Ahme-
dan Sa'ib Khan of Chhatari, U. P.

Sir Reginald Glancy

Sir Clement Hindley

.n

John

Major-Gen. Sir Wilfrid Malleson

Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Hehir

Sir J. G. Cumming

Sir H. J. Maynard

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Skeen

H. H. The Nawab of Malerkotla

Sir Edwin Lutjens

The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhore

Sir Ross Barker

Sir Herbert Baker

Sir Samuel Stewart

Sir Samuel Smyth

* Personal Hereditary title is Raja.

Sir
H.
The
B

Thapa
Thapa

Basnet
An Qasim-ul-Th

red Kanoo, M

Maharajahduraja Sir Kameshwara Singh of
Darbhanga

H H the Raja of Ali Rajpur

Sir Shammukham Chetty

Sir James Alexander Ossory Filtr Patrick

Sir Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes

Sir Alexander Norman Ley Cater

Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe Lindsay

Sir Vernon Dawson

The Honble Khwaja Sir Nazim-ud-din.

The Honble Sir Edward Blunt

Sir Ernest Barker Kt

M. A. J. Van Manen

L. J. A. Trip

O Jeldels

A Friederich

V Champion

Dr Yearn Philippe Vogel

Companions (C. I. E.)

Thakur Diche Singh

Sir Rayner Childs Barker

Sir John Prescott Hewitt

Sir Alfred Parsons

The Hon'ble Bertrand Glancy

Sir Richard Carter

Sir Campbell Rhodes

The Hon Raja of Bobbili

Raja Brijnathsinh of Malhar C I

The Hon Mr C Latimer.

The Hon Mr A J Laine

The Hon Mr G. Cunningham

Major General E. F. Orton, I A

Major General D Deane, I A.

Sir A. P. Patro

L. D. Wakely.

Honorary Companions (C. I. E.)

Laurent Marie Emile Beauchai

Dr Jean Etienne Justin Schne

Haji Mohammad Ali Hale-ut-I

marah

Sheik Abdulla Bin Isa, son

Bahrain

Mirza Ali Karam Khan Shi

Governor of Bandar-Abbas

Commanding-Col Ghana Bhikre...

Lieut.-Col. Partab Jung Bahadur Rana

Major Alfred Paul Jacques Marson

Lieut Col Gen. Sugiyama, Imperial

Army

Lieut. Richard Beamish

Lieut. Francois Pierre Paul Razy

Lieut.-Col. Bhuban Bikram Rana

Lieut. Col. Shumshere Bikram Rana

Lieut.-Col. Dumber Shumshere Thapa

Lieut.-Col. Bhairab Shumshere Jung Bahadur

Rana

Lieut.-Col. Madan Man Singh Basnet

Francis Erskine Dempster

Lieut.-Col John Shakespear

Maharaj Rajashri Sankara Subbaljar

Khan Bahadur Mancherji Rustamji Diwla

Sir Benjamin Robertson

Sir Duncan James Macpherson

Henry Cecil Ferard

Charles George Palmer

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Lieut.-Col. Sir Frank Popham Young

Edward Louis Capell

George Moss Harriott

Hony. Capt. Subadar Major Yasin Khan, Bahadur

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Walter Bernard deWinton

Lt.-Col. Charles Arnold Kemball

Edward Giles	Col. Frank Goodwin
Lieut.-Col. Douglas Donald	Lieut.-Col. George Frederick Chenevix-Trench
Dr. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose	James Adolphus Gilder
Raja Sir Bikandar Khan of Nagar	Walter Culley Mudge
Charles Henry Wilson	Lieut.-Col. Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton
George Huddleston	Lieut.-Col. Edward Gelson Gregson
Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas	Col. Benjamin William Marlow
Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Dannernath	The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Francis Beville Pri-
William Bell	deaux
Edward Henry Scamander Clarke	Lieut.-Col. Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon
Webster Boyle Gordon	Lieut.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers
Lieut.-Col. Robert Arthur Edward Benn	Sir Henry Shurp
George James Perram	Raj Bahadur Diwan Jamlat Rai
Sir C. Santharan Nayar	Alexander Muirhead
Walter Home	Alexander Emanuel English
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Waddington	Kaye Edward Robert Elenkneap
Lieut.-Col. Sir W. F. T. O'Connor	Sir George Sinky Hart
Leonel Truninger	Col. George Henry Evans
William Harrison Moreland	Col. Henry Bardon
Sir Montague de Pomeroy Webb	William George Knight
Sir Hugh William Orange	Rev. Dr. John Anderson Graham
Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer	Sir Louis James Kershaw
Major Lionel Maling Wynch	William Taylor Cathcart
Major-General William Arthur Watson	Hugh Murray
Col. Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de	Pandit Kailas Narayan Hakkar
Lotbiniere	Lieut.-Col. Ernest Douglas Money
Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun	Lieut.-Col. John McKenzie
Sir Thomas Robert John Ward	Lieut.-Col. Sir James Reed Roberts
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Lt.-Col. Sir David Frair	Lieut.-Col. Frederick Penn Elwes
Col. William John Daniell Dundee	Cecil Archibald Smith
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Robert Greig Kennedy	Col. Robert Edward Pemberton Pigott
Col. Henry Thomas Pease	Gerald Francis Keatinge
Col. Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell	Lieut.-Col. John Glennie Greig
Maj.-Genl. Arthur Le Grand Jacob	Brig.-Genl. R. E. T. Hogg
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Sir Parthasarathi Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami	Charles Archibald Walker Ross
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Fkid-Marshal Sir William Riddell Birdwood	Pierce Langrishe Moore
William Herbert Dobbie	
Ralph Butler Hughes-Buller	
Lieut.-Col. Francis Frederic Perry	
Diwan Bahadur Sir Daya Kishen Kaul	
Lieut.-Col. Stuart Hall Godfrey	
Brigadier-General Ernest William Stuart King	
Maconochy	Col. Francis Raymond
William Ellis Jardine	Major-General Sir William Bernard James
Sir Frederick Loch Halliday	Colonel Sir Sydney D'Aguiar Crookshank
Percy Wyndham	Sir Edward Denison Ross
Cecil Ward Clitchele-Plowden	Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Israr Hasan
Albert Claude Verrieres	Khan
Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Khan	Col. Reginald O'Bryan Taylor
Nizambar Mukbarji	Raj Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul
Raj Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghosh	Lieut.-Col. Frederic William Wodehouse
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Lieut.-Col. Stuart George Knox	Lieut.-Col. William Glen Watson
Idgar Thureston	Lieutenant General Sir Edwin H. de Vera
Sir James Bennett Brunyate	Athinson
Reginald Edward Enthoven	Walter Stanley Talbot
Henry Venn Cobb	Frank Adrian Lodge
Reginald Hugh Brereton	Honv. Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert William Layard
William Lochiel Berkeley Souter	Dunlop
Joseph John Mullaly	Raja H
Dr. Sir John Hubert Marshall	Joseph
	Alexas

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 Lieut.-Colonel Herbert de Lisle Pollard-Low-ley
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 Henry Cuthbert Streatfield
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 Sir William Foster
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 Sir Joseph Henry Stone
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 Major W. L. Campbell
 Hon'y Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell
 Abanindra Nath Tagore
 J. M. Pearson
 Col. R. J. Blackham
 Hugh Edward Clerk
 Dr. Sir Debs Prasad Sarbadhikari
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 James Gargrave Covernton
 Louis E. B. Cobden-Ramsay
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 Mudholkar
 Rao Bahadur Sir Raghunath Venkaji Sabnis
 Col. William Motcaworth
 Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta
 Leonard Birley
 Frank Frederick Lyall
 Lt.-Col. Frank Currie Lewis
 Lewis French
 Col. Walter Hugh Jeffery
 Richard Meredith
 Sir Albert Howard
 Lieut.-Col. F. D. Wilson Greig
 Richard Hugh Tickle
 Francis Samuel Alfred Moseck
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Leslie Jacob
 Dr. Thomas Summers
 Kiran Chandra De
 Sir Frank Willington Carter
 Charles Montague King
 Sheikh Rais Hussain, Khan Bahadur Nawab
 Berkeley John Byng Stephens
 Rear-Admiral Walter Lumsden
 Dewan Bishan Das
 Brevet.-Col. Sir Samuel Rickard Christophers
 William Peter Sangster
 Lieut.-Col. Frederick Marshman Bailey
 Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed
 Col. Charles Henry Cowie
 Kunwar Sir Maharaaj Singh
 Sir David Petrie
 Godfrey Charles Deham
 Lt.-Col. Charles Joseph Windham
 Herbert George Chick
 Col. Charles Henry Dudley Ryder
 Col. Cecil Lyon John Allanson
 Rao Bahadur Chuntial Harihal Setalvad
 John Norman Taylor
 Khan Bahadur Sardar Din Muhammad Khan
 Sir Lionel Linton Tomkins
 Douglas Marshall Straight
 Matthew Hunter
 John Tarlton Whitty

Moses Mordern Simeon Gubbay
 Major General Robert Charles MacWatt
 George Paris Dick
 Lieut.-Col. William John Keen
 Khan Bahadur Sheikh Maqbul Hussain
 Col. George Sims Ogg
 Capt. M. W. Farewell
 James Anderson Dickson McGain
 Christopher Addams-Williams
 Hammett Reginald Clode Hailey
 Robert Thomas Dundas
 Reginald George Kilby
 Robert Egerton Purves
 Arthur Bradley Kettlewell
 The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das
 Hugh Aylmer Thornton
 Charles Stewart Middlemiss
 Major Frederick Norman White
 Sir John Loader Mailey
 William Newton Maw
 John Edward Webster
 Brevet-Major A. G. J. MacIlwaine
 Col. T. G. Peacocke
 Lieut.-Col. E. J. Morrison
 Thomas Avery
 Captain E. W. Huddleston
 Lt.-Col. J. W. B. Merewether
 Lt.-Col. Ambrose Boxwell
 Lt.-Col. William Gillett
 Major G. B. Power
 Brig.-General d'Arcy Charles Brownlow
 Temporary Major R. W. Bullard
 Lt.-Col. E. L. Bagshawe
 Charles John Emile Clerici
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 Lt.-Col. S. M. Rice
 Col. G. B. Stokes
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 Sidney Robert Russell
 Henry Phillips Tollinton
 Sir James MacKenna

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Sir James Creaser	James Laird Kinloch
Col. Henry Robert Crosthwaite	Alfred James Hughes
Hon. Lieut. Hilary Lushington Heiman-Hunt	Sir Claude Fraser de la Fosse
Gerald Avimer Levett-Heats	Henry Raikes Alexander Irwin
Dewan Bahadur Pandit Krishna Rao Luxman	William Frederick Holms
Paonachar	Sir George Herman Collier
Dewan Bahadur Sir Krishnarajapuram Palle	Thomas Emerson
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Sir Robert Glover Jaquet	Lieut. Col. Ernest Alan Robert Newman
Colonel Ralph Ellis Carr Hall	Edward Charles Ryland
Lt.-Col. (Alexander Hicor) Oudry Spence	Francis William Bain
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 90. Gerard Anstruther Wathen
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 92. Natha Singh Sardar Bahadur
 93. Raja Mandoll Singh Roy
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"	K. G. Mitchell
"	W. D. Croft
"	Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta
"	Khan Bahadur Shalikh Wahid uddin
"	Raja Bahadur Jawahar Singh Raja of Sorangar
"	Rana Shri Chhatra Salji Thakore of Kadnash
"	M. L. Darling
"	H. C. Greenfield
"	J. W. Kelly
"	Col. (Temporary Brigadier) R. S. Scott
"	Major Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan
"	H. M. Hood
"	S. H. Gerventon
"	R. N. Galshurst
"	F. Gammaz
Hugh George Rawlinson	Capt. L. H. Duglish
John Gordon Cameron Scott.	J. M. Blackwood Stuart
The Rev. William Herbert Greenland Padfield	P. E. Atchison
Rai Bahadur Pandit Seotta Prasad Bajpai.	Lt. Col. J. A. S. Phillips
Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain	F. T. de Monde
Rai Bahadur Abinash Chandra Banarji.	W. McRae
David Keith Cunlison	Capt. A. W. Ibbotson
Thakor Saheb Shri Madar Sinhji Vakhatsinhji	A. J. Mainwaring
Lt.-Col. J. L. H. Weir	Major G. V. B. Gillian
E. C. Gibson	Brevet Major H. H. Johnson
N. N. Anklesaria	Lt.-Col. M. H. King
W. B. Brett	A. D. Gordon
C. St. Leger Teyen	E. J. Merriott.
Col. R. H. Anderson	S. H. Bigsby
J. H. Adam	J. Matfield
H. P. Thomas	V. A. S. Stow.
T. P. M. O'Callaghan	W. Roberts
J. Davidson	A. F. Stuart
Captain L. G. E. Crabbs	Lt.-Col. D. M. Field.
Bt.-Col. J. McPherson	C. P. Burton.
J. de Graaf Hunter	Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni.
D. H. C. Drake	Sardar Gangadharao Narajadrao Y'
A. G. Leach.	R. G. McDowall
D. B. Meek.	Col. A. J. G. Bird.
Lt.-Col. H. F. E. Childers.	T. Tyms.
Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin.	

P. J. Waller.
 M R Richardson.
 B C. France
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 Mohd. Salih Akbar Hydari
 I M Stephens.
 K B Mohd. Abdul Mumin
 E M Souter.
 Bibu Chandreshwar Prashad Narayan Sinha.
 Lt.-Col E S Philipson
 Lt Col J Powell
 Lt-Col (Honorary Col) A. B. Beddow.
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 Phanindra Nath Mitra
 A D Cromble.
 Major H J Rice
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 C K Davison
 T C Crawford
 K B Darabsah Lalaji Nagarwala
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 Makh Jorakarkhan Umarkhan, Talukdar of
 Varahi
 C F Waterfall
 J F Mitchell
 Hon Brigadier A H H Dodd.
 Hon Brigadier D Ogilvy
 Hon Brigadier H B Tucker
 W W Smart, I.C.S.
 J S Thomson
 A A Ferguson
 R M Macdougall
 F M Kharrgat
 Major H O Howard
 Col C E Vines
 R Sanderson
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 H. M. The Queen of Roumania
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 H. L. and R. H. Grand Duchess the Cyril.
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 H H the Princess Marie-Louise
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 Dowager Countess of Lytton
 Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava
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 H H. Rani Sahib of Gondal
 Lady George Hamilton
 Amelia Maria, Lady White
 Baroness Ampthill
 Countess of Minto
 Marchioness of Crews
 France Charlotte, Lady Chelmsford
 The Lady Willingdon
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 Countess of Lytton
 Viscountess Goschen
 Lady Birdwood
 Lady Ali Shah
 Viscountess of Halifax.
 H H The Maharani Regent of Travancore
 H H The Maharani of Bikaner.
 The Lady Stanley.

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 Ashton, Albert Frederick
 Ashton, Dr. R. J.
 Baird-Smith, J. R.
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 Ball, Mrs. B.
 Bandorawalla, N. M.
 Banks, Mrs. A. E.
 Barber, Benjamin Russell
 Barber, Rev. L.
 Bardale, Deaconess J. B.
 Bare, Doctor Esther Gimson, M. D.
 Barnes, Major Ernest
 Barton, Lady Evelyn Agnes
 Bawden, Rev. S. D.
 Beadon, Mrs. Mary O'Brien.
 Beals, Dr. L. H.
 Bear, Mrs. Georgiana Mary
 Beaty, Francis Montagu Algernon
 Beck, Miss Emma Josephine
 Beckett, Miss G.
 Bell, Lt.-Col. Charles Thornehill
 Benson, Doctor (Miss) A. M.
 Benson, Lady
 Bentley, Dr. Charles Albert
 Bestall, Rev. A. H.
 Bhandari, Rai Bahadur Captain R. R. M.
 Bhore, Lady M. W.
 Bikaner, Maharaja of
 Bingley, Major-General Sir Alfred
 Benjamin, Miss Lena Adell.
 Birkenmyr, Lady A.
 Bisset, Miss M. R.
 Blackwell, Mrs. M. F.
 Blanche Anne, Sister
 Blowers, Commissioner Arthur Robert
 Boulton, Max Carl Christian
 Bonnetta, The Very Rev. M. E.
 Booth-Tucker, Frederick St. George de Launton
 Bose, Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna.
 Bott, Lieut.-Col. R. H.
 Brahmachari, Rai Bahadur U. N.
 Bramley, Percy Brooke
 Bray, Sir Denis DeSaumarez
 Brayne, Mrs. I. G.
 Broadway, Alexander
 Brown, Rev. A. E.
 Brown, Dr. Miss L.
 Brown, Rev. W. E. W.
 Bruce, Mrs. D. M. I.
 Brunton, James Forest
 Buchanan, Rev. John
 Bunbury, Evelyn James, Dombay
 Bull, Henry Martin
 Burn, Sir Richard
 Burnett, General Sir Charles John
 Burton, Miss A. I.
 Busher, R. C.
 Buttler, Lady Ann Gertrude
 Caleb, Dr. C. C.
 Calnan, Denis
 Campbell, Colonel Sir Robert Neil
 Campbell, Dr. Miss S.

Campion, John Montagu
 Carleton, Dr. (Miss) Jessie, M. D.
 Carleton, Marcus Bradford
 Carlyle, Lady
 Carmichael, Lady
 Carstain The Rev. G.
 Carter, Edward Clark
 Cassels, Mrs. Sylvia
 Castor, Lieut.-Col. R. H.
 Chand, Sakhi, Rai Bahadur
 Chand, Rai Bahadur Lala Tara
 Chandrasekhara Ayyar, M. R. Ry., F.S.I.
 Chapman, R. A. B.
 Chatterton, The Rt. Rev. Eyre, D.D.
 Chatterton, Sir Alfred
 Chatterton, Mrs. L.
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 Chattiyar, M. C. S.
 Chetty, Dewan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna
 Chitnavis, Sir Shankar Madho
 Chitty, Mrs. Audrey

Cotsworth, Mrs. B.
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 Cox, Arthur Frederick
 Cox, R. J. H., Esq.
 Crawford, Francis Colomb
 Creighton, Deaconess Beatrice,
 Crosthwaite, The Rev. C. A.
 Crouch, H. N.
 Cullen, Mrs. E. J.
 Dane, Lady
 Darbyshire, Miss Ruth
 Das, Rambaran
 Das, Sri Gadadhar Ramannul
 Das, Rai Bahadur Lala Mathra (with gold bar)
 Davies, Arthur
 Davies, Rev. Can. A. W.
 Davis, Caleb
 Davies, Mrs. Edwin
 Davis, The Rev. C.
 Davis, Miss Gertrude

Davies, Miss

Davies, Miss
 Dwar of
 Dbingra, Dr. Behari Lal
 Dobson, Mrs. Margaret
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 Douglas, Dr. E.
 Dwyer, Rev. J. A.
 DuBern, Amedee George
 DuBern, Julia Emilie
 Duggan, Mrs. Jeenabai.
 Dyson, Colonel Thomas Edwards
 Earle, Sir Archdale
 Egley, N. G. A.

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 Evans, The Rev. J. C.
 Falkner, Miss C.
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 Fatima Siddika, Begum Saheba
 Ford, Mrs. Ida Margaret
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 Francis, Edward William
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 Frost-Moller, C. F.
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 Glenn, Mr. R. H. K.
 Ginzaga, Rev. Mother
 Gordon, The Rev. D. R.
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 Gould, Miss Hilda
 Graham, Miss A. S.
 Graham, Miss D. L.
 Graham, The Rev. John Anderson
 Gratian, Colonel Henry William
 Greenfield, Miss C. R.
 Gregory, Brother
 Griffin, Miss E.
 Guilford, The Rev. E. (with gold bar)

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 Archibald
 Hankin, E. H.
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 Hart, Dr. Louisa Helena
 Harveist, Lieut-Colonel Herbert de Vere
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 Henderson, Mr. A. H.
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 Hibberd, Miss J. F.
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 Higginbotham, S.
 Hidesley, The Rev. Alfred Herbert
 Hodgson, Edward Marsden
 Hodgson, (Miss) F. A.
 Hook, Rev. Father L. V.
 Hogan, W. J. Alexander
 Holderness, Sir Thomas William
 Holland, H. T. (also bar)
 Holliday, Mrs. E. M.
 Holmes, Major J. A. H.
 Home, Walter
 Hope, Mrs. L. M.
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 Hornum, Dr. S. C.
 Houston, Dr. (Miss) Charlotte, M.D.
 Howard, Mrs. Gabrielle Louise Caroline

Hoyland, John Somerwell
 Hudson, Sister L. E. M.
 Hume, The Rev. R. A.
 Hunan, Mr. W.
 Husband, Lieut-Col James
 Hutchinson, Lieut-Col William Gordon
 Hutchinson, Sir Sydney Hutton Cooper
 Hutchison, J.
 Hutwa, The Maharani Jnan Manjari Kuarl
 Hydari Mrs. Amina
 Inglis, Mrs. Ellen
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 Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Waer
 Irvine, Lady
 Ives, Harry William Maclean
 Iyer, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
 Jackson, Lady Julia Honoria
 Jackson, Lady Kathleen Anna Dorothy.
 Jackson, Rev. James Chadwick
 James, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry
 Jamet Ral, Diwan Bahadur
 Jankibai
 Janvier, Rev. C. A. R.
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 Jebangir (Senior), Lady Dhanbai Cowasji
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 Josephine Sister (Dombay)
 Kamribai, Shri Rani Saheba, of Jaskan
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 Keane, Miss H.
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 Kerr, Rev. George McGlashan
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 Khan, Khan Bahadur Kuli
 Khan, Khan Bahadur Moghal Bax
 King, Mrs. D.
 Klopsch, Dr. Louis
 Kothari, Sir Jebangir Hormusji
 Krishnamachari Lady Ramamma
 Kuer Srimati Phulpatti
 Kugelberg, Dr. C. F.
 Kunwar, Maharani Surat
 Lamb, The Hon'ble Sir Richard Amphlett
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 Lee, Mrs.
 Lee Ah Yain
 Lewis, The Rev. E. H.
 Lindsay, Sir D'Arcy
 Ling, Miss Catharine Frances
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 Longmore, Miss Mary
 Loubers, Rev. Father E. F. A.
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 Lowe, Miss Irene Helen
 Luck, Wilfred Henry
 Lukis, Lady
 Lyall, Frank Frederick
 Lyons, Surgeon-General Robert William Steele
 MacLean, Rev. J. H.
 Macnaughten, Mr. F. M.
 Macwatt, Major-General Sir Charles
 Madhav Rao Vishwanath Patankar
 Mahant, Puran Nath
 Malegaon, Raja of
 Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narottamas
 Maneckchand, Seth Motilal
 Mann, Dr. Harold

Amarchand, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan
 Amar Nath
 Amphill, Margaret, Baroness
 Anderson, I. R.
 Anderson, The Rev. H.
 Arbuthnot, Miss Margaret Georgina
 Archer, George Barnes
 Ashton, Albert Frederick
 Ashton, Dr. R. J.
 Baird-Smith, J. R.
 Balfour, Dr. Ida
 Ball, Mrs. B.
 Bandoravalla, N. M.
 Banks, Mrs. A. E.
 Barber, Benjamin Russell
 Barber, Rev. L.
 Bardsley, Deaconess J. B.
 Bare, Doctor Esther Gimson, M.D.
 Barnes, Major Ernest
 Barton, Lady Evelyn Agnes
 Bawden, Rev. S. D.
 Beadon, Mrs. Mary O'Brien.
 Beale, Dr. L. H.
 Bear, Mrs. Georgiana Mary
 Beaty, Francis Montagu Algernon
 Beck, Miss Emma Josephine
 Beckett, Miss G.
 Bell, Lt.-Col. Charles Thornhill
 Benson, Doctor (Miss) A. M.
 Benson, Lady
 Bentley, Dr. Charles Albert
 Bestall, Rev. A. H.
 Bhandari, Rai Bahadur Captain R. R. M.
 Bhore, Lady M. W.
 Bikaner, Maharaja of
 Bingley, Major-General Sir Alfred
 Binjannun, Miss Lena Adell.
 Birkenhead, Lady A.
 Bisset, Miss M. R.
 Blackwell, Mrs. M. T.
 Blanche Anne, Sister
 Blowers, Commissioner Arthur Robert
 Bonington, Max Carl Christian
 Bonnetta, The Very Rev. M. E.
 Booth-Tucker, Frederick St. George de Lantour
 Bose, Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna.
 Bott, Lieut.-Col. R. H.
 Brahmachari, Rai Bahadur U. N.
 Bramley, Percy Brooke
 Bray, Sir Denys DeSaumarez
 Brayne, Mrs. I. G.
 Broadway, Alexander
 Brown, Rev. A. E.
 Brown, Dr. Miss E.
 Brown, Rev. W. E. W.
 Bruce, Mrs. B. M. I.
 Brunton, James Forest
 Buchanan, Rev. John
 Bunbury, Evelyn James, Bombay
 Bull, Henry Martin
 Burn, Sir Richard
 Burnett, General Sir Charles John
 Burton, Miss A. I.
 Busher, R. C.
 Butler, Lady Ann Gertrude
 Caleb, Dr. O. C.
 Calnan, Denis
 Campbell, Colonel Sir Robert Neil
 Campbell, Dr. Miss S.

Camplon, John Montrieu
 Carleton, Dr. (Miss) Jessie, M.D.
 Carleton, Marcus Bradford
 Carlyle, Lady
 Carmichael, Lady
 Carstain The Rev. G.
 Carter, Edward Clark
 Cassels, Mrs. Sylvia
 Castor, Lieut.-Col. R. H.
 Chand, Sakhi, Rai Bahadur
 Chand, Rai Bahadur Lala Tara
 Chandrasekhara Ayyar, M. R. Ry, P. S. A.

Chitty, Mrs. Audrey

Cousens, Henry
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 Cox, R. J. H., Esq.
 Crawford, Francis Colomb
 Creighton, Deaconess Beatrice.
 Crosthwaite, The Rev. C. A.
 Crouch, H. N.
 Cullen, Mrs. E. J.
 Dane, Lady
 Darbyshire, Miss Ruth
 Das, Ram Saran
 Das, Sri Gadadhar Ramanuj
 Das, Rai Bahadur Lala Mathra (with gold bar)
 Davies, Arthur
 Davies, Rev. Can. A. W.
 Davis, Caleb
 Davies, Mrs. Edwin
 Davis, The Rev. C.
 Davis, Miss Gertrude
 Davys, Mrs.
 Dawson, Brevet-Colonel Charles Hutton
 Deane, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edward
 Devi, Maharani Parbati
 JeLotbiniere, Lieutenant Colonel Alain C. Joly
 Deodhar, G. K.
 Desika Acharyar, D. B. Sir T.
 Dewas (Junior Branch), Maharaja of
 Ohar, Her Highness the Rani Sahiba Luxmi
 Fear of
 Obingra, Dr. Behari Lal
 Dobson, Mrs. Margaret
 Dodson, Miss B. I.
 Douglas, Dr. E.
 Drysdale, Rev. J. A.
 DuBern, Amedee George
 DuBern, Jules Emile
 Duggan, Mrs. Jeenabal
 Dyson, Colonel Thomas Edwards
 Earle, Sir Archdale
 Edgley, N. G. A.

est, Dr A. L.
s, The Rev. J. C.
. Miss C.
Father A.
Miss E. M.
Skilka, Begum Sabeba
Margaret
Mrs. M. E. A.
Sister Dorothy
cia, Edward R. Icham
lin, Miss H. M.
er, C. F.
ge, Miss E.
al, Mr. Jyotnanath
son, Mrs. M. L.
more, The Rev. David Chandie
tebrook, N. S.
na, Henry James Heamey
een, Mr. R. H. K.
naga, Rev. Mother
don, The Rev. D. R.
chen, Viscountess
id, Miss Hilda
ham, Miss A. S.
ham, Miss D. L.
ham, The Rev. John Anderson
stian, Colonel Henry William
senfield, Miss C. R.
ngory, Brother
lin, Miss E.
lford, The Rev. E. (with gold bar)

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Archibald
ankin, E. H.
anson, The Rev O.
arper, Dr. R.
art, Dr. Louisa Helena
arrest, Lieut-Colonel Herbert de Vere
arvey, Miss R.
atch, Miss Sarah Isabel
oughton, S. G. S.
awker, Miss A. M.
eald, Lady Edith
enderson, Mr. A. H.
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ey, Miss D. C. dela
tlibberd, Miss J. P.
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lodgson, Edward Marsden
lodgson, (Miss) F. A.
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folderness, Sir Thomas William
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Hume, Walter
Hope, Mrs. L. M.
Hopkins, Mrs. Jessie
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Houston, Dr (Miss) Charlotte, M.D.
Howard, Mrs. Gabrielle Louise Caroline

Hogyan*, John Somerwell
 Hudson, Sister I. E. M.
 Hume, The Rev. B. A.
 Hunan, Mr W
 Husband, Lieut-Col James
 Hutchinson, Lieut-Col William Gordon
 Hutchinson, Sir Sydney Hutton Cooper
 Hutchison, J
 Hutwa, The Maharani Juan Manjarl Kuari
 Hydari, Mrs Aminas
 Inglis, Mrs. I. H.
 Innes, Lady Agatha Rosalie.
 Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Warr
 Irvine, Lady
 Ives, Harry William Maclean
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 Jackson, Lady Kathleen Anna Dorothy.
 Jackson, Rev. James Chadwick
 James, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry
 Jamiet Rai, Diwan Bahadur
 Jankibai
 Janvier, Rev C. A. R.
 Jassawala, J. S.
 Jehangir, Mrs Cowasji
 Jehangir (Senior), Lady Bhanlal Cowasji
 Jerwood, Miss H. D.
 Josephine, Sister (Bombay)
 Kamribai, Shri Rani Sahiba, of Jaodan
 Kaye, G. R.
 Keane, Miss H.
 Kennedy, The Right Rev. K. W. S.
 Kerr, Mrs. Isabel
 Kerr, Rev. George McGlashan
 Keyes, Lady L. B.
 Khan, Khan Bahadur Kaji
 Khau, Khan Bahadur Moglal Jai
 King, Mrs D.
 Klopsch, Dr Louis
 Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormusji
 Krishnamachari, Lady Rangaswami,
 Kuer, Brumati Thulpati,
 Kugelberg, Dr C. F.
 Kumwar, Maharani Surat
 Lamb, The Hon'ble Sir Richard Amis, K.C.
 Lant, The Rev W. E.
 Lee, Mrs
 Lee Ah Yain
 Lewis, The Rev E. H.
 Lindsay, Sir D'Arcy
 Ling, Miss Catharine Frances
 Littlewood, Miss G. E.
 Longmore, Miss Mary
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 Luck, Wilfred Henry
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 MacLean, Rev J. H.
 Macnaghten, Mr. F. M.
 Macwatt, Major-General Sir (Bar.)
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 Mahant, Purn Nath
 Malegson, Raja of
 Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narai
 Maneckchand, Sir Motilal
 Mann, Dr. Harold

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 McCleghry, Colonel James
 McCullough, Miss R. A.
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 Nagpur
 McKenzie, Mrs. A. F.
 McKenzie, The Rev. J. R.
 McNeel, The Rev. John
 McReddie, Miss J. A.
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 Mehta, Mrs. Iravati
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 Millard, Walter Samuel
 Minto, Dowager, Countess of, C. I.
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 Monahan, Mrs. Ida
 Monahan, Mrs. Olive
 Morrison, F. E.
 Morgan, George
 Moulamed Ayoob alias U Shwe Yun
 Muazzath Hussain Muhammad Farokh, Mr.
 Mudhar, S. C.
 Muir, Rev. E. (also bar)

war bahilba of

Neve, Dr. Ernest
 Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus
 Nisbet, John
 Norman Walker Mrs. D. I.
 Noyce, William Henry
 Oakley, Rev. E. S.
 O'Brien, W. W.

Paddfield, The Rev. W. H. G.
 Page, Lady M.
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 Paranjpye, Dr. Baghunath Parashottam
 Parakutti Netyar, Ammal, V. K.
 Paterson, Miss M. M.
 Peare, S. D.

Pickford, Alfred Donald
 Piznot, Miss B.
 Pitcher, Colonel Duncan George
 Pittendrigh, Rev. G.
 Plamonden, Rev. Mother S. C.
 Platt, Captain William Charles Trew Gray
 Gambler

Platt, Dr. Kate
 Posnett, Rev. C. W.
 Poynder, Lieut.-Colonel John Leopold
 Prasad, Pandit Sukhdeo
 Price, John Dodds
 Purser, Reverend, W. C.
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 Ramanna Acharyur, D. B. V. K. A.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, M. R. Ry. T. S. A.
 Ramamurti Pantulu Garu, Rao Sahib.
 Ray, Rao Jogendra Narayan, Rajah Bahadur
 Reed, Miss M.
 Rees, O. W.
 Reid, Frederick David
 Reid, E. N.
 Reynolds, Leonard William
 Richmond, Thomas
 Ringston, The Rev. Canon, C.S.
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 Robson, Dr. Robert George
 Rost, Lt.-Col. Ernest Reinhold
 Row, Dr. Raghavendra
 Roy, Babu Harendra Lal
 Ruddle, Mrs. M. I.
 Sackett, The Rev. F. C.
 Samthar, Maharaja of
 Sangh, Her Highness Hani Sahib of
 Sanjiva Rao, Mrs. Padma Lal
 Sarabhai Ambalal
 Sawday, Rev. G. W.
 Schofield, Miss M. T.

Father T. T. Vowler
 Miss Harris

Barriot
 J. R.

Scott, Rev. W.
 Scudder, Rev. Dr. Lewis Roussas
 Scudder, Miss Ida
 Sell, The Rev. Canon Edward
 Sello, Rev. Father Auguste
 Semple, Lieut.-Colonel Sir David
 Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, D. B. D.
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 Sharpe, Walter Samuel
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 Sheppard, Mrs. Adeline B.
 Sheppard, William Didsbury
 Sherratt, The Rev. W.
 Shillidy, The Rev. John
 Shore, Lieut.-Colonel Robert
 Shoubridge, Lieut.-Col. C. A. O.
 Shroff, S. P.
 Singh, Munshi Ajit
 Singh, Raja Bhagwan Baksh
 Simpson, Miss Jessie Pandora
 Skinner, The Rev. Dr. William
 Stretford, The Rev. Larsen
 Smith, Miss A. C.
 Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Henry
 Smith, S.
 Solomon, Captain W. E.
 Sorahji, Miss Cornelia (also bar)
 Southon, Major Charles
 Souza, Dr. A.
 Spence, Christina Philippa Agnes
 Spicer, Miss
 Stall, Dr. Mrs.

Locie, Reverend Mother
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 es, Sir Robert
 r, Mrs. L. A. (with bar)
 hens, The Rev. E. C.
 enson, Lady Mary Daphne.
 es, Dr. William
 es, Lady A. H.
 Ford, Miss L. M.
 ition, H. H.
 art, Miss E. G.
 awardy, Dr. Hassan.
 iran, Rev. Mother Mary Columba,
 herland, Rev. W. S.
 es, Lady I.
 ions, Mrs. M. L.
 atli, Edalji Dorabji
 lor, The Rev. George Fritchard
 lor, Dr. Herbert F. Lechmere
 amann, G. O.
 s, U. Shwe
 khat, Lala Mul Chund
 omas, The Rev.
 umpsom, Miss E.
 urston, Edgar
 ly, Harry Lindsay
 idall, Christian
 dd, Mrs. B. G.
 ihunter, Lady Alice
 nkinson, Mrs. F.

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 Abdul Kadir
 Abdul Majid Khan
 Abdur Razzak Khan, Subadar
 Abram, Miss M. E.
 Abul Hussain
 Acharyar, C. R. V.
 Agha Mohamed Khalid-Biq-Mohamed Karim
 Albuquerque, Mrs. M. C.
 Alexander, Miss J.
 Alexander, Mrs. S.
 Alfred, Miss A.
 Ajudhia Parshad Rai Bahadur
 Ali Shabash Khan Sahib Shaikh
 Allen, Miss Fannie
 Allen, Mrs. M. O.
 Allen, Miss Maud
 Amar Nath, Lala
 Amar Singh
 Amelia, Rev. Mother
 Anesteste, Sister
 Anderson, Miss Emma Deane
 Anstie-Smith, Rev. G.
 Antia, Janshedi Merwanji
 Antia, J. D.

bar)
 rrell, Lieut.-Col. Jasper Robert Joly
 d, Mr. C. L.
 dyke, Frederick Reginald
 ugman, Lieut. Colonel Joseph Charles
 inkataratnam Nayudu D. B., Sir Raghu
 rnon, Mrs. Margaret
 ctoria, Sister Mary
 ke, Lt.-Col. E. A. (also bar)
 alefield, George Edward Campbell
 alker, Lady Fanny
 alter, Major Albert Elijah
 anless, Mr. W. J.
 ord, Lieut.-Col. Ellacott Leamon
 aterhouse, Miss Agnes May
 att, Rev. J.
 eak, The Revd. H. H.
 ebb, Miss M. Y. (also gold bar)
 eir, Mrs. Thyra
 escott, The Rt. Rev. Dr. Foss.
 elpham, Miss I.
 whitehead, Mrs. J.
 Flutley, The Venerable Archdeacon, L. H.
 Flitely, Rt. Hon. John Henry
 lkinson, Lieut.-Colonel Edmund
 Villington, The Lady
 Villan Johnston, Joseph
 Vison, Lady
 Vinter, Edgar Francis Latimer
 Wood, Arthur Robert
 Woodard, Miss A.
 Wright, Lady B.
 Younghusband, Arthur Delaval
 Younghusband, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward

Atkinson, Mrs. Ada

Ba San
 Baird, San Fa Miss E. E.
 Baker, Miss F. A.
 Baker, Honorary Major Thomas
 Bacon, Miss Edna Gertrude, Barclay
 Bala Krishna Shetty, M. R. Ry. A.
 Balbhadra Dass Mithoutra
 Ball, Miss Marguerite Dorothy
 Ballantine, W. J. H.
 Banerjee, Abinash Chandra
 Bapat, Rishad Sadashiva Krishna
 Barbara, Mother
 Barclay, Mrs. Edith Martha
 Bardsley, Miss Jane Blissett
 Barkali Ali, Maulvi
 Barnabas, Thomas Cunningham
 Barnes, Mrs. A. M.
 Barnett, Miss Maude
 Barstow, Mrs. Melaine
 Barton, Miss E. G.
 Barton, Mrs. Sybil
 Daw, U. San
 Bazzley, Miss M.
 Beadon, Dr. M. O'Brien
 Beaton-Bell The Rev. Sir, Nicholas
 E.C.S.I., K.C.J.E.
 Beaumont, T. C.

- Beddy, Miss L.
 Beg, Mirza Kalich Beg Faridun
 Benjamin, Joseph
 Bennett, The Rev. J. G.
 Berry, Miss H. M.
 Bertie, Albert Clifford
 Best, James Theodore
 Bhagwandas, Bal Zaoorbai
 Bhan, Lala Udhai
 Bhanot, Mrs. E.
 Bhatia, Bihari Lal
 Bhatt, Mrs. Janki Bai.
 Bhaya, B. R.
 Bhide, Raoji Janardhan
 Bhutt, Chhotelal Goverdhan
 Bidkar, Shankar Vitthal
 Bigge, Mrs. Violet Evelyn
 Bihari Lal
 Bluns, Miss H. C.
 Birji Behari Lal
 Bird, Mrs. D. M.
 Birla, Rai Bahadur Baldeo Das
 Birney, Mrs. S. D.
 Bisheshwar Nath, Lala
 Biswas, Babu Annoda Mohan
 Biswas, Miss S.
 Blackham, Colonel Robert James
 Blackmore, Hugh
 Blackwood, John Ross
 Blair, Mrs. S. M.
 Blair, The Rev. J. C.
 Blenkinsop, Edward Robert Kaye
 Bolster, Miss Anna
 Booth, Miss Mary Warburton
 Booth-Gravelly, Mrs. Artha.
 Bose, Miss Kiroth (also bar)
 Bose, Miss Mona (also bar)
 Bose, Mrs. Sharnokota
 Botting, W. E.
 Bowen, Griffith
 Brahmachari, B. B.
 Brahuspathy, Dr. R.
 Brauder, Mrs. Isabel
 Bray, Lady
 Bremner, Lt.-Col. Arthur Grant
 Brentnall, Miss Nina Tilotson
 Bridget, Mother Mary
 Brock, Miss Lillian Winifred
 Brough, The Rev. Anthony Watson
 Browne, Charles Edward
 Browne, Mrs. E. K.
 Brown, Mrs. Jean.
 Buck, Mr. H. C.
 Buck, Mrs. M.
 Buckland, Mrs. K. L.
 Buckley, The Revd. A. W.
 Buckley, Miss Margaret Elizabeth (also bar)
 Bucknall, Mrs. Mary
 Buell, T.
 Bunston, Sister I.
 Bunter, J. P.
 Burrows, Mrs. Olive
 Burt, Bryce Chudleigh
 Burton, Miss
 Burton, Mrs. D.
 Butt, Miss L.
 Cain, Mrs. Sarah (also bar)
 Caleb, Mrs. M.
 Callaghan, H. W.
 Cama, Dr. Miss Freany.
 Cama, Miss T. J. H.
 Campbell, Miss Gertrude Jane.
 Campbell, Miss Kate
 Campbell, Miss Susan
 Campbell, Miss Mary Jane
 Campbell, The Rev. Thomas Vincent
 Carmichael, Miss Amy Wilson
 Carey, Miss B. B.
 Carr, Miss Emma
 Carr, Thomas
 Case, The Revd. B. C.
 Cashmore, The Revd. T. H.
 Cassels, Mrs. Laura Mary Elizabeth
 Catherine, Sister
 Cattell, Major Gilbert Landale
 Cecilia, Sister Fannie
 Chakrabarti, H. K.
 Chakravarti, Raj Bahadur Surendra Nath
 Chakravarti, Mr. G. K.
 Chalmers, T.
 Chamberlain, The Rev. William Isaac
 Chandler, The Rev. John Scudder
 Chatterji, Anadi Nath
 Chatterjee, Mrs. Onda Bala
 Chetty, Mrs. A. A.
 Chirag Din, Seth
 Chitale, Ganesh Krishna
 Chogmal, Karnidhan
 Clancey, John Charles
 Clark, Herbert George
 Clark, Miss M.
 Clarke, Miss Flora
 Claypole, Miss Henrietta
 Clerke, Honorary Major Louis Arthur Henry
 Cleur, A. F.
 Clutterbuck, Peter Henry
 Cocke, A. B.
 Coelbo, V. A.
 Collins, Mrs. I. G. L.
 Colyer, Mrs.
 Connor, W. A.
 Coombs, George Oswald
 Coombes, Jonah Waters
 Cooper, Miss Marjorie Olive
 Cope, Rev. Joseph Herbert
 Correa, Miss Marie
 Corthorn, Dr. Alice
 Cottle, Mrs. Adela (also bar)
 Coutts, J. E.
 Coventry, H. R.
 Cox, Mrs. E.
 Coxon, Stanley William
 Crozier, Dr. J.
 Cumming, James William Nicol (also bar)
 Cummings, The Rev. John Ernest
 Cutting, Rev. William
 Dabreu, Miss P.
 DaCosta, Miss Zilla Edith
 Dadabhoy, Lady Jerbanoo
 DaGama, Accacio
 D'Albuquerque, Cajetaninho Francis
 Dalrymple-Hay, Charles Vernon
 Daniel, J.
 Daniels, Miss
 Dann, Rev. George James
 Das, Niranjan
 Das, Ram Lal

- Jas, The Rev Andrew Prabhu
 Jaw, Malik Narsain
 Jastoor, P S
 Jatta, Dr Dina Nath Pritha
 Jayare, Miss Anan Lalal.
 Jackson, Captain D. J.
 Davies, Miss Harriet
 Davis, Miss B E.
 Davis, Miss M. E.
 Dawson, Alexander Thomas
 Dawson, Mrs. Charles Hutton
 Deane, George Archibald
 Deane, Mrs. M.
 DeLa Croix, Sister Paul
 De Penning, Capt. M. F.
 Derasari, D P
 Desmond, J.
 Devi, Bibi Kashniri
 Dew, Lady
 DeWachter, Father Francis Xavier (also bar)
 Dewes, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Joseph
 Dexter, T.
 Dhanpat Rai, Rai Sahib
 Dharma Chand. Lala
 Dickenson, Miss Ida
 Dildad Begum
 Dockrell, Major Morgan
 Doren, Miss A B V
 Dotiwala, K B Merwanji Cooverji.
 Drake, Miss Joan
 Drummond, Rev C. C.
 Drysdale, Mrs. Christiana Mary
 Dube, Bhagwati Charan
 Doo, Miss L. E.
 Duncan, Mrs. E M
 Dunk, Mrs M. R.
 Durjan Singh, Rao Bahadur
 Dutta, Mehta Harnam
 Dwane, Mrs. Mary
 Eaglesome, George
 Eastley, Mrs. E-ma
 Edgell, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Arnold
 Ldie, Mrs M L.
 Edwards, R.
 Edwards, Miss C M.
 Elliot, Mrs. I. B.
 Elmes, Miss F. S.
 Elwes, Mrs. A.
 Emly, Sister Edith
 Ennis, Miss E J.
 Esch, Dr. C. D.
 Evans, The Rev. John Ceredig
 Evans, Miss L.
 Fairclough, Miss Lilian
 Fane, Lady Kathleen Emily
 Farhat Bano
 Faridoonji, Mrs. Hilda
 Farre, Mrs. K.
 Faul, Sister L.
 Fawcett, Mrs. Gertrude Mary
 Fazal Elahi, Mrs. B. S.
 Feegrade, E B.
 Fernandez, A. P.
 Fernandes, L. P.
 French, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas
 Fielding, Miss H. M.
 Flirth, Mrs. G. E. M.
 Flisk, Miss N. B.
 Fitzgerald, Mr. E. H.
 Flinders, Mrs. H.
 Flisshman Thomas Charles
 Fleming, Sister Mary
 Flint, Dr. E.
 Foglient, Rev. J. P.
 Ford, Miss Mary Angela
 Forman, The Rev. Henry
 Forrester, G.
 Foster, Captain P.
 Foulkes, E.
 Fox, Alfred Charles
 Frances, Sister Jane (also bar)
 Francis, W.
 Franklin, Miss M. L.
 Franklin, Miss M. H.
 Fraser, Robert Thomson
 Frohlich, Mr. J. E.
 Fycon, Hugh
 Gairola, Rai Bahadur Pandit Tara Dutt
 Gajjar, Mrs. Shivagauri
 Gahri, Ephraim Manasseh
 Gandhi, Mr. Pestonji Jamsetji
 Garbett, Mrs. J.
 Garthwaite, Linton
 Gass, Rev. J.
 Gaskell, W.
 Gateley, Thomas Joseph
 George, Miss Jessie Eleanor
 Ghose, Babu Mahatap Chandra
 Ghose, Babu J. N.
 Ghose S. K.
 Ghulam Bari, Mrs.
 Ghulam Haidar
 Ghulam Murtaza Bhutto, Shah Nawaz
 Giffard, Mrs. Alice
 Gillespie, Harry Rupert Sylvester
 Gilmore, R. J.
 Glanville, Miss R. E. (also bar)
 Gmeliner, Miss L.
 Godfrey, Thomas Leonard
 Goldsmith, The Rev. Canon Malcolm George
 Goodbody, Mrs.
 Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur, Mal-
 lapur, Bellary
 Gordon, Miss L. A.
 Gorman, Patrick James
 Gowardhandas, Chattrabhu)
 Govind Lal, Lala
 Grant, Lieut.-Colonel John Weymies
 Grant, Miss Jean
 Grant, The Rev. John
 Grant, Dr. Lillian Wemyes (also bar)
 Gray, Mrs. Hester
 Gray, Commissary William David
 Greany, Peter Maw
 Greenwood, Mr. A. L.
 Greenwood, D. A.
 Greg, L. H.
 Griessen, Albert Edward Pierre
 Guilford, The Rev. Henry
 Gumbley, Mr. Douglas
 Gune, Trimbak Raghunath
 Gyl, U. Maung
 Haaf, Rev. E. A.
 Hadji, Dr. D. A.
 Hadow, Rev. Frank Burness
 Halyati Malik
 Hadrahan, W. G.
 Harding, Miss C.

Harper, The Rev. A. E.
 Harris, Miss A. M.
 Harris, A. R.
 Harris, Dr. B.
 Harris, Miss S.
 Harrison, Mrs. M. P.
 Harrison, Robert Tullis
 Hartley, Mrs. P.
 Harvey, Miss Minnie Elizabeth
 Harvey, The Rev. A. J.
 Hatch, The Rev. W. J.
 Haworth, Lieut.-Col. Sir Lionel Berkeley Holt
 Hay, Miss E.
 Hayes, Miss Mary Lavinia
 Hayes, Captain P.
 Haynes, A. G.
 Hedinger, Charles George
 Henry, Sister S.
 Hickman, Mrs. Agnes
 Hicks, Rev. G. E.
 Higginbottom, Mrs. E. C.
 Higgins, Andrew Frank
 Hill, Elliott
 Hodge, Rev. J. Z.
 Hoff, Sister W. J. K.
 Hoffman, The Rev. Father John, F. J.
 Hogg, Miss J.
 Hogg, Harry William
 Hogg, Miss B. W.

Holman, Miss Charlotte
 Holmes, R.
 Homer, Charles John
 Hoogewert, Edmund
 Hope, Dr. Charles Henry Standish
 Hopkyns, Mrs. E.
 Hockings, Rutherford Vincent Theodore
 Htin Kyaw, Mung
 Hughes, Frank John
 Hughes, Miss Elizabeth Bell
 Hunt, Major E. H.
 Hunter, Honorary Captain James
 Hussain, Salyid M.
 Hutchings, Miss Emily
 Ibrahim, Maulvi Muhammad
 Ihsan Ali
 Inglis, Mrs. Ellen
 Ireland, The Rev. W. F.
 Irvine, B. A.
 Iyer, Subbarajappa Rama
 Jackson, Mrs. Emma
 Jackson, Mrs. E.
 Jaljee Bai (Mrs. Pettit)
 James, Mrs. Renald
 Jamna Prasad
 Jervis, Mrs. Edith
 Jeason, Miss Marjorie Wilhelmina,
 Jivanandan
 Joglekar, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh
 John, Rev. Brother
 Johnston, Augustus Frederick
 Johnstone, Mrs. Edith Alma
 Johnstone, Mrs. Rosalie

Jones, Mrs. V. R. B.
 Jones, Rev. D. E.
 Jonte, The Rev. John Peter
 Jones, The Rev. Robert
 Jones, The Rev. John Pengwern
 Jones, Mrs. A. V.
 Joshee, D. L.
 Joshi, Bai Bahadur K. D.
 Joshi, Narayan Malhar
 Joshi, Trimbak Waman
 Joti Prasad, Lala
 Joti Ram
 Joyce, Mrs. E. L.
 Judah, Mrs. S. S.
 Juid, C. K.
 Jugade, M.
 Jung, Sher, Khan Bahadur
 Jwala Prasad, Mrs.
 Kaji Hirala Lalulhal
 Kalubava, Anan Kesari shah
 Kanoo, Yasuf
 Kanzo, Mrs.
 Kapadia, M. K.
 Kapadia, Miss Motilal
 Karanjia, Mr. B. N.
 Karve, Dhondo Keshav
 Kelavkar, Miss Krtishnal
 Kelly, Claude Cyril
 Kelly, Miss Eleanor Sarah
 Kemp, V. N., The Rev.
 Ker, Thomas
 Khandikus Sallio
 Khan, Hon. Lieut.-Nawab Jamshed Ali
 Khan, Mrs.
 Khan, Mrs. Gracie
 Kharshedji, Miss S. N.
 Khupoorina, Nadirshah Nowrojee
 Kidar Nath, Lala
 Kidar Nath
 King, Miss Elsie
 King, Rev. Dr. R. A.
 King, Robert Stewart (also bar)
 Kirloskar, Lakshman Kashinath also bar
 Kitchin, The Rev. J.
 Kitchin, Mrs. M.
 Klein, C. H.
 Klicht, H. W.
 Knollys, Lieut.-Col. Robert Walter Edmond
 Knox, Major Robert Weiland
 Kothari, S. P.
 Kreyer, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick August
 Christian
 Krishnan, Rao Bahadur Kottayil
 Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur A.
 Krishnaswami Chetty, M. R. R. C. V.
 Krishnaswami Chetty, Mrs. C.
 Kugler, Miss Anna Sarah (also bar)
 Kumaran, P. L.
 Kyaw, U. Po.
 Lajla Ram
 Lal, Miss Grace Sohan
 Lala Jai Deva.
 Lamb, Dr. J.
 Lambourn, G. E.
 Lang, John
 Langhorne, Frederick James
 Langwater, Dr. Arthur Colborne
 Latham, Miss J. L.

- Norris, Miss C (Nagpur)
 Norris, Miss C. (Jungpura).
 Norris, Miss Margaret
 Noyes, Mrs. V. M. L. Nelly Vale
 Oakley, Mrs. Winfred Edward
 O'Brien, Lieut.-Colonel
 O'Connor, Brian Edward
 Ogilvie, Miss L.
 O'Hara, Miss Margaret
 Old, Frank Shepherd
 Oldreive, Rev. F.
 Orman, Honorary Captain Charles Henry
 Orr, Adolphe Ernest
 Orr, James Peter
 Orr, Mrs. Amy
 O'Sullivan, Miss E.
 Outram, The Rev. A.
 Owen, Mr. C.
 Owen, Major Robert James
 Owens, Miss Bertha
 Pal, Babu Barada Sundar
 Palin, Lieut.-Col. Randle Harry
 Yarechure, Mrs. Umabai
 Park, The Rev. George W.
 Parker, Miss Ada Emma (also Bar)
 Parker, Dr. (Miss) H. E.
 Parker, Mrs. B. J.
 Parsons, Ronald
 Patch, Miss E.
 Patel, Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji, C.I.E.
 Patel, K. O.
 Paterson, Miss Rachel
 Patrick, Sister
 Pearce, Miss G. A.
 Pearce, Miss M. M.
 Pearce, W. R.
 Pearson, E. A.
 Penn, The Rev. W. C.
 Penner, Rev. Peter Abraham
 Petigara, R. J.
 Pettifrew, The Rev. William
 Pha Htaw, Mrs. Ma Ma Prue.
 Phadke, V. K.
 Phalibus, Miss Rose Margaret (also Bar)
 Phelps, The Revd. A. C.
 Phelps, Mrs. Maude Marion
 Philip, Mrs. A. J.
 Pierce, Miss Ada Louise
 Piggott, Miss B.
 Piggott, C. W. O'M.
 Pillay, Chinappa Singaravau
 Pim, Mrs. Rance
 Pinney, Major John Charles Digby
 Pinto, J. L.
 Pinto, Miss Preciosa
 Pitamberdas, Laxmidas
 Pitar, D. A.
 Plowden, Lt.-Col. Trevor Chichele
 Pollete-Roberts, Miss Adelaide
 Pope, Mrs. Judith Chevallier
 Popen, Slater Lillian Victoria
 Porter, Miss L.
 Posnett, Miss E.
 Powell, John
 Prabhu, Anant Rao Raghnath
 Prabhu, Gopal Chandra.
 France, Miss G.
 Prasad, Capt. Tulsi, of Nepal
 Prasad, Ishwari
 Prabhdas Shevakram
 Price, The Rev. Eustace Dickinson
 Prideaux, Frank Wicockworth Austice
 Provoost, Father F.
 Pugh, Mrs. E. E.
 Purshotamdas Thakurdas
 Quinn, Miss A. M.
 Raghura, Khan Bahadur M. B.
 Rahim, Abdul, Pirzada Saliyd Sardar,
 Rahman, Mrs. Z. A.
 Rahmat Bibi
 Rai, Babu Ram Kinkar
 Raj Narayan, Rai Bahadur
 Rait, Miss Helen Anna Macdonald
 Rajadnya, R. N.
 Ram, Lala Diyali
 Ram Lala Kanahi
 Ram, Rai Bahadur Rajada
 Ramaswami, Rao Sahab Colattar
 Ramanbhai, Mrs. Vidhyagauri, M.S.F.
 Ramgopal, Mallani, Seth
 Rangaswami Brahaspathi Dr.
 Ranjit Singh
 Rankine, Miss S. J.
 Rao M. R. Ry, V S
 Raphael, Raphael Abraham
 Rattan Chaud
 Ratanji Dingshah Dalal
 Rattansi Mulji
 Ramhan Lal
 Ray, Babu Sarat Chandra
 Ray, Chunilal
 Ray, Harendra Nath
 Rebelro, Louis John Alfred
 Rebello, F. A. C.
 Reed, Lady
 Reid, The Rev. James Potter
 Reese, The Rev. Thomas Willoughby (also Earl)
 Richards, Mrs. H. F.
 Richardson, Mrs. Catherine Stuart
 Richardson, The Rev. R. C.
 Rieu, Rev. Father Peter John
 Riman, Miss N. V.
 Rivenburg, The Rev. Dr.
 Roberts Major Charles Stuart Hamilton
 Roberts, Mrs. H.
 Roberts, The Rev.
 Roberts, The Rev. J. W.
 Robertson, Miss M.
 Robillard, H.
 Robinson, Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Dundas
 Robson, J.
 Roeker, Captain Cyril E. A. Spencer
 Roe, Colonel Cyril Harcourt
 Roe, Mrs. Edith Mary
 Rohade, Mrs. Janabai
 Roseveare, Miss Eva Mary
 Rose, Miss Maude
 Ross, F. W.
 Rukhmabai, Dr. Miss (also Bar).
 Rulach, Rev. George Bernard
 Rushforth, Mrs. W.
 Rustumji Faridoonji
 Rutherford, Miss Mary Elizabeth
 Sahawala, Mrs. Bajay
 Sackett, Mrs. E.
 Sadiq, Shams-ud-din
 Sadler, A. W. Woodward

- Sage, Miss M. D.
 Sahal, Ram (also Bar).
 Sahas Ram Kall
 Sahay, Lala Deonath
 Sahwala, Khan Sahib Ismailji Abdul Hussain
 Salamattullah, Capt. Mohammad
 Salkield, Tom
 Samuels, Joseph
 Saunders, Miss V. C.
 Sawidge, Rev. Frederick William
 Saw Ba La
 Sawhney, Lala-Isher Das
 Schultze, The Rev. Frederick Volkmar Paul
 Scott, Dr. D. M. (also Bar).
 Scott, Miss L.
 Scotland, Lieut.-Colonel David Wilson
 Seetgrave, G. S.
 Sen, Dr. P. C.
 Sethna, Dr. K. S.
 Shah, Babu Lal Behar
 Shah, Mohamed Kama.
 Shah, Mohammad Nawaz
 Shah, Reverend Ahmad
 Shannath, Rai Bahadur (also Bar)
 Sharifa Hamid Abdul Ali, Mrs.
 Sharpe, Miss V.
 Sharpe, Miss P. I.
 Shastriyar, C. V.
 Shaw, Mrs. Hawthorne
 Shiveshwarkar R. V.
 Shripad Krishna Belvalkar
 Shroff, Dr. L. D.
 Shunker, Cecil Percival Vancontre
 Shyam Rikh. Raja Francis Xavier
 Shyama Charan Bhattacharji Rai Bahadur.
 Siddons, Mrs.
 Simcox, Arthur Henry Addenbrooke
 Smith, Miss J. P.
 Smith, Miss J. H.
 Simkins, Charles Wyllies
 Simon, Miss M.
 Simonsen, J. L.
 Simpson, Mrs.
 Sims, Mrs. A.
 Sinclair, Reginald Leahy
 Sin, B. Kanwar Ghatmandi
 Singh, Ajit Dhol
 Sin, B. Babu Kesbo
 Singh, Babu Ramdhari
 Singh, Lhal Ganga
 Singh, Bhal Lehua
 Singh, Bhal Taklut
 Singh, Makkhan
 Singh, Rev. P. L.
 Singh, Rai Bahadur Sundar
 Singh, Kukhmuna
 Singh, Risaldar Major, Hanmant
 Singh, Sardar Gurdit
 Singh, G. Bhar
 Singh, Sohan
 Sinzbe, Miss L. N. V.
 Singel, J.
 Skrine, Mrs. D. P.
 Slater, A. L.
 Small, Miss J. M.
 Smith, Miss Ellen
 Smith, The Rev. Frederick William Ambery
 Smith, Miss Katherine Mabel
 Smith, Miss Jessie Edith
 Solomon, Dr. Jacob
 Somervell, T. W.
 Sommerville, The Rev. Dr. James
 Sorabji, Miss S.
 Spencer, Lady E. M.
 Spurgin, Mrs. Francis Clare
 Sri Ram Kunwar
 Srivastava, R. S.
 Stanley, Mrs. S. A.
 Starte, Oliver Harold Baptist
 Steel, Alexander
 Steele, The Rev. John Ferguson
 Steck, M. L. A.
 Stephens, John Hewitt
 Stephens, Mrs. Grace
 Stevens, Miss L. K.
 Stevens, Mrs. (Ethel)
 Stevenson, Surgeon-General Henry Wickham
 Stewart, Miss E. F.
 Stewart, Major Hugh
 Stewart, Mrs. Iilian Dorothea
 Stewart, Thomas
 Stillwell, Dr. (Miss) Lizzie, M.D.
 Stokette, The Rev. Mother
 St. Gregory, Rev. Mother
 St. Joseph, J. D.
 Stockings, The Rev. H. M.
 Strip, Samuel Algernon
 Stuart, Dr. (Miss) Gertrude
 Subbu Iakshmi Ammal, Rishyar Subrahmanya
 Ayyar
 Sundar Singh Sardar, Sardar Bahadur.
 Sultan Ahmad Khan
 Sunder Lal
 Sundrabai, Bai
 Swain, Mrs. Walker
 Swainson, Miss Florence (also Bar)
 Swami Shyamananda
 Swanzy Mrs. M. A.
 Swift, Miss Eva
 Swinchatt, C. H.
 Swinboe, R. C. J.
 Swies, Miss Emily Constance
 Symes, Miss Kathleen Mabel
 Talahrudnava Chandluran
 Talcherkar, M. C. A.
 Talyarkhan, Mrs. M.
 Talejarkhan, Munck-lah Cawasha
 Talib Mahdi Khan, Malik
 Tambo, Dr. Gopal Rao Ramchandra
 Tarafdar, S. K.
 Tarr, Mrs.
 Taylor, Rev. Alfred Prideaux (also Bar)
 Taylor, Mrs. Florence Prideaux
 Taylor, Miss M. A.
 Taylor, Mrs. Marine Louise.
 Taylor, John Norman
 Tha, Maung Shwe
 Thela, Maung Po
 Theobald, Mrs. (also Bar)
 Thimmayya, Mrs. K. S.
 Thiruvankata Adariyar, Mrs. Sita
 Thomas, Miss Frances Elizabeth
 Thomas, H. S.
 Thomas, Mrs. Mabel Fox
 Thomas, Samuel Gilbert
 Thompson, Mrs. Alice
 Thompson, R. C.
 Thoy, Herbert Dominick

- Norris, Miss C. (Nagpur)
 Norris, Miss C. (Jungpura).
 Norris, Miss Margaret
 Noyes, Mrs. V. M. E. Nelly Vale
 Oakley, Mrs. Winfred Edward
 O'Brien, Lieut.-Colonel
 O'Connor, Brian Edward
 Ogilvie, Miss L.
 O'Hara, Miss Margaret
 Old, Frank Shepherd
 Oldrieve, Rev. F.
 Orman, Honorary Captain Charles Henry
 Orr, Adolphe Ernest
 Orr, James Peter
 Orr, Mrs. Amy
 O'Sullivan, Miss E.
 Outram, The Rev. A.
 Owen, Mr. C.
 Owen, Major Robert James
 Owens, Miss Bertha
 Pal, Babu Barada Sundar
 Palin, Lieut.-Col. Randle Harry
 Parekh, Mrs. Umabal.
 Park, The Rev. George W.
 Parker, Miss Ada Emma (also Bar)
 Parker, Dr. (Miss) H. E.
 Parker, Mrs. E. J.
 Parsons, Ronald
 Patch, Miss K.
 Patel, Khan Bahadur Darjoun Dorabji, C.I.E.
 Patel, K. G.
 Paterson, Miss Rachel
 Patrick, Sister
 Pearce, Miss G. A.
 Pearce, Miss M. M.
 Pearce, W. R.
 Pearson, E. A.
 Penn, The Rev. W. O.
 Penner, Rev. Peter Abraham
 Pettigrew, R. J.
 Pettigrew, The Rev. William
 Pha Htaw, Mrs. Ma Ma Pruc.
 Phadke, V. K.
 Phalibus, Miss Rose Margaret (also Bar)
 Phelps, The Revd. A. C.
 Phelps, Mrs. Maude Marion
 Philip, Mrs. A. J.
 Pierce, Miss Ada Louise
 Piggott, Miss R.
 Piggott, C. W. O'M.
 Pillay, Chinnappa Singaravani
 Pim, Mrs. Bane
 Pinney, Major John Charles Digby
 Pinto, J. L.
 Pinto, Miss Preciosa
 Pitamberdas, Laxmidas
 Pitter, D. A.
 Plowden, Lt.-Col. Trevor Chichele
 Pollete-Roberts, Miss Adelaide
 Pope, Mrs. Judith Chevallier
 Popen, Sister Lillian Victoria
 Porter, Miss E.
 Posnett, Miss E.
 Powell, John
 Prabhu, Anant Rao Raghonath
 Pralraj, Gopal Chandra.
 France, Miss G.
 Prasad, Capt. Tulsi, of Nepal
 Prasad, Ishwari
 Pribhdas Shevakram
 Price, The Rev. Lustace Dickinson
 Prideoaux, Frank Winckworth Austice
 Provost, Father F.
 Pugh, Mrs. E. E.
 Purshotamdas Thakurdas
 Quinn, Miss A. M.
 Raghira, Khan Bahadur M. B.
 Rahim, Abdul, Pirzada Sayid Sardar.
 Rahman, Mrs. Z. A.
 Rahmat Bibi
 Rai Babu Ram Kinkar
 Raj Narayan, Rai Bahadur.
 Rait, Miss Helen Anna Macdonald
 Rajadnya, R. N.
 Ram, Lala Diyall
 Ram Lala Kausli
 Ram, Rai Bahadur Raizada
 Ramaswami, Rao Sahab Colattur
 Ramanbhai, Mrs. Vidhyagauri, M.S.E.
 Ramgopal, Mallani, Seth
 Rangaswami Brahmspathi Dr.
 Ranjit Singh
 Rankine, Miss S. J.
 Rao, M. R. Ry, V. S.
 Raphael, Raphael Abraham
 Rattan Chand
 Ratanji Dingshah Dalal
 Rattana Mulji
 Raushan Lal
 Ray, Babu Sarat Chandra
 Ray, Chaudal
 Ray, Harendra Nath
 Rebelro, Louis John Alfred
 Rebello, F. A. C.
 Reel, F. A. C.
 Richardson, The Rev. R. C.
 Rieu, Rev. Father Peter John
 Rinman, Miss N. V.
 Rivenburg, The Rev. Dr.
 Roberts, Major Charles Stuart Hamilton
 Roberts, Mrs. H.
 Roberts, The Rev.
 Roberts, The Rev. J. W.
 Robertson, Miss M.
 Robillard, H.
 Robinson, Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Dances
 Robson, J.
 Roche, Captain Cyril E. A. Spencer
 Roe, Colonel Cyril Harcourt
 Roe, Mrs. Edith Mary
 Rokade, Mrs. Janabai
 Roseveare, Miss Eva Mary
 Rose, Miss Maude
 Ross, F. W.
 Rukhmabai, Dr. Miss (also Bar).
 Rutach, Rev. George Bernard
 Rushforth, Mrs. W.
 Rustumji Faridoonji
 Rutherford, Miss Mary Elizabeth
 Sabawala, Mrs. Bajey
 Sackett, Mrs. E.
 Sadiq, Shams-ud-din
 Sadler, A. W. Woodward

re, Miss M. D.
 sal, Raja (also Bar).
 han Raja Kail
 hay, Lala Deenath
 hrala, Khan Sahib Ismailji Abdul Hussain
 amstullah, Capt. Mohammad
 kield, Tom
 muel, Joseph
 unders, Miss A. C.
 vidge, Rev. Frederick William
 w Ba La
 wney, Lala-Isher Das
 hultze, The Rev. Frederick Volkmar Paul
 ott, Dr. D. M. (also Bar)
 ott, Miss L.
 yland, Lieut.-Colonel David Wilson
 agrave, G. S.
 ro, Dr. P. C.
 elna, Dr. K. S.
 ah, Babu Lal Behar
 ah, Mohamed Karna
 ah, Mohammad Nawaz
 ah, Reverend Ahmad
 amnath, Rai Bahadur (also Bar)
 arifa Hamid Abdul Ali, Mrs
 arpe, Miss N.
 arpe, Miss F. L.
 astrivar, C. V.
 aw, Mrs. Hawthorne
 hiteshwarkar, R. V.
 hripad Krishna Lal Walker
 Shroff, Dr. E. D.
 Shunker, Cecil Percival Vanconter
 Shyam Bikh. Raja Francis Xavier
 Shyama Charan Chattacharji, Rai Bahadur
 Siddens, Mrs.
 Simcox, Arthur Henry Addenbrooke
 Smith, Miss J. F.
 Smith, Miss I. H.
 Simkins, Charles Wykins
 Simon, Miss M.
 Simonsen, J. L.
 Simpson, Mrs.
 Sims, Mrs. A.
 Sinclair, Reginald Leiby
 Singh, Kanwar Ghamandi
 Singh, Ajji Dhul
 Singh, Babu Kesho
 Singh, Babu Ramdhari
 Singh, Bhai Ganga
 Singh, Bhai Lehua
 Singh, Bhai Takhat
 Singh, Makkhan
 Singh, Rev. P. L.
 Singh, Rai Bahadur Sundar
 Singh, Kulkarni
 Singh, Ransidar Major, Hanmant
 Singh, Sardar Gurdit
 Singh, G. Shur
 Singh, Bohan
 sinzhe, Miss L. N. V.
 bling, J.
 Skrine, Mrs. D. F.
 Slater, A. E.
 Small, Miss J. M.
 Smith, Miss Ellen
 Smith, The Rev. Frederick William Ambery
 Smith, Miss Katherine Mabel
 Smith, Miss Jessie Edith

Solomon, Dr. Jacob
 Somerville T. W.
 Somerville, The Rev. Dr. James
 Soraji, Miss S.
 Spencer, Lady E. M.
 Spurgin, Mrs. Francis Clare
 Sri Ram Kunwar
 Srivastava, R. S.
 Stanley, Mrs. S. A.
 Starte, Oliver Harold Baptist
 Steel, Alexander
 Steele, The Rev. John Ferguson
 Steele, M. L. A.
 Stephens, John Hewitt
 Stephens, Mrs. Grace
 Stevens, Miss L. K.
 Stevens, Mrs. (Ethel)
 Stevenson, Surgeon-General Henry Wickham
 Stewart, Miss E. F.
 Stewart, Major Hugh
 Stewart, Mrs. Lilian Dorothea
 Stewart, Thomas
 Stillwell, Dr. (Miss) Elsie, M.D.
 St. John, The Rev. Mother
 St. Gregory, Rev. Mother
 St. Joseph, J. D.
 Stockings, The Rev. H. M.
 Strip, Samuel Algernon
 Stuart, Dr. (Miss) Gertrude
 Subbu Lakshmi Ammal Thiruvannamalai
 Ayyar
 Sunder Singh Sardar, Sardar Bahadur
 Sultan Ahmed Khan
 Sunder Lal
 Sundarabai, Bai
 Swain, Mrs. Walker
 Swainson, Miss Florence (also Bar)
 Swami Shyamasundara
 Swamy, Mrs. M. A.
 Swift, Miss Eva
 Swinhart, C. H.
 Swinhor, R. C. J.
 Swiss, Miss Emily Constance
 Symes, Miss Kathleen Mabel
 Tahalruinstra Chandhurani
 Falcherkar, M. C. A.
 Taljarkhan, Mrs. M.
 Taleyarkhan, Manekshah Cawasha
 Talib Mahdi Khan, Malik
 Tambo, Dr. Gopal Rao Ramchandra
 Tarafdar, S. K.
 Tarr, Mrs.
 Taylor, Rev. Alfred Pridcaux (also Bar)
 Taylor, Mrs. Florence Pridcaux
 Taylor, Miss M. A.
 Taylor, Mrs. Marine Louise.
 Taylor, John Norman
 Tha, Maung Shwe
 Thein, Maung Fo
 Theobald, Mrs. (also Bar)
 Thimmappa, Mrs. K. S.
 Thiruvankata Achariyar, Mrs. Situ
 Thomas, Miss Frances Elizabeth
 Thomas, H. S.
 Thomas, Mrs. Mabel Fox
 Thomas, Samuel Gilbert
 Thompson, Mrs. Alice
 Thompson, R. C.
 Thoy, Herbert Dominick

Who's Who in India.

Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30. Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931. Address: Hajpurthala.

31

years. Publications: History of India for Lecturers in English, Bengali, Hindi and Urdu; Students History of India. The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali. Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English, and Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English). Address: 12-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

Ashrama at Thiruvellar of Ramakrishna

Madama College, Peshawar. Member, Indian Round Table Conference. First Minister, N.W.F.P. Government. Address: Peshawar.

ABDUSAMAD

C.I.E. (abt. 1870)
Hind; Chit.
September 1874
Family of Lohas
under European
to His late H.
Secretary 1900

Society Address: Rama Krishna Vedanta Society, 19/B, Raja Raj Lalasa Street,

1932 B. 13 May 1876
Henderson, 1905, Educ. V

R. M. Academy, Woolwich; King's College, Cambridge (Fellow Commoner) First Commission in R. E. 1895, served throughout S. African War, 1899-1902, Great War, 1914-1918; Promoted to Major-General in 1931 *Address*: Army Headquarters, Delhi and Simla

A

1917-1922 and District Judge, Nasik, until June 1924 *Address*: No. 6, Bungalow, Cantonment, Hyderabad, Sind.

City Comm. *Address*:
the Assembly, New Delhi

Publication: India in Transition. *Address*:
Aga Hall, Bombay.

Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention,
Member of the Hon Committee of Manage-
ment of the Zoological Garden Calcutta
Address 3, Turner Street, Calcutta

Dr. Datta,

in Palestine, Syria, Egypt and Hedjaz in
Arabia in 1932 Address Banganapalle,

EL,
te,
of
def
bic
re,
ity
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Mussoorie (1925), General
Reception Committee, All-Ind

Signature Bulandshahr the School of
Memorial Library, Mussorie, Tak
Darbari of the Government Hereditary
and found
Assembly
mittee of

Enrolled as a Vakul of the Madras
Court, in 1898; Election Commis-
3 Government Pleader, Madras,
7 Acted as a Judge of the Madras
Court in 1927. Appointed Advocate
Madras, in March 1928, Elevated to
the Bench as a permanent Judge in December
1928; Member of the Law College Council
from 1924.

Tahm-e-Niz
Council St
Mussorie, Tanzim Address Summer
Devonshire House, Mussorie, Winter
Asrauli Estate (Bulandshahr) U P

ALI INAM, SIR SYED (See under Inam)

LI, SHAKAT, M L A b Rampur State, 10th
March 1873 Educ - M A O Coll., Aligarh
(Capt Cricket XI) In Govt Opium Dept
for 17 years Sec and Organiser, Aligarh Old
Boys' Assoc Trustee, M A O Coll Organised
collection of funds for Aligarh University
Interred during the war

of the British Empire Address
Government of India, Simla and Delhi

ANDERSON THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN, PC
G C B (1923) G C I E Governor of Bengal
(1932) b 8 July, 1882 m Christina (d 1920)

ands and helped in organizing the World
Moslem Conference, visited Egypt, Palestine,
Syria, Iraq, Zemen and Hejaz Invited to
America to deliver lectures about India and
Islam in 1913 Address khilafat House,
ove Lane, Bombay, 10 Rampur State, U P

VAR, HIS HIGHNESS BHARAT DHARAM
RAHBAKAR SEWAI MAHARAJ RAJ RISHI
RI JET SINGHI DEV VEERENDRA SHIRO
NI, G C S I (1924), G C I E (1919), K C I E
(1919), K C S I (1913)

in 1905 Secretary of the Northern
Nigeria Lands Committee, 1909, Secretary of
the West African Currency Committee, 1911,
Principal Clerk in the office of Insurance
Commissioners, 1912; Secretary to Insurance
Commissioners, 1913; Secretary, Ministry of
Shipping, 1917-19; Additional Secretary to

Cuttack,

in round figures of 7,50,0
te, seventeen guns Acquisitions: R-
a; shooting; fishing, polo (his Polo te
the Open Cup at the Delhi Dur
(), motorizing; tennis Address: T
ce, Alwar, Rajputana India, T.A. Alw
ra, Alwar,

at Sanjibkutan, Bengal. Publications.

"Christianity and the Labour
 "North India", "The Hindu
 India", "Christ and Labour
 Indian Problem", "Indians in South
 "To the Students", "The Drink
 Fall "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas"
 "Mahatma Gandhi's own Story" "Mahatma
 Gandhi at Work" Sadhu Sundar Singh's
 Memoirs, "What I owe to Christ" Christ in
 the Silence" Correspondent *Manchester
 Guardian* Cape Argus, Natal *Advertiser*
 Address: Santiniketan, Bolpur, Bengal

Madras. Entered service under Madras
 Government Asst Engineer in 1896 and
 retired as Superintending Engineer in 1925.
 Minister for Public Health and Lxise (resigned
 in March 1925) Address: Leith Castle, San
 Thome, Madras

GRANDCHILD OF THE SARDAR MA JI B
 (Grandchild of the (Madras) I R H
 S. (Grandchild of the Theosophical
 Society since Jun 1914 b Surin Landland,
 1 Dec 1878 m Rukmini daughter of Pandit
 Nilakantlia Sastri Madras 1920 Educ
 cant in University and Continent of Europe
 came to India 1901 and became Principal of
 the Central Hindu College, Benares affiliated
 with the University of Allahabad and was
 Examiner both to University and to Govern-

Publications collection of writings and
 speeches (in Marathi) Address: Yeotmal
 (Barar)

ANALIKER, COL AMIR-UL-UNNA SARDAR
 SIR APPAJIRAO SARIBHOLE DESHMUKH, SENA
 HANDEGO, SAR SHRI, K B L (1919) C I L
 (1919) b 1974

In 1920 became Head of the Education
 Department of the Holkar State. In 1925
 travelled extensively in Europe. In 1926
 constituted Bishop of the Liberal Catho-

ment of Revenue 1918-1914 and Vice Pre
 sident, Council of Regency 1925 Address
 Anah, Dist Belgaum

ANNA RAO, CHALIKANI, B A (Chemistry),
 Landholder and Director of Laxmi Rangan
 Copper Mines b 1 January 1909 m to Ana
 nayadevi, d of Rajah of Panagal Educ
 Presidency College, Madras Address
 Bobbili, Vizagapatam District

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, SIR GHULAM MAHOMED
 ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G C I E (1917)
 K C I L (1909) b 22 Feb 1842, father,
 1903 Premier Mahomedan nobleman of

BY DOUGLAS A M I E E, Director,
 are & Co, Ltd b 1879, m. Madeline
 Educ Halseybury College, Attach-
 Lancers, 1915-17, Staff Captain
 v Brigade, 1917-19, Twice men-
 despatches Address C/o Furner
 & Co, Ltd, Bombay

VALANGIMAN KRISHNASWAMI
 ARAVANUDHA M A. (1914); C I E (190
 Secretary, Indian Central Banking En
 Committee b 15th December 1891
 Prof. K R Ramaswami Ayangar,
 Mathematics, Engineering Coll
 (retired), Educ Kumbakon

Legislative Council, 1925. Offr. Addl
Judicial Commissioner of Sind, 1926; Offr
Judge Bombay High Court, 1930, confirmed
May 1931. Address: "Chandni", Narayan
Dabholkar Road, Bombay.

& Co Solicitors Address 14, Dalaram
Chow Street, Calcutta.

Address Lahore

BARTHEL, Rt. Rev. JEAN MARIE; Bishop of
Paralain since 1914. b. Lezignan, Tarbe
1849. Edue St. Pe. Seminary,
Trichinopoly, 1890-1914. Address.
baganur, Madras Presidency.

Comments on financial and economic
subjects Address Green's Mansion, Apollo
Bandar, Bombay

Madras

Magistrate, Jorhat Bench. Address
Assam.

BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M. A. Solicitor
1872, m. Mrs Sarala Basu, / du
School and Presidency College,
has been a member of the Ben

WILLIAM
s Council,
1 Septem-
Williams
ster 21
to

(1920) C 81 (1921), C 80 (1922) & 9th Sept 1924. Is the ruler of the second most important Mohammedan State of India m. 1865 His Highness Mahmood Sultan Shah Bahadur Begam Sahiba, succeeded in 1920 mother, His Highness Nawab Sultan Jahangir Begam GCS I 1st Cl. C I, & B I Has three daughters, the eldest of whom Nawab Gohar-e-Taj Akbar Sultan Begam is the heiress presumptive Address: Bhopal Central India

HORL. MR JOSHUA WILLIAM, KCIC, CBE (1920) C 11 (1921) C 8 & C 1, 1st Cl. & 4th April 1928 m. to Margaret Wilkie Stott M.L.C. (St Andrews) M.B.E. Educ. from College, Poona, and University College, London later Secy Govt of Madras 1910. Deputy of Cochran State, 1914-1919. Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919, Secretary to the High Commr for India, London, 1920. As High Commr for India to the United Kingdom 1922-1923; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education Health and Lands, 1924 and Ag. Member Victoria Executive Council, November 1926 to July 1927. Secretary to Govt of India Dept of Education, Health and Land Revenue (on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928-30. Member Victoria Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Industries Address: National Bank of India, Madras

BHUTTO KHAN RAHADUR SIR SHAH NAWAZ ORP (1919), KIB (1921), CIE (1923), Lt (1926), Minister for Local Self Government Bombay & 1st March 1924 Educ. Sind Madrasah and St. Patrick High School, Karachi President, District Local Board and M.L.C. Bombay Council, Chairman of cooperative Bank, District Larkana, and Chairman, Bombay Provincial Muslim Committee Zamindar Landlord and President, Sind Mohammedan Association Delegate, Round Table Conference Member, old Imperial Council Under Muslim Party in Bombay Council President, Sind Azad Conference Address: Secretariat, Bombay.

BILIMORIA, ARDASHER JAMSHIDJI, B.A. & 18 September 1884 Educ. Chaudanwady High School and Liphinstone College, Bombay Joined Messrs Tata in 1894, retired 1921 Address: C/o Dr Modi, Cooperage, Fort, Bombay.

BILIMORIA, DR HESTONJI HOMONJI B.A. (Hons) (1902), M.D. (1909), J.P. Educ. Bombay University and Grant Medical College. Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery in 1907 and a Prize in Metaphysics; awarded Grey's Medal for Anatomy Appointed Tutor in Bacteriology at Grant Medical College 1907, resigned 1910; 1st Resy Lecturer at Grant Medical College, 1910-1913, has been Hon. Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from its beginning and has for years been Hon. Physician of the Hospital acted as Hon. Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr. Babulji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned Hon. Physician, Gocubina Typal Hospital, has been Lecturer, Bombay University, in Bacteriology and in Medicine founded 21 years ago at Poona a Sanatorium for consumptives where it was subsequently

removed to Panzani Address: 27, Apollo Reclamation, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

BILIMORIA, SIR SHAPOORJI LOMOSHEE, K.C. (1923), M.B.E., J.P., Partner in the firm of S. B. Bilimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors and Sheriff for 1925 & 26 July 1877 m. Jirbai, d. of (Maha) N. Jala (1907) Educ. St. Xavier's College, Bombay Presidency Magistrate, Member Auditors' Council, Bombay, Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber 1926-27; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1927-28; Member, Government of India High Way Inquiry Committee 1927-28 President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1924-25, Member Indian Accountancy Board Trustee, N. M. India Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties, Sir Jamshjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charitable trusts and institutions. Nominated by Govt of Bombay to be a member of the Loans of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Member of the Advisory Board of the Hyderabad College of Commerce, Bombay, co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Congress of Dufferin Fund, Delhi and the rank of Dist. Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of All Scotland Freemasonry in India is Deputy Grand Superintendent of the Dist. Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and first Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (E.C.) appointed sheriff for 1935. Address: 11, Cliff Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BIRLEY, FRANK, D.C.M. (1915); M.L.C. Director, Best & Co. Ltd., Madras and President, Chamber of Commerce, Madras & 8 July 1883 m. Evelyn Clifton of Perth & W. A. Joined Best & Co. Ltd., Madras 1909 Address: C/o Best & Co., Ltd., Madras

BISWAS, CHAND CHANDRA, CIE (1931) F. of Arts Asstosh Bhowm, Public Prosecutor, Parganas, M.A., B.L., Advocate Calcutta High Court & 1st

Calcutta University, 1924; Ordinary Fellow of the University, and Member of the Syndicate, 1917-22, again from 1926, member Dacca Board of Secondary Education, 1922, again 1924-25

Secy, South Suburban School, Main and Branch, and Sir Rom Mitter Girls' School, Member of Govt. Bodies of Presidency College, Ripon College Asstosh College; Member of Committee Indian Association, and of Council of National Liberal Federation; President, Khelat Institution, Calcutta, and Jaggiyara H. H. School

President of Corporation, and First Mayor of Bombay, 1931-32. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, sitting Magistrate, Delegate, Panel Chief Matrimonial Court, Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *Address*: "Rohistan," opposite Colaba P O Colaba, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. See Acland, Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke.

Address Peshawar, N. W. F. Province.

water fever, influenza, infectious diseases, &c. *Address*: 5213, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

BRAY, SIR EDWARD HUGH, Kt., *cr.* 1917, Senior Partner, Gullanders, Arbuthnot & Co. President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Member of Imperial Legislative Council; Controller of Contracts Army Headquarters; b 15 Apr 1874. m 1912, Constance, d of Sir John Graham, 1st Bt. *Edue*: Charterhouse; Trinity College, Cambridge. *Address*: Gullander House, Calcutta.

edition "Sims, Past and
Editions) Address. Simla.

deutta

MAHARAJA, FOR RAGHUBIR
GOSI, 1919; KCSI.
GCLL, cr 1900, G.C.V.O. cr.
26 Sept 1869, S 1889. Address.
Lajputana.

918 24. Dy Agent, B U & C.I Railway,
924. Member, Railway Board, 1920
B U & C.I Railway 1920, 1921

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MARY
MAHARAJAGHINAJA BHADUR OF, G C
cr 1924, KCSI, cr. 1911, K.C.I.E cr

I.O.M., ex 1905, F.R.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.J., F.N.R.A., M.R.A.S., Hon. LL.D., Camb. and Lillo 1926 & 19 Oct. 1881, a Member of 2nd class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overton Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov. 1905, a knighted by late Maharajahadhiraja and succeeded, 1887, being installed in independent charge of zemindari, 1903, management in intervening years carried on by his father, the late Raja Kun Bihari Maharaj two & two d. Bardwan (the senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the great Bengal zemindaris. Has travelled much in India made a tour through Central Europe and visited British Isles in 1906, when he was received by King Edward a Member of Imperial Legislative Council, 1905-12, Bengal Legislative Council, 1907-18, (temp. Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1918, Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1919-24, Vice President, Bengal Executive Council, from March 1922 to April 1924, Member of the Indian Reforms Commission, 1924, Member of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee 1924-25, a nominated member of the Council of State, 1926, Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, when he was received by King George V. Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester, Edinburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1926, Trustee of the Indian Museum, 1908, President, Agr. Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, 1911 and 1912; President of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, 1911-12, again from 1923 to 1927, Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Calcutta since 1914, Chairman, Calcutta Imperial (King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee, 1911-12, President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bangalore Regiment Committee during the War. Publications: *Vilaya Gitiha*, and various other Bengali poetical works and dramas, *Stanzas Impressions* (the Mary of a European Tour), *Meditations*, *The Indian Horizon*, etc. *His* Maharajahadhiraja Kumar Sahib Uday Chand Mallick, B.A., Dewani Raj of the Bardwan Raj since 1927, Manager of the Bardwan Raj Wards Estate since 1930, Private Secretary to the Maharajahadhiraja Bahadur at the Imperial Conference, London, 1926 & 14 July 1905. Address: The Palace, Bardwan. Nijay Mantri, Alipore, Calcutta, The Retreat, Kurseong, Bengal, Rowabank, Darjeeling, Mosapher Mantri, Agra, U. P., etc.

BURLEY, DR. GEORGE WILLIAM, Wh. Ex., 1906, B.Sc. (Engineering) (London), 1921; D.Sc. (London) 1927; M.I. Mech.E., 1923, M.I.C.E., 1923, M.A.S. Mech.E., 1926, M.R.S.T. (1929), Principal and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay & 2885 m. Lilla Elizabeth & d. Harry Burton. Educ. - Sheffield University College and Sheffield University (Applied Science Department), Asst. Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University; Lecturer in Engineering and head of Machine Tool and Cutting Tool Research Departments, Sheffield University.

Technical Manager, Guy Motors, Wolverhampton, and Lecturer in Electric Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College, *Publication*, (books) Lathes their construction & Operation; The Testing of Machine Tools; Machine and Fitting Shop Practice; Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting (Paper); On Machine Tool Design before the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists; on Cutting Tools before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; and on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production before the Institution of Engineers (India). *Technical Articles* 1 upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England, America and India. Address: V. J. T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

BURN, WILLIAM, D.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, & July 6, 1884, m. Margaret Forrest Allison, 1912. Educ. Edinburgh University, he Collier, Assistant Lecturer in Botany in Indian Agricultural Service, Economic Analyst to Bombay Government (as Principal, Poona Agricultural College addition) 1922-1933 Joint Director of Agriculture 1926-27, Publications: *Bulletin* Agricultural, Horticultural, and Nature & papers. Address: Poona.

BURT, RAYCE CRELLISON, C.I.E., M.I. B.Sc. (Lond.), I.A.S., Agricultural Ex. Imperial Council of Agricultural Research April 29, 1881, m. 1906. Educ. Univ. of London, Assistant Lecturer, Liverpool University, 1902-4; Trinidad, British West Indies 1904-7. Entered the Indian Agricultural Service, January 1908; Dy. Director of Agriculture, United Provinces 1908-24, Dy. Director Industrials, United Provinces, (in addition) 1913-15, Secretary, Indian Central Council Committee, 1921-28, Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, 1928-29. Official Adv. to Indian Delegation, Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, May to September 1932. Official as Vice Chairman, 2nd Council of Agricultural Research, June 19 Aug. 1931 and Oct. to Decr. 1934. Address: 1, York Road, New Delhi and 32 Middle Lane, Simla.

BYRAMJEE JEEJESHOY, Esq., I (1925), (eldest son of Bustomjee Byram Jeejeshoy, Landlord and Merchant, landed proprietor owning 2,000 ac in Salsette, & 23rd Feb. 1881, m. Jeral Jamsheer Cursetjee, grand daughter of Sir Jamsheer Jeejeshoy, 2nd Baronet. Educ. St. Xavier's School and College, Bombay J.P. (1906), Hon. Pres. Magte., 1908-1911 Delegate First Chief Matrimonial Court (1909-1925), Chairman, Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1921) Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914; Member, Bombay Board of Education from 1924; Member, Govt. of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners 1924, Chairman, Byramjee Jeejeshoy Pat Charitable Institution, President, 2nd Byramjee Jeejeshoy Boy Scouts and Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society. Donated a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for the foundation of an Hospital for children it being the first of its kind in India. Chairman

CHAMAN LALL, B.A., ex-M.A. & B., 1832 Elder at Convent Mutt, Gordon Mission (College, Banalipindi); Private Tutors at Folkestone, London and Paris. Joined the Middle Temple in 1910. Finished his B.A. Final in 1914 took Honours Degree in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917 spent 1918-1919 touring England in connection with the Home Rule Deputation headed by Mr. Plunket. Was appointed General Editor of *Lotus*, a London quarterly of Art and Literature returned to India in 1920; joined the staff of the *Bombay Chronicle* as Asst. Editor. Founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1927 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-10. Founder the *Daily and Weekly Nation* (Newspaper), Adviser, Labour League International Lab. Confer., Geneva, 1925, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva 1928 Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928; Member, Govt. of Commission on Labour in India, 1923-1931, offered membership Honorary Table Conference 1930 but declined, remained from the Legis. Assembly, 1930 on tariff issue. President of Sind Provincial Conference, 1929 President, North Western Railway Brotherhood (Registered) Union since 1929. President All-India Telegraph Workers' Union, since 1929, President All-India Postal and R.M.S. Association, 1930. President, All India Postman and Medical Staff Association, 1930 succeeded from All India Trade Union Congress and as Chairman of revolutionists helped to found All-India Trade Union Federation Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference Bureau, 1932. Publication, 'Coolies or the story of Capital and Labour in India' Address Lahore (Punjab).

CHAMNEY, Lt.-Col. HENRY, C.M.G., 1900, Principal, Police Training College, Burdwan & Bhimnagar, co. Wicklow, m. 1st, 1907, Hon. Cecilia Mary Barnwell (d. 1908), sister of 18th Lord Trimleston; 2nd, 1913, Alice, d. of Col. W. E. Bellingham of Castle Bellingham, co. London Educ. Monaghan Diocesan School Served South Africa 1900, first as Major Commanding Lumsden's Horse, and later with South African Constabulary, joined Indian Police, 1909; accompanied the relief column to Manipal in 1897. Address Police Training College, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Bengal.

CHANDA KAMINI KUMAR, M.A. (1886), B.L., M.L.A., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, & Sept. 1892 m. Chandraprabha Choudhary Educ. Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Formerly a member of the Assam Council and Governor-General's Council and later of the Legislative Assembly, Fellow, Calcutta University Publications. Presidential Address, 1st Surma Valley Conference, 1904; Presidential Address, Special Session, Bengal Provincial Conference, 1910; Presidential Address, Allahabad Postal and R.M.S. Conference, 1924. Chairman, Reception Committee, Literary Conference, 1914-1915 and 1928, Chairman, Munshiganj Sitchar; Chairman, Sitchar Co-operative Town Bank, Address: Sitchar, Assam.

CHANDAVARKAR, CHITRAL NARAYAN, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, eldest s. of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A. (Contd.), Matric. Trip. (1899), Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. 3, (1911); Trip. Pt. 1, 1912, Barrister-at-Law Lincoln's Inn, 1913, Assistant Secy. Cotton Mill Agency, 6-26 Nov. 1914. Valsabad, 3rd s. of Rao Sahib M. V. B. of Barwar (N. Kanara), Educ.: Arrian High School and Liphinstone High School Liphinstone College, Bombay, and College, Cambridge, Advocate, B. C. High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor History, Liphinstone College, Lon. July to October 1915; joined the B. C. Secy. & Co., 1920; Elected Comm. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926, elected 1928 and 1932; Chairman, Committee, 1924-26; Chairman, Dept. of Finance Committee, 1929-30, Chair. Revenue Committee, 1930-31, Mayor Bombay, 1932-33. Appointed Vice-Chancellor of Bombay, April 1933. Address 41, Powder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CHANDANJI SINGH, THE HON'BLE B. (1912), 1701 of Punjab and Member, Raj. Bhada Rolling Lands, Member Council State Durbar, 1907; Corporation, 1907 Durbar 1911. & 1883 s. of Kanwar S. Singh Educ. Jullunder, Chief C. B. Lahore, Govt. Coll., Lahore, Add. Chasmit Castle, Jullunder City; Chasmit Singh, 4, W; 2 Mansingh Road, New Delhi.

CHANDHARI, M. H. MAHARAJA THE SIKHAR-CHANDHARI MAHARAJA ARJUN SINGH JO DAO HARWAR, B. Jan. 1903, s. of Educ. Mayo Coll., Ajmer, invested in sub. Kuller Powers on December 6th, 19. Address Lohrhari State, Bundickland

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CRANADA, G.C.I. (1933), K.C.S.I. (1930), K.C.J.E. (1912) Member of the India Council 1931 24 Nov. 1874 m. 1 Vina Mookerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M. Broughton O.B.E., M.A., D. Sc. Educ.: Harrow School at Presidency Coll., Calcutta, and King's Coll. Cambridge; First in his Calcutta B.A., B. with Honours (Cambridge); Hon. LL.B. (Edinburgh); First in his I.C.S. Open Competition Entered I.C.S., 1897; served in U.I. special inquiry into Industries in D.F., 1900; 03, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U.P. 1912-16, Revenue Sec., U.P. Govt., 1917; Ch. Sec., U.P. Govt., 1918; Secy. of Ind. delegate to International Labour Conference Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921 1924-1933; (President, International Labour Conference, 1925) and to League of Nations Assembly, 1925, President, Governing Body International Labour Office, 1933; Vice-President of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations, Member, Permanent Opium Board of League of Nations has been Member of Imperial Economic Committee, 1925-1931, Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Member, Munitions and Industries Board, 1920, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1921; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in Charge of Industries and Labour; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1923-24 High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Leader of

Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932. Publications. Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1932). Address The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S W 1

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Officer, G I P Railway, 1931, 1933 34. Address 2, Belvedere Park, Calcutta

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F A, B L Lawyer and Dewan,
State & 17 Oct 1893 Educ
Madras Christian College. Elected as
Member of the Madras Legislative Council
was appointed Council Secretary
Development Minister in 1922.
1922 was deputed by the Madras

Colonies Address Rostak

CHERRY, Sir JOHN ARNOLD, KT (1934);
F I E (1919); Barrister at Law, M. Inst T M L C
(Burma), Chairman, Rangoon Port Com.

was nominated by Government of India as
one of its representatives at Imperial Economic
Conference held at Ottawa in July-August
1932. Elected unanimously as President of
the Legislative Assembly in March 1934.
Address "Hawarden" Race Course,
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Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

is Leader, Allahabad, 1909-10, P. Legislative Council 1916-again since 1927; Delegate Liberal Party to England 1921; Secretary, National Liberal India, 1918-20 and 1923-24, 1, 1920 and 1931; Minister of Industries, U.P., 1921-23, in Round Table Conference, franchise Committee; Pres. Liberal Association, Public-Social Reform, 1901; Speeches of Sir Pirooz Shah Mehta, 1901 Address, Gauri Nivas, 17, Hamilton Allahabad.

Address of Judge Dec. 1928 Address in Road, New Camdevi, Bombay

Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1928, Political Agent Kalat, 1929-1932. Address, Bangalore, Mysore

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renbal Maneejee Jhaveri, *Educ.* Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical College, Medical Superintendent, Aeworth Lepet Asylum, 1896-97; Medical Superintendent of Arthur Road, Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospital (1898-1921), and Miraliba Plague Hospital (1902-1921). *Publications:* Numerous publications on Plague, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Leprosy. Special reports connected with these subjects, etc. *Address:* Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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Cochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee, 1921, *Address:* Somerset Cottage, Warden Road, Bombay

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Lucknow.

German, Italy, Spain, Austria and Norway. *Publications:* Contributions on topical, educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay. *Address:* Hardinge House, Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay.

munty and Madras Presidency on the Legislative Assembly, 1921-23. *Address:* Rock Cottage, Bellary.

of America, Australia and Egypt. During war services were lent to Govt. of India, under Munitions Board, was Controller of Priority and latterly Controller of Munitions Manufacture. *Publications:* Pamphlets on Technical and Economic subjects. *Address:* 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.

posted to India, October 1902, appointed to Survey of India 1903. Great War, 1914-18

Street, Calcutta

Reporter to Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland Demonstrator in Geography and

COSGRAVE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, B.A. (Duffin), C.I.E. (1931), Indian Civil Service (Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1930) b. 6 April 1879 re Maude Elizabeth, d. of late C Gale, Esq. of Cheltenham. *Educ:* Shrewsbury and Trinity College, Duffin Came to India, 1904 and served in Pegu, Eastern Bengal and Assam; transferred Assam, 1912, Political Agent in Manipal 1917-20, Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur 1920-24, Official representative of Govt of Assam on Indian Legislative Assembly in several sessions between 1925-32, Chief Secretary to Government of Assam, 1930-31 and 1932-33, Commissioner Assam Valley Division, 1933, Officer-in-Charge Public Service Commission, India (April-October) 1934; *Address:* Government House, Port Blair, Andaman Islands

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and ' Riverside Kalaw, Burma

1930, appointed Home Member, India, April 1933 Address Simla at

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Village, 1930, Wisdom and Waste in Punjab Village, 1934 Address: Finance Department, New Delhi (or Simla).

and Land Departments and Mun Commission, Bombay Address: C. Iron & Steel Co., Ltd 100, Clive Street, Calcutta

Oriya and English "Salt Manufacture in Orissa Coast"; "Flood ravages in Orissa and how to prevent them", Editor of the "Young Utkal". Address: Chandni Chowk Cuttack, B. N. R.

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" (1910) Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (1914),
1916) Address 1, Lorton Road,

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1878 m. Bachubai Edalji Dastur
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AS, MADHU SUDAN, C.I.E. & 28 April 1848
Educ. Calcutta University M.A., B.L.,
M.B.A.S., F.N.B.A. Represented Orissa in
Bengal Legislative Council four times,
Fellow of Calcutta University; elected by
Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa to
Imperial Council 1913. nominated to Legis-
lative Council of Bihar and Orissa Minister
(Local Self-Government), Bihar and Orissa,
since Jan 1921. elected by Municipalities

resigned office two years later Advocate Patna
High Court Address Cuttack, B. N. Ry.

DA3, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PROFULLA
RAOJAN, Judge, High Court, Patna, 1919,
& 28 April, 1881 Educ. St. Xavier's Col-
lege Calcutta. m. Dorothy Mary Evans,
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DA3, THE HON. RAJ BAHADUR RAM SARIN,
C.I.L., Member, Council of State, Merchant,
Contractor, Landlord, House Proprietor and
Millowner & 26 November 1870 Educ.

Bahadur of Murshidabad from June 1931
Address. 1, Dumdum Road, Calcutta,
Calcutta, Brookside, 5

DEHLAVI, Tax Hon. Sir
J.P., KT (1931) Bar
Bombay Legislative
Bombay and Local
(1896-1900) and

K

Gujarat College Ahmedabad afterwards

again in 1931 before the Tarbell Enquiry. Joined the civil disobedience movement started by the Indian National Congress in 1931. Was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and was subsequently

Conference in Kankan Bell at Rajmachi in 1925. Was elected again to the Bombay Council in 1927 and was elected as the President of the Council in the same year (1927-1930). Was elected again at the last general election from the same Mahomedan Constituency of Gujarat and was again elected unanimously as President of the Council in 1931. Publications: History and Origin of Poto (Article), Mudkhan in India (Trichur). Address: Sadar House, Surat.

BENHAM-WHITE, ARTHUR, LT COL. I.M.S. M.B.B.S. (Hons.) Lond. 1902, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. (Eng.) 1903, F.R.C.S. (Civil Surgeon), Allpore, Calcutta. 6. Feb. 26 1879 m. E. Gratton Leary (nee Davis), Educ. Malvern College and St. Bartholomew Hospital, 1901. Metallist Netley. Entered I.M.S., 1905. Resident Surgeon Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, also Eden Hospital and Presidency General Hospital. active service in Mesopotamia 1916-18. Offg. Professor of surgery, Medical Course in 1922. Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling 1919-1922. Civil Surgeon, Allpore, 1921. Publications: Monograph on delayed Chloroform Poisoning. Monographs on Toxic Effects of Organic Arsenic. Address: 23, Allpore Park, Calcutta.

Native Assembly. Address: 89, Warley Road, Bombay.

DESAI, NICHOLAS KALLIANJI, RAJ SANSAR (1931), B.A., LL.B., Dewas, Sant State. 6. 19 July 1872 m. A. S. P. Mahatma J. C. Anand Yarnmal School, Bulsar. The New High School, Bombay. H. H. Stone College, and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Mathematics teacher, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay; High Court Pleader, Bombay, Nagardik, Sant State, 1904 to 1912; Dewas, Sant State since 1912. Has received certificate of merit for assisting in War Loan of 1917. Publications: Administration reports of Sant State. Address: Bulsar and Santrapur, Gujarat.

Bombay

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VIKRAM, L.M. & S. (Hons.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B. (Lond.) & L.D. (Consulting Surgeon and Physician) 4th Jan 1881 m. Annapurna, d. of Deshmukh of Wani. Educ. Morris Coll., Nagpur, Grant Medical College, Bombay, King's College

of the Currency. Address: Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

DESAI, BHULANATH JIVANJI, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advocate (Original Side), Bombay High Court. 6. 11 October 1877 m. Ishwari Bai, D. H. P. Mahatma College and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Was for some time Professor of History and Economics of the

pal Corporation from 1922 and Presidium, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928, Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from Bombay City. Publications: Some

papers on Abdominal Surgery; publications on Social Reform Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women Address, Chaulpati, Bombay

Press 1934 price Rs. 15 Elected Chairman Co-operative Central Bank Amraoti biggest in the province, by an unprecedented majority, July 1934 Address Amraoti, Berar

Wilson College, Bombay and University of Oxford Appointed Senior Investigator, Labour Office 1924, officiated as Director, Labour Office 1925 statistician to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour 1929, Publications "Some Village Studies", "Some Vital Problems relating to the Bombay Working Classes" written in collaboration and Published in the *Indian Journal of Economics* A Note on the Cotton of which the famous Dacca Muslins were made" (Published in the Bombay University Journal) Address 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

five committee of the Democratic Socialist Party 1933-34 Member Local Provincial Congress Committee 1934 Is Member All India Congress Committee 1934 Address Mura Road Amraoti (Berar)

DESHMUKH, THE HONBLE DR P S MA (Edin) D Phil (Oxon), Barrister at Law Minister for Education Central Provinces, 6 December 1898 m d of Mr Jitram Nana Vallab of Bombay Educ. Laureate

connection with the District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act the Elementary Education Act and the Village Panchayat Courts Act, was a member of the Civil Justice Committee and the Malabar Tenancy Committee President, Trichinopoly Hindu Devasthanam Committee and Chairman of the Trichinopoly Sivanam Electric Corporation Address "Venkata Park," Reynolds Road (adjacent Trichinopoly, and Endicott, Coonoor Railway Station

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POW, HUGH, C.I.E. (1932); Joint Sec
Commerce Department, Government of
1914 b 1870, in Aus, d. of James H

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mab, No. 21.

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MAHARAJA JAGADISH NAIR RAY BAHADUR.
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Presidency College, Calcutta. President,
Dinajpur Landholders' Association; Late

Parakh. Educ. Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College. Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parel General Hospital, Bombay; is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner. Hon. Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Publications: Papers on Spring Catarrh Anterior Keratitis, Gonorrhea and allied diseases of the eyes, Artificial Eye, Tropical papilla, Squint cases and Subconjunctival Injections in the eye, A familiar Blue group of the Sakrotes. Deep Induration from the eye in Ophthalmic Operations. A family of Aniridia, A case of Rhinosporidium thomasi, Mild Thymopathy in eye Diseases. Intravenous Injections of Mercuriodrome in suppurative eye conditions. Two cases of Quinine Amblyopia with unusual Ophthalmoscopic picture, The Eyes of Our Children, A Case of Epithelial Epithelioma of the Conjunctiva and Treatment of External Eye Diseases with ultra violet light. Address: The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DUNN, THE REV. JOSEPH, S. J. Ph.D. D.D., Professor of March 18, 1865. Educ. the Gymnasium Lutterbach Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, St. Joseph's College, Turin, Belgium, Maresca House, Southampton, London, St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst, Imperial College, South Kensington, St. Mary's Theological Seminary Kurseong, India, Gregorian University Rome, Campion Hall, Oxford, Professor at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, 1910-1915, Professor at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1916-1921, Principal of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, from 1921 to 1932. Address: St. Xavier's College, Crueshank Road, Bombay.

SUNI CHAND, LALA, B. A. Licentiate in Law, Honours in Persian and Literature (1894). Member, Legislative Assembly, Vakalat and Public Work. b 1873 in Shymali Bhatnagar. Educ. Fremantle Christian College and Oriental Coll., Lahore. Practised at the bar until 1921, retired public life and took part in various activities of the Arya Samaj since 1920; was Manager of Anglo-Bankrit High School, Ambala, from 1906-1921, Member, Managing Committee, D. A. V. College, resumed practice in 1923, presided over All-India Sad Conference in 1917; been a member, All-India Congress Committee since 1920, was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in 1922 under Criminal Law Amendment Act, presided over Punjab Provincial Conference held in Rontak in 1922. Was Swarajist Member of the Second Legislative Assembly, suspended practice in 1930, Nominated Member, Working Committee of All-India Congress Committee was invited by Government to serve on the Punjab Jan Inquiry Committee in 1929. Elected President, Punjab Prov. Congress Comm. Sec. Aug. 1930 was sentenced and sentenced to six months' imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1928, for contributing to sale of the Congress Working Committee after it had been declared unlawful. Address: Kalpa Nigra, Amritsar.

DUNNICKIFF, HORACE BARRITT, M.A. (Contab.), M.A., Sc.D. (Dublin); P.I.C., I.E.A. Vice-Principal, Government College, Lahore, since 1927, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, Punjab University since 1931; (also Fellow and Syndic) Chemical Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue, Finance Department, Government of India, since 1924. b 23 September 1885 in Freda Ghadya Surpore, eldest of 4 of Frederick William Barrington-Wallace (1928). Educ. Wilson's Grammar School and Downing College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar), M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P. 1913-1914, Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1914-17, Government College, Lahore, 1917 to date, Indian Munitions Board, 1917, Coalite Factory, Trivankulam, 1918-1921, Delegate to Imperial Education Conference (London) 1927; Special duty with Finance Department, Government of India, 1928-29; Member, Punjab Agricultural Research Council, Punjab Chemical Research Council, Indian Committee of Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, Member of Council, Indian Chemical Society, President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1931. Publications: Research papers in chemical journals. Address: Government College, Lahore, Punjab.

DUTT, ARUN NATH, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., a. of late Mr. Durga Dass Dutt and Srimati Angad Mohini Dutt, Advocate, Calcutta High Court. b 19 May 1875 in Srinagar Ferozabad, 1887, daughter, Kanchiyatara, born 1902; son, Arun Nath b 1906. Educ. b. b. b. School, Howrah High School Collegiate School and Municipal School, Calcutta. Metropolitan Institution and Presidency Coll. was Chairman Local Board, Member, District Board, Secretary, People's Association, District Association, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Burdwan, Elected Member, Court of the University of Delhi from 1925 and Elected Member Indian Legislative Assembly from 1923 was President, Bengal Postal Conference 1926 and All India Telegraph Union 1928-29 and of the Shudhiti Conference 1928-29 and President Burdwan Arya Samaj 1925-29 and was editor of monthly magazine Ala. Member Refreshment Committee 1931. Address: "Barki Aloy," Keshabpur, P. O. and "Purbachal," Burdwan.

DIVYDIP, RAMSAY, M.A. (Hons.) Principal Maharaja's College, Dharamshala of Pt. Ramnathra Dutt, Zaidar of Delhi and Srinagar Bahraji Dutt, b 25 Nov. 1903 in. Miss Sarah Devi Mitra, g. d. of Pt. Ramnathra Mitra, Zaidar of Bahli. Educ. b. Govt. High School, Delhi and Resour Hindu University, U. P. Govt. School (1917-20). 1st Class Honours in English Literature, Gold Medalist and Scholar of the University, 1918-24. Post of English B.A.V. College, Cawnpore, 1924-27, Head of English Department, N. R. E. College, Aligarh, Vice-Principal, N. R. E. College, Lucknow and Principal, Hindi Vidyapeeth College, Allahabad; Chairman, Reception Committee, All India Students' Conference and Secretary, All India Poets' Conference (1925), President, Board of Education, Dharamshala; Member, Board of Education for

Central India, Rajputana and Gwahar at Ajmer its examiner and Member on the Committee Courses in English represented Bharat as a delegate in the All-Asia Educational Conference 1930, Elected President All India Arya Kumar Conference Barilly (1931) *Publications* From Dawn to Dusk, Songs from Burdas, Songs from Marathi History of Hindi Literature, Saurabh Sam ki Gari (Hindi Drama), Deejkathan (Hindi) Sankar ke Sahityak, (Hindi) Padma-Punj Life and Speeches of Pandit J. L. Nehru (Illustrated) Readings in English A critical Guide to the study of Poetry Published a number of original papers on Philology, Literature etc. in leading English and Vernacular Journals. Edited several classical Hindi books and periodicals *Udyan* and *Samskrtan Patrika* Recreation—billiards, tennis and chess hobby—stamp-collecting *Address* Maharaja's College, Bharat and Villa Soma (Capatman), Dasti (U P)

Series of English translations of Marathi poetry, history and biography, 10 vols. *Address* United Theological College, 7, Sholapur Road, Poona

EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, J.P., 1 and Notary Public, 6 2 September 1906 Beryl Chester Winkle (ed) as Solicitor of the Supreme Court Judicature England in June 1914 in the Great War from 1914 1919 as R.F.A. (T.F.) in India, as an (and Pilot in R.F.C. and in the R.A.F. against the Mohen the N.W.F. in 1916; the Marri Baluchistan in 1917; the Turks Aden in 1918, the Afghans in 191 *Address* C/o Little & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Central Bank Building Bombay

FRANCIS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN Africa, 1927-28 Member, Bombay Co-operative Council, *Publications*, Co-operative Manual and Indian Studies, *Address*: Secretariat,

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FARIDKOT, H. H. FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN
HACRAT-KAISAR-I-HIND, BRAR BANS, RAJA
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1919 rules one of the Sikh States of the
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FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, B.A. (1911),
F R Hist Society, Principal, Karnatak
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University Foundation Association. Sheriff
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FLANNERS, VIVIAN MACLEOD, M.A. (Cistab),
Judicial Commissioner, Sind b 20 January
1877 m. Helen Mildred, d o The Hon.

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R. M. C. Sandhurst Indian Army, 1900, 1907, Political Department Government of India, since 1907. Address: Trivandrum, Travancore S India

despatches); Mahond Expedition, 1917 (despatches and received thanks of Government), Waziristan operations, 1920 1922 (despatches and thanks of Commander in Chief) Address: Lahore, Punjab

Maharaja Scindia, 1899-1901. Address Gwalior.

C. B.
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Educ

From and University Colleges in rank Imperial Yeomanry, 1 year 16 days joined

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FITZMAURICE DESMOND FITZJO ROYAL ENGINEERS (retired 11 (Hons), Contab Master Survey India and Controller of Stamps 1893 to 1926 Nani d of Rev J and Mrs Lake of Grayswo 2 d Educ Bradfield College Military Academy Woolwich Cambridge University 1920 22, Royal Engineers in France F Italy during Great War 1914 1918, Wounded 1915 mentioned in despatches 1918 In

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FAWCUS, GEORGE ERNEST, M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1927), O.B.E. (1923), V. D. (1923) Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa. b. 12 March 1885 m. (1911) Mary Christian, d. of the late Walter Dawes, J.P. of Rye, Sussex Educ. Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Joined the I.E.S. 1909, Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, since 1917 Address. Patna, E.I.R.

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Club, Calcutta.

ERRLES VICTOR MACLEOD, M.A. (Cantab), Judicial Commissioner, died b. 20 January 1877 m. Helen Maird, d. of The Hon

(sind), Karwar, Dharwar and Belgaum. Address Karachi

FIELD, LIEUT. COLONEL DONALD MOYLE C.I.E. (1914), Agent to the Governor General, Madras States b. 19 November 1861. m. Muriel Hay, d. of the late Surgeon General G. W. H. Hay, Educ. Tonbridge School

R. M. C. Sandhurst Indian Army, 1900, 1907; Political Department Government of India, since 1907. *Address* Trivandrum, Travancore & India

FLOOSE, Lt-Col. CLEMENT, M.V.O.; Military Sec. to Maharaja of Gwalior, since 1901. b. 1853. *Educ.* Carmelite Monastery, Clondalkin; Carlow College. Entered Gwalior State service, 1872, Lt-Col., 1903, Assistant Inspector-Gen., Gwalior Police and General Inspecting Officer, 1893-97; A.D.C. to the Maharaja Scindia, 1899-1901. *Address* Gwalior.

FLEMING, Major General GEORGE, C.B. (despatches 5 times, Lt. Lieut Col. D.S.O. (M.G.) North B. A.D.C. to the King 1929-30, G. Office 1921-25, (G.S.O. 1) 1925-27 C.R.A. 3rd Division. *Address* Rawalpindi

FLEMING, Major General GEORGE, C.B. (despatches 5 times, Lt. Lieut Col. D.S.O. (M.G.) North B. A.D.C. to the King 1929-30, G. Office 1921-25, (G.S.O. 1) 1925-27 C.R.A. 3rd Division. *Address* Rawalpindi

Inspector B. M. A. Woolwich 1918-1920, Instructor Sec. of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1921-1924, Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., 1927, Chief Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd. 1928-1929, Deputy Mint Master, Bombay and Calcutta, 1929-1931, Dy. Master Security Printing India, Nasik, 1932-33 Master Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps since 1934. *Publications* Papers on Hydro Electric Developments in France. Work of Military Engineers in the Indian Mints. *Address* Caxton House, Nasik Road, G. I. P. Railway

FLEMING, Major General GEORGE, C.B. (despatches 5 times, Lt. Lieut Col. D.S.O. (M.G.) North B. A.D.C. to the King 1929-30, G. Office 1921-25, (G.S.O. 1) 1925-27 C.R.A. 3rd Division. *Address* Rawalpindi

Great War, 1915-19 Commanded 7th Battalion Gloucester Regiment, 7th Bn N Staff Regt, 9th Bn R War Reg., 1st Bn Welsh Reg. Served in France, Gallipoli, M. F. F. Persia and Middle East. Commander in Shanghai 1931-33, Major General, 1933. Medals: S. African War, Q.M.G., Clasp, Order of St. Stanislas 3rd Class with swords, 1914-15 & B.W.M., V.M., D.S.O. *Address* Haastaf House, Bangalore

Philosophical Society. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. *Address:* Central Hotel, Bangalore, S India.

Charita; Bhatta Narayana's Venisambhara, Annambhatta's Tarka Sangraha, etc. *Address:* Maharaja Building, Bombay 4.

FREKE, CECIL GEORGE,
(London) F S S

1926-1929, Finance
and from April 1932
Bombay

Malabar Hill, Bombay

Harsacharita, Dandin's Dashakumara

those in South and East Africa sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March

Jivan " (Hindi and Gujarati) Address
Wardha C P

Pushpabag Baroda

Political and Reforms Department, 1933
Again Commissioner Northern Division
July 1933-34 Member Bombay Legis-
lative Council 1929-31 and 1933-34 Address
Secretariat Bombay

G/

GANGULI, SUPRANATH, Artist, M R A S,
F R S A (Lond), Curator, Museum
and Art Gallery, Baroda b 8th May
1886, m Birmah Tansjabala Dist
Educ Devtton College, Calcutta, sub-
sequently visited Europe chiefly for
the study of Fine Arts and Archaeology
He held a temporary post in the Imperial
Archaeological Survey under late Dr. B.
B Spooner, Dy. Director General of
Archaeology in India. Here he spent

Stock enterprises as Director, Lahore
Electric Co., Ltd., The Bharat Insur-
Co., Ltd., etc. President, Punjab I
Club, 1932-33, Ex President, Punjab
artists' Association, (1922), Muz

India Office, London

GLANVILLE SIR OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, DE
(see under De Glanville)

May-Nov 1920, Land Manager
Consulting Surveyor to Govt Development
Directorate, Nov 1920 to Dec 1925 *Address*
Improvement Trust Building, Leighton
Road, Bombay

University and Larn University. Was Pro-
fessor and Barrister. *Publications* The
Message of the Vedas and Transformation of
Sikhism. *Address* 5, Montgomery Road,
Lahore

Brigade, 1925-26 and 2nd (Recruit) Cavalry
Brigade, 1926-29, Director of Military
Operations. Army Headquarters, India
1930-31 Major General Cavalry in India,
1931 *Address* Army Headquarters, India,
Delhi and Simla

House, Royapettah, Madras.

GORDON LAM BA (Oxon) CIE (1911),
Member of the Executive Council of the
Governor (P. & S. 1916) in Lillias
Lith Nipr (1912) & 1914 *Address* Rossall
and Queens College, Oxford. Joined ICS
Address No. 107 C.P.

Section *Address* The Raj Bazar, Scram-
pote, Raily Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta;
Kamachha, Benares, Puri

Conference 1933 *Address*, 18, Hyde
Gate, London, S. W. 7.

Collr, Sholapur, 1919, Dy. Commissioner,
Upper Sind Frontier, 1920-23; Collr
Sholapur, 1924-1928, Collr, Poona, 1929-30
Private Secretary to Governor (1929-30)
Address Bombay and P.

and Simla.

Nagpur, C. P.

Settlement Office,
1913-18, Financial
C. P., 1918-1921,
1921-25, Financial.
1925-27, Chief
Revenue and
Government, Jul

GRAHAM, SIR L.
K C I E (1930), 1

Secretary, Legislative Department, Govern-
ment of India, 1921 Address: Delhi and
Simla.

served R. C. A., 1915-18; Principal Private
Secretary to successive Chancellors of the
Exchequer, 1921-1930; Chairman, Board of
Customs and Excise, Nov. 1930; Chairman,
Board of Inland Revenue, 1930-34. Honorary
Member, Government of India, 1934.
Address: Government of India, Simla and
Delhi.

societies and associations and elected as member of Legislative Assembly, 1920, and re-elected in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 unopposed Member, Finance Committee, Government of India. Hon. Member, Lyallpur, for 9 years. Address Bhawana Bazar Lyallpur, Punjab.

GULAMJILANI, BULIKHAN, SARDAR, NAWAB OF WAT First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief b 28 July 1888 m sister of H H

gation to the League of Nations (1929). Address Trivandrum

GULLILAND, COLIN CAMIBEL, Secretary and Clerk of the Course and starter Western India Turf Club Ltd b 2nd December 1892 m Margaret Patricia Gulliland (nee Dench). Educ. Gaudin School. Joined I W Hall, 1912, London 1912, Calcutta 1914. Served with Indian Cavalry 1915-1919. Saw active service with 22nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19 with Croft and Forbes, 1919-20. Partner, Croft and Forbes Exchange Brokers, Bombay served as member of Committee Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1919, joined W I T C as Asst Secretary Nov 1920. Address 5, Burnett Road Poona

GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, C I E (1932) Bar at Law, Secretary Legislative Assembly Department b 16 September 1876 m

Appointed Secretary Legislative Assembly Department, 1929. Address 6, York Place, New Delhi

Address Belrampur, Dist Gonda (U.P.).

Victoria 1925 Secretary to Government of India, Home Dept 1926-30, Home Member, Govt of India 1930-31 Governor of U P since 1931 1934 Address Governor's Camp (U P)

HALID-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD KT (1922), KCSI, (1927), K CIE (1924), C I E (1930), Dewan of Travancore. b Sept 22, 1869

well as to Local Committee and to

ad to the IES in 1919
stone College, Bombay.

LIAM HANRY, M.A., J.P.,
S.T., V.D., Hon. Presi-
Principal, Anand Scott h
sity. Lt. Col. - 1914
3 Battalion, 1931 to April 20,
by Dymoke, d. of late H
Isleby Hall, Lincolnshire
School, Worcester Coll.,
Oxford, Trinity Coll., Dublin Address
Don High School,

(Dub)

about in

Fellow

Scout

1 May

1919

Karnatak College,
nopal, Karnataka
130; Principal,
age since 1914
sion Education
inary Training
1, Bombay.

BARADUR, 1932,
b 3 June 1867
College and Agr
ernment College,
Judicial Depart-

ference, also represented Government of
His Highness of Jammu and Kashmir at
the 2nd Round Table Conference. *Publica-
tions* (with H. M. Dull) Madho Rao Scindia,
1925, (with K. M. Panikkar) Federal India,
1930, occasional articles on social and
literary subjects in the Asiatic Review
Address Gwalior, Central India.

HALL, MAJOR RALPH ELLIS CARR, C.I.E., I.A.
Mil. Accs. Dept., Field Controller, Poona,
b 1872. Joined army, 1894; Major, 1912,
served Tirah, 1897-98, European War, 1914-17.
Address Poona.

HALLIT MAURICE GERSITT, B.A. (Oxon.)
1911-1912, 1913-1914, 1915-1916, 1917-1918, 1919-1920, 1921-1922, 1923-1924, 1925-1926, 1927-1928, 1929-1930, 1931-1932, 1933-1934, 1935-1936, 1937-1938, 1939-1940, 1941-1942, 1943-1944, 1945-1946, 1947-1948, 1949-1950, 1951-1952, 1953-1954, 1955-1956, 1957-1958, 1959-1960, 1961-1962, 1963-1964, 1965-1966, 1967-1968, 1969-1970, 1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1981-1982, 1983-1984, 1985-1986, 1987-1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 2685-2686, 2687-2688, 2689-2690, 2691-2692, 2693-2694, 2695-2696, 2697-2698, 2699-2700, 2701-2702, 2703-2704, 2705-2706, 2707-2708, 2709-2710, 2711-2712, 2713-2714, 2715-2716, 2717-2718, 2719-2720, 2721-2722, 2723-2724, 2725-2726, 2727-2728, 2729-2730, 2731-2732, 2733-2734, 2735-2736, 2737-2738, 2739-2740, 2741-2742, 2743-2744, 2745-2746, 2747-2748, 2749-2750, 2751-2752, 2753-2754, 2755-2756, 2757-2758, 2759-2760, 2761-2762, 2763-2764, 2765-2766, 2767-2768, 2769-2770, 2771-2772, 2773-2774, 2775-2776, 2777-2778, 2779-2780, 2781-2782, 2783-2784, 2785-2786, 2787-2788, 2789-2790, 2791-2792, 2793-2794, 2795-2796, 2797-2798, 2799-2800, 2801-2802, 2803-2804, 2805-2806, 2807-2808, 2809-2810, 2811-2812, 2813-2814, 2815-2816, 2817-2818, 2819-2820, 2821-2822, 2823-2824, 2825-2826, 2827-2828, 2829-2830, 2831-2832, 2833-2834, 2835-2836, 2837-2838, 2839-2840, 2841-2842, 2843-2844, 2845-2846, 2847-2848, 2849-2850, 2851-2852, 2853-2854, 2855-2856, 2857-2858, 2859-2860, 2861-2862, 2863-2864, 2865-2866, 2867-2868, 2869-2870, 2871-2872, 2873-2874, 2875-2876, 2877-2878, 2879-2880, 2881-2882, 2883-2884, 2885-2886, 2887-2888, 2889-2890, 2891-2892, 2893-2894, 2895-2896, 2897-2898, 2899-2900, 2901-2902, 2903-2904, 2905-2906, 2907-2908, 2909-2910, 2911-2912, 2913-2914, 2915-2916, 2917-2918, 2919-2920, 2921-2922, 2923-2924, 2925-2926, 2927-2928, 2929-2930, 2931-2932, 2933-2934, 2935-2936, 2937-2938, 2939-2940, 2941-2942, 2943-2944, 2945-2946, 2947-2948, 2949-2950, 2951-2952, 2953-2954, 2955-2956, 2957-2958, 2959-2960, 2961-2962, 2963-2964, 2965-2966, 2967-2968, 2969-2970, 2971-2972, 2973-2974, 2975-2976, 2977-2978, 2979-2980, 2981-2982, 2983-2984, 2985-2986, 2987-2988, 2989-2990, 2991-2992, 2993-2994, 2995-2996, 2997-2998, 2999-3000, 3001-3002, 3003-3004, 3005-3006, 3007-3008, 3009-3010, 3011-3012, 3013-3014, 3015-3016, 3017-3018, 3019-3020, 3021-3022, 3023-3024, 3025-3026, 3027-3028, 3029-3030, 3031-3032, 3033-3034, 3035-3036, 3037-3038, 3039-3040, 3041-3042, 3043-3044, 3045-3046, 3047-3048, 3049-3050, 3051-3052, 3053-3054, 3055-3056, 3057-3058, 3059-3060, 3061-3062, 3063-3064, 3065-3066, 3067-3068, 3069-3070, 3071-3072, 3073-3074, 3075-3076, 3077-3078, 3079-3080, 3081-3082, 3083-3084, 3085-3086, 3087-3088, 3089-3090, 3091-3092, 3093-3094, 3095-3096, 3097-3098, 3099-3100, 3101-3102, 3103-3104, 3105-3106, 3107-3108, 3109-3110, 3111-3112, 3113-3114, 3115-3116, 3117-3118, 3119-3120, 3121-3122, 3123-3124, 3125-3126, 3127-3128, 3129-3130, 3131-3132, 3133-3134, 3135-3136, 3137-3138, 3139-3140, 3141-3142, 3143-3144, 3145-3146, 3147-3148, 3149-3150, 3151-3152, 3153-3154, 3155-3156, 3157-3158, 3159-3160, 3161-3162, 3163-3164, 3165-3166, 3167-3168, 3169-3170, 3171-3172, 3173-3174, 3175-3176, 3177-3178, 3179-3180, 3181-3182, 3183-3184, 3185-3186, 3187-3188, 3189-3190, 3191-3192, 3193-3194, 3195-3196, 3197-3198, 3199-3200, 3201-3202, 3203-3204, 3205-3206, 3207-3208, 3209-3210, 3211-3212, 3213-3214, 3215-3216, 3217-3218, 3219-3220, 3221-3222, 3223-3224, 3225-3226, 3227-3228, 3229-3230, 3231-3232, 3233-3234, 3235-3236, 3237-3238, 3239-3240, 3241-3242, 3243-3244, 3245-3246, 3247-3248, 3249-3250, 3251-3252, 3253-3254, 3255-3256, 3257-3258, 3259-3260, 3261-3262, 3263-3264, 3265-3266, 3267-3268, 3269-3270, 3271-3272, 3273-3274, 3275-3276, 3277-3278, 3279-3280, 3281-3282, 3283-3284, 3285-3286, 3287-3288, 3289-3290, 3291-3292, 3293-3294, 3295-3296, 3297-3298, 3299-3300, 3301-3302, 3303-3304, 3305-3306, 3307-3308, 3309-3310, 3311-3312, 3313-3314, 3315-3316, 3317-3318, 3319-3320, 3321-3322, 3323-3324, 3325-3326, 3327-3328, 3329-3330, 3331-3332, 3333-3334, 3335-3336, 3337-3338, 3339-3340, 3341-3342, 3343-3344, 3345-3346, 3347-3348, 3349-3350, 3351-3352, 3353-3354, 3355-3356, 3357-3358, 3359-3360, 3361-3362, 3363-3364, 3365-3366, 3367-3368, 3369-3370, 3371-3372, 3373-3374, 3375-3376, 3377-3378, 3379-3380, 3381-3382, 3383-3384, 3385-3386, 3387-3388, 3389-3390, 3391-3392, 3393-3394, 3395-3396, 3397-3398, 3399-3400, 3401-3402, 3403-3404, 3405-3406, 3407-3408, 3409-3410, 3411-3412, 3413-3414, 3415-3416, 3417-3418, 3419-3420, 3421-3422, 3423-3424, 3425-3426, 3427-3428, 3429-3430, 3431-3432, 3433-3434, 3435-3436, 3437-3438, 3439-3440, 3441-3442, 3443-3444, 3445-3446, 3447-3448, 3449-3450, 3451-3452, 3453-3454, 3455-3456, 3457-3458, 3459-3460, 3461-3462, 3463-3464, 3465-3466, 3467-3468, 3469-3470, 3471-3472, 3473-3474, 3475-3476, 3477-3478, 3479-3480, 3481-3482, 3483-3484, 3485-3486, 3487-3488, 3489-3490, 3491-3492, 3493-3494, 3495-3496, 3497-3498, 3499-3500, 3501-3502, 3503-3504, 3505-3506, 3507-3508, 3509-3510, 3511-3512, 3513-3514, 3515-3516, 3517-3518, 3519-3520, 3521-3522, 3523-3524, 3525-3526, 3527-3528, 3529-3530, 3531-3532, 3533-3534, 3535-3536, 3537-3538, 3539-3540, 3541-3542, 3543-3544, 3545-3546, 3547-3548, 3549-3550, 3551-3552, 3553-3554, 3555-3556, 3557-3558, 3559-3560, 3561-3562, 3563-3564, 3565-3566, 3567-3568, 3569-3570, 3571-3572, 3573-3574, 3575-3576, 3577-3578, 3579-3580, 3581-3582, 3583-3584, 3585-3586, 3587-3588, 3589-3590, 3591-3592, 3593-3594, 3595-3596, 3597-3598, 3599-3600, 3601-3602, 3603-3604, 3605-3606, 3607-3608, 3609-3610, 3611-3612, 3613-3614, 3615-3616, 3617-3618, 3619-3620, 3621-3622, 3623-3624, 3625-3626, 3627-3628, 3629-3630, 3631-3632, 3633-3634, 3635-3636, 3637-3638, 3639-3640, 3641-3642, 3643-3644, 3645-3646, 3647-3648, 3649-3650, 3651-3652, 3653-3654, 3655-3656, 3657-3658, 3659-3660, 3661-3662, 3663-3664, 3665-3666, 3667-3668, 3669-3670, 3671-3672, 3673-3674, 3675-3676, 3677-3678, 3679-3680, 3681-3682, 3683-3684, 3685-3686, 3687-3688, 3689-3690, 3691-3692, 3693-3694, 3695-3696, 3697-3698, 3699-3700, 3701-3702, 3703-3704, 3705-3706, 3707-3708, 3709-3710, 3711-3712, 3713-3714, 3715-3716, 3717-3718, 3719-3720, 3721-3722, 3723-3724, 3725-3726, 3727-3728, 3729-3730, 3731-3732, 3733-3734, 3735-3736, 3737-3738, 3739-3740, 3741-3742, 3743-3744, 3745-3746, 3747-3748, 3749-3750, 3751-3752, 3753-3754, 3755-3756, 3757-3758, 3759-3760, 3761-3762, 3763-3764, 3765-3766, 3767-3768, 3769-3770, 3771-3772, 3773-3774, 3775-3776, 3777-3778, 3779-3780, 3781-3782, 3783-3784, 3785-3786, 3787-3788, 3789-3790, 3791-3792, 3793-3794, 3795-3796, 3797-3798, 3799-3800, 3801-3802, 3803-3804, 3805-3806, 3807-3808, 3809-3810, 3811-3812, 3813-3814, 3815-3816, 3817-3818, 3819-3820, 3821-3822, 3823-3824, 3825-3826, 3827-3828, 3829-3830, 3831-3832, 3833-3834, 3835-3836, 3837-3838, 3839-3840, 3841-3842, 3843-3844, 3845-3846, 3847-3848, 3849-3850, 3851-3852, 3853-3854, 3855-3856, 3857-3858, 3859-3860, 3861-3862, 3863-3864, 3865-3866, 3867-3868, 3869-3870, 3871-3872, 3873-3874, 3875-3876, 3877-3878, 3879-3880, 3881-3882, 3883-3884, 3885-3886, 3887-3888, 3889-3890, 3891-3892, 3893-3894, 3895-3896, 3897-3898, 3899-3900, 3901-3902, 3903-3904, 3905-3906, 3907-3908, 3909-3910, 3911-3912, 3913-3914, 3915-3916, 3917-3918, 3919-3920, 3921-3922, 3923-3924, 3925-3926, 3927-3928, 3929-3930, 3931-3932, 3933-3934, 3935-3936, 3937-3938, 3939-3940, 3941-3942, 3943-3944, 3945-3946, 3947-3948, 3949-3950, 3951-3952, 3953-3954, 3955-3956, 3957-3958, 3959-3960, 3961-3962, 3963-3964, 3965-3966, 3967-3968, 3969-3970, 3971-3972, 3973-3974, 3975-3976, 3977-3978, 3979-3980, 3981-3982, 3983-3984, 3985-

Santhambhor Puthuva
of the Devanad Comm
and is Secretary of the
of India Address to
Muzhappara

Member, Stud. Financial Inquiry Committee 1931, Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932. *Publications* Irrigation in India (Oxford University Press).
Address: 1, Hayes Barton, Shanklin.

HARRISON ARTHUR NIVILLE JOHN, Modern History Scholar Lincoln College, Oxford (1909), B A (Oxon) 2nd Class First, 1903 Chief Auditor, B B & C I Railway, b 15th September 1881 at Melton Mowbray (died 1 June 1911) young st d of the late Dr Brinsford F R C S F D C I Bankruptcy Commr - Lincoln College Oxford found Accounts for which P W D Malins 1903 C I B S Railway, 1909 1914 Auditor Jodhpur Jankar Railway, 1914 1924 B B & C I Railway since 1924 Acting Agent 1933 and 1934 *Address to be notified* B B & C I Railway (Limited) Board

JARI KISHAN RAUL RAO PANDIT M A
CSI CIL, Rajpeshwar b 1869 s of Raja
Pandit Suraj Kaul, CIL Educ Govt
Coll Lahore Asstt Commr 1890 Jun
Secy to Provincial Commr 1893 97 Dist
Judge, Lahore 1897 98 Deputy Commr
Lahore 1898 Settlement Officer, Malabar

HARISINGH, MAJOR GENERAL RAO RAHADUR
THAKUR, OF SATTASAR CIE. OBE Army
Minister, State Council and G.O.C., Jhakar
State Forces b 1882 Ldce Mayo Coll. of
Address Sattasar House, Jhakar.

Committee in the Department of
Health and Lands to the Go
Indra Appointed in 1912

appointed to the IES in 1912
Elphinstone College, Bombay

WILLIAM HURNEY, MA, JP,
MRST, VD, Hon Presid
strate; Principal Anglo-South
Society. Lt-Col (in
Bombay Battalion, 1931 & April 23,
Dorothy Dymoke, d of late R
of Scarslooby Hall, Lincolnshire
Wreck School, Worcester Coll.
Trinity Coll, Dublin Address
11, Green, Hill School,

Karnatak College,
Principal, Karnatak
350; Principal,
ago since 1960
Indian Education"
andary Training
L. Dhumbar

BAHADUR, 1932.
b 3 June 1867.
College and Agra
Government College,
Judicial Depart
Guardian to H. H.

the Maharaja of Jabalmer in 1891; reverted to British service in Ajmer Merwara in 1902, was Subordinate Judge, First Class at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and

HALL, MAJOR RALPH ELLIS CARR, C.I.E., I.A.
Milv Accts. Dept., Field Controller, Poona,
b 1873. Joined army, 1894; Major, 1912.
served Tirah, 1897-98, European War, 1914-17.
Address Poona

HAILETT, MURRAY GLENNE, B.A. (Oxon)
 1911 (1910) CSI (1914); JOS, Home
 Secretary, Government of India, 18 Oct
 1903 to 6 Oct 1903; *Inspector*, Winchester
 College and New College, Oxford. Appointed
 to I.C.S., 1907. Under Secretary, Bihar and
 Orissa, 1913-15. Magistrate and Collector
 1915-20. Secretary, Local Self Government
 Dept., Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24, Magistrate-
 Collector, 1925-29, Commissioner, 1929-30;
 the Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa,
 1930-32, Home Secretary, Govt. of India,
 1932. *Address*, Home Department, Govern-
 ment of India, New Delhi, Simla.

Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly
President over Indian National Socialism

Naik rana kumbha, Maharaja Ashoka

to make chairman

Executive Council Bihar and Orissa 1933
Address Secretariat, Bihar and Orissa,
 Patna

II

1921-26 1927-28 Member, Legislative
 Assembly 1932 1933 and 1934 *Address*
 P O Box 122, Bombay

HUFFAM, COLONEL WILLIAM TYMS CHRIS-
 TOPHER, OBE, MC, VD, ADL,
 JP, AM Inst Mech Engineer, Local
 Representative, India, Sir W G Arm-
 strong, Whitworth and Co, Ltd, Manag-
 ing Director, Craven Brothers (India),
 Ltd, b 1880 Pupilsup with Greenwood and
 Ratley, Ltd (Leeds) with Canadian Pacific
 Railway, 1904-1906, with Babcock and
 Wilcox Ltd, Calcutta and Bombay
 1907-1914; served with 1st Bn,
 Yorkshire Regt, 1914-1916; Comd
 ditto 1916 (France); Town Major

Deer	1915	D A O M G.	NIVth	Army
<p>Persian Manuscripts and Books in the State Library <i>Address:</i> The State Library, Hyderabad, Deccan</p>				
<p>an, Indra.</p>				
<p>sidney Magistrates of Bombay on the directorate of several well known</p>				

1127

Insurance Co., Ahmedabad	Address	Shahu-
Shahu-		

Shahu-		
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A D Called to the Bar from the Honble
Society of Gray's Inn London in 1929
Sometime Research Scholar in Economics
at the London School of Economics LL.D
of Kansas U.S.A. Specialised in the art of

1/1 AT NISHAN, KRUDA BAKHASH KHAN
TIWANA, Nawab, Malik; Dist. Judge, Dera
Ghazi Khan b. 1898 Educ.: Government
High School, Shahr. ; private training

"Communism (Urdu)," etc Address: Home Department, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.

J

Straits and Siam. Address Madras Club, Madras.

Secretary of the Asiatic Society, 1923 and Editor, "Horse Breeding" Address: C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co Ltd, Bombay.

P. F. 1880, accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1885-1886, special duty boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan, 1897; Asst. to the Superintendent of

Chairman, Sind Bank, Ltd. Publications: Karachi Municipality as at present and its future and Reconstruction of Civil Life Address: Bonus Road, Karachi.

JANAKSINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR 1877 Educ. John

Major, 1877 Educ. John Kashmir Rifles, Got Afghan War Medal

and Class order of British India, 1919; Military Secretary to Commanders-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, and Army and Revenue Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government and now Army and Public Works Minister. Retired from State Service, May 1932. Address: P. O. Khers, Jammu Palampur

ANIL MOHESHWAR CHETANAN, DR. J. P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912 b. 12 Oct 1880 in Miss Mogre Educ. Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's High Schools, studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30. Elected Councillor Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910 re-elected subsequent general elections. Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation 1922-23, Chairman, Schools Comm., 1922, Chairman, Medical Relief and Health Committee, 1929-30 (Chairman Improvements Committee, 1929-31), of Bombay, April 1931 1934. Address: Building, Opposite B. B. & C. I. R. Station, Dadar Bombay 14

JEFFERY, COLONEL WALTER HUGH, C.I.E. (1914), C.S.I. (1924), General Staff, Army Headquarters, b. 15 Dec 1878 in Cicely Charlotte Cowdell Educ. at Blundells, Tiverton and Plymouth College. Address: Simla

Order of the Crown and of Belgium; Commander, Order of the Cross (Russia). Severely wounded.

shire County Council, 1926-1932, Appointed G.O.C. in Chief Southern Command, India, March 1932. *Address:* Command House, Poona.

Secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji, 1900; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1916; President, Muslim League (special session), 1920; Attended Round Table Conference, 1930; President, Muslim League, 1931. *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

1930, 1931 and 1932, Delegate, Monetary and Economic Conference, Partner in the Firm of Messrs. C. Jeyaraj & Co., Ltd. succeeded him in the Baronetcy on July 20, 1934. 4 Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

House, Delhi.

Telugu *Address:* Fort, Jeypore, Viz District.

ITIKAD DAULAT-UL-INGLISHIA, RAJA-UL-RAJAN; MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJENDRA BARADUR, COLONEL, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. b. 1879 - d. 1887. *Address:* Sangrur, Jind State, Punjab.

JOSHI, SIR MONORAST VISHVANATH, AT. K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., b. 1881. *Educ.:* Indian Coll., Poona, and Highstone Coll., Bombay. Practised as Advocate in Judicial

Courier's Court in Berar from 1884-1920.
 House Member, C. P. Govt., 1920-25, President,
 All-India Liberal Federation, 1925;
 Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29,
 Advocate Judicial Commissioners Court,
 C. P. Address Amravati, Berar

Economics of Protection in India," "Economics
 in India," "Problems of World Economy,"
 "India's Finance since 1927," etc.
 Address: "Durgadhiwasa," Poona No 4

O'SHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A., J.P.
 Member of the Servants of India Soc. 6 June
 1879, Educ. Poona New English School and
 Deccan Coll. Taught in private schools and

Society Santhar-t Road Bombay 4

18, Queen's Garden Poona

December 3 1911 & Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Paré-
 parambilas Secord Vicar-Apostolic, 9 Decr
 1919, Installed on 18 Decr 1919, was
 made Archbishop Metropolitan, 21st Decr
 1923 (suffragan sees being Changanacherry,
 Trichur and Kottayam). Installation 18
 Nov 1924 Address Archbishop's House,
 Ennakulam Cochin State

KANGA SIR JAY-HARJI BYRAMJI KT (1928)
 M.A. LL.B. 6-7th Feb 1875, s. of Byramji
 Bhikaji Kanga, Share and Stock Broker,
 111 Elphinstone High School, Wilson
 College and Government Law School
 Bombay. Advocate of the High Ct.
 Bombay 1903, an Additional Judge
 Bombay High Court, 1921, Advocate
 1922-1930. Address: 110, M-
 Bombay.

India," "Constitutional Reforms in India,"

1929 to 1932, and nominated Member since November 24, 1932. *Address.* Raj Kanha, Cuttack, Orissa, and Patna and Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.

acted Dean of the Faculty of Univ. of Bombay, for 1931-34. *Ganesh Wadi, Ferguson College, Poona.*

DEHRAM NAGLOSJI, Merchant, 878 *Eden* 11, Piplimstone Hill, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Trust Institution of Bombay. Was of Japan and Shanghai Silk Association; was Hon. Secretary of the Committee for A Ward of

1917 to 1918. Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919. Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919. Elected Member of the Patna University Senate from

charitable institutions and has been Director of some Joint Stock Companies.

President, Indian Merchants' Club, 1932
Address: Messrs. Godhai Karanjia, Limited,
Bombay 2

KARALI, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ LAL
PAL DEO BHADUR, YADUKUL CHANDRA
BHAI. b. 15 June 1866 & 21 August 1927
Address: Karali, Rajputana.

KARAL DATATRAYA GOPAL, M. A. (Hon.
bav), Principal and Professor of History and
Economics, William College, P. O. Dist.
Satara University Teacher Bombay Univer-
sity, b. 24 Dec. 1898 & of Karve Gopal
Jankrishna and Gopikalan m. 1924 Sumati
bai, d. of Mr. Khira, three & and one d.
Educ. New English School and Lyceum
College, Poona, Golden Medalist 1921.
Wadsworth Scholar 1921, Professor of
History and Economics, Lyceum College,
Poona, 1923-1926; Assistant Superintendent
New English School 1924-26; Lieutenant and

KAZI SYED, HIFAZAT ALI, B. A., LI. B.
b. 1892 Educ. Jubbulpore, Aligarh and
Allahabad. Elected President, Municipal
Committee, Khandwa, 1920. Minister
for Local Self Government, Public Works,
Public Health, etc., Central Provinces.
Address: Indrapur Khandwa.

Commissioner, Meerut, and Member of the
Legislative Assembly 1925. Member, Board
of Revenue I. P., 1920-21. Governor of Assam,
1932. Recreation Golf, tennis, fishing.
Address: Government House, Shillong.

KASHMIR, MAHARAJA OF, see Jammu and
Kashmir, Maharaja of

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASHLEY, K.
I. P., Managing Director, W.
& Co. Ltd. Member, Council of
Agricultural Research b. 1864 Jan.
m. 1924, Mildred, second d. of late J. A.
R. A. Burnett of Rowsley Derbyshire. Educ.
at Bolton, Lancashire. Came to India to
present firm, 1907, Managing Director
and Chairman of Board of the several
companies under their control; Chairman,
Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921 and

Sessions Judge, Abohi, December
Address: Gridlock Town, Nagpur

KEMP, KENNETH MCINTYRE, M.
(Jesuit Friar 1907), I.
Barrister-at-Law, Advocate
b. 13 Dec. 1893, m. Mar

Address "The Leas," Altamont Road,
Bombay

K

numerous articles to historical
d to the "Star," Allahabad
15, Stanley Road, Allahabad.

1933, Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja
Sindia of Gwalior F.R.G.S., and F.Z.S.
Address Gwalior, C. I.

A

and 1929. Was leader of opposition since
1930 till accepted office (Minister for Educa-
tion) on 12th March 1934. *Address* Civil
Lines Nagpur. *Permanent address* Khajurde
Wade Amraoti (Berar)

K

Address Amraoti, Berar, C. P.

1881 A. KANSHI RAM, Journalist, President of
The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore &
April 1882. *Editor* at J. C. College,
Feroze. Joined Commercial Bank of
India, Ltd., 1902. Manager, Punjab
Bank, 1904. Punjab Co-operative Bank
Ltd., started own firm of Khosla
Broas, 1905; started Imperial Publishing

a Constitutional Reformer, 1933, President, I

angash Educ : Mayo College, Ajmer, where
he passed the Diploma Examination Address
Kishengarh, Rajputana.

Who in Indian Legislature and
"Indian States and Princes"
Honours List Address 31 Ra
Lahore

MAWJIA NAZIMU DDIN,
M.A., M.A. (Cambridge) C.I.E.,
Education, Government of Bengal
b 19 July 1894 in Shahar Lano Begum
Educ M.A.O. College Alwarh Dunstable
Grammar School, Luton, and
Hall, Cambridge Chairman, Dacca
University, from 1922 to Member Ex-
Council Dacca University 1923 to 24
25, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta

Khaja Pershad Address City Palace,
Hyderabad

College Allahabad Hon Lieut Colonel in
the Indian Army, April 1927 Address
Kotahpur

KIKABHAI PRECHAND Sir KT (1931),

1932 Address Prasadayan Bungalow, or 63
Apollo Street, Bombay

Kollengode, Malabar Dist

KOTAH H. H. LIAUT (GOVERNOR, MAHARAJA MAHARAO
MAHARAO SIR UNED SINGHJI BAHADUR,
MAHARAO of KOTAH S.I. G.C.I.I., G.B.E., b
1873 s 1893 Address Kotah Rajputana.

KOTHAVALA PRABHAKAR DRANJISHAN, B.A.
I.L.B., Dewan Rajputana State b 19
1886 in Taluk of late Mr K. R.
of Ootacamund Educ Raj
School Liphinstone College
Government Law College,
based on the Appellate Sit-
Court from 1912 to 1915

and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1933 33
Address Carmichael Road, Bombay

KISHENGARH, H. H. UMRAI RAJAH BULAND
MAHARAJA MAHARAJA ADHIRAJ MAHARAJA
YAGYANATH SINGH BAHADUR b Jan 1898
in sister of the Raja of Shadur of Mahood.

Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpura, 1916; Naib Dewan, Rajpura, 1927; Dewan, Nov. 1930. *Address* Rajpura (Rewa Kutha Agency).

Body of Cawnpore Agricultural College;
Member of the Senate of Agra University.
Address: Naim Tal, Lucknow

and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working retired in 1924. Entered the Legislative Assembly during the elections of 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views and resisting all anti-religious and antisocial Bills. He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India. *Address* Hyderabad House, Srirangam, Osmania Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Deccan

Madras

RISHNÄSWAMI Dr. KOTAR RAMA
KRISHNAI, D.Sc. (Lond.) A.I.C. Lecturer
in Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore & 14 August 1898 in Venkata
Lakshmanam. *Education* Central Coll. of
Bangalore and University College, London.
Assistant Chemist and then Lecturer Indian
Institute of Science, Consulting Chemist.
Publications Papers in the Journal of the
Indian Institute of Science and the Journal
of the Chemical Society London. *Address*
The Indian Institute of Science Bangalore

Ekta, Sri Gharatnawall, Sri Gandhi Gita
and Artothar Arti. *Address* Aurangabad,
Dist. Gaya, Bihar and Orissa

rance, 1914, Special Magistrate First Class,
from 1915-1926. President, Cantonments
Conference, 1923, at Rawalpindi. *Address*
Meerut.

THE HON. RAI BAHADUR
and Gold Medal (1914),
ate, Millowner Land-

The Palace, Limy Kutch

Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay and Panchvati
Nashik City

LAKHITAR, CHIEF OF THAKORE SAHEB RAI
VIRSINGHJI KARANSINGRAJI & 11 Jan 1881
Succeeded father 8 Aug. 1921. *Address*
Lakhtar, Kathiawar Agency Bombay

Address 14 Fort on Road, Lahore

of the Co-operative Federation, Bihar and

Yam's Union for Council Hall
Member of the Government
Board of Examiners for A

1924, 1917-1931 Chosen by the Govt of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. Dir. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35 and Associate Director in 1934. Address: School of Art, Bombay.

Quest., Dacca University Bulletin, Indian Philosophical Review; Indian Journal of Philosophy, etc. Address: Ramna, Dacca, E Bengal.

via B B & C I Railway

Bar and Orissa Address: Patna, L. I. Railway

RAMOND WILLIAM Managing Governor, Imperial Bank of India & 21 July 1897 in Ethel speech. Educ. Harris Academy, Dundee. Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland. joined bank of Bombay in December 1907. Address: 3, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

war services, 1919 see transfer dept

LANGLEY, GEORGE HARRY, M.A. Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, since January 1, 1926, & 14 July 1881, & of Leveson and Malindi Emma Langley, in 1912, Evelyn Mary Leggart, Armoah Educ. The University, Reading, & later in Logic and Psychology, London University, 1906, M.A. in Philosophy with special mark of distinction, University of London 1903, Indian Educational Service, 1911 Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1913, Professor of Philosophy, Dacca Coll. 1913, Professor.

1931, duty with 2nd Indian Round Table Conference, London, Aug 1931; see Consultative Committee (L. R. 2 C) D. 1932, duty with 3rd Indian Round Table Conference, London, October 1932. Comm. Lahore, Jan. 1933, Financial Com-

mus-ri n r (Review) London, April July 1923 and from Feb 1931 *Publications* Effects of War on Property *Land Studies in International Law and Policy*, 1904, *Industrial Punjab*, 1911, *The All India Alphabet*, a step towards federation, 1931, various addresses, articles, reports *Address* Secretariat, Lahore, *Athenaeum*, Pall Mall, London

LATTHE, DIWAN BAHADUR ANNA BADAJI, M.A. I.L.B. (Bombay) b. 1878 m

LLY, AGNEUR HARDEST, B.A., CSI (1926), C.I.E. (1918), C.B.E. (1924), Member Public Services Commission, India b 7 Nov 1879 *Educ* Winchester College and New College, Oxford Entered ICS 1903 Under Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1908, Under Secretary, Govt of India 1909-12, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, 1914-16 Dy Secretary, Commerce Department, 1915-18, Secretary Commerce Department, 1919, Chief Controller, Surplus Stores, 1921-23, Secretary, Department of Industries 1923-1926 *Address* Delhi and Simla

Delegation Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgium District 1912 *Publications* "Introduction to Jambh" (English) "Growth of British Empire in India (Marathi), *Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati*, "Shri Shahu Chhatrapati's Charitra in Marathi (1925), *Problems of Indian States* (English) 1930, *The Federal Constitutions of the World* (Marathi) 1931. *Address* Belgium

LETTWICH, CHARLES GERRARD, C.B.E. (1919) Indian Trades Agent, East Africa b. 31 July 1872, m Evelyn Fawcett of Alnmouth, Northumberland *Educ* Christ's Hospital and St John's College, Cantab Entered ICS 1896 Served in C.P. *Address* Mombasa

LLGE, FRANCIS CECIL, C.B.E., V.D. (1919), Director of Western Interchange Indian Railway Conference Aachen b 11 September 1873 *Educ* Sherborne School *Address* Bengal Club Calcutta

LLY, WILLIAM GERALD, B.A. (Cantab) 1st Class (2nd Division) Classical Tripos (1905), Partner Messrs Wallace & Co Bombay b 15 July 1886 m Doris Ruth, d of late W.F. Hurnall *Educ* Litter College London, Emmanuel College Cambridge Entered the Bombay British Trading Corporation Ltd, Bombay as Asst in November 1910 appointed Manager June 1920, joined Wallace & Co Bombay as a

b Nov 1865 Late Secretary, Calcutta Branch, Royal Insurance Co *Address*, 26, Dalhousie Square Calcutta

LINDSAY, SIR HARRY ALEXANDER LANSDALE,

LI . . .

LLOYD LT COL CHARLES GROFFERY C.I.E. (1919) M. Indian Army b 12 March

8 Dec 1 (1904-1931) Appointed Bishop 9 June 1931 Consecrated 28 Oct 1931 *Address*, Bishop's House, Ajmer.

The Bath Club, 34, Dover Street W. 1, and Headquarters, Lah Lahore.

LYLE, THOMAS MCCLDERRY, B.E., A.R.C.Sc.
C. I. P. (1928) I. S. E. Superintendent

Branch Lucknow, U.P.

and Political Agent Eastern Rajputana
States 1913 Agent in Jodhpur and the
Western States 1914-1933 34 Address
The Rectory, M. and A.

LOW, FRANCIS Editor *The Times of India*
b. 19 November 1843 m. Margaret Helen
Adams, Educ. Robert Gordon's Coll.,
Aberdeen Journal Staff *Aberdeen Free Press*
1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian
Expeditionary Force Special Service Officer,

tion, United Provinces, 1921 as
ing Educational Commissioner
Government of India, 1940 Address
Hyderabad Deccan

M

Collector and Magistrate, Jodhpur and

Hazara, April 1920, on special
in and Political Department,
Agent Kuriam, 1928, H. M.'s
and March 1930 A. B. L. (1931)
and

THE HON. SIR THOMAS

Les, Lduc Pockington, Ledford, H. M.
Sandhurst Gazette India Staff Corps

Kurdistan, 1919, Waziristan, 1924-4,
De-patchee, C. B. L. Address Rawalpindi

Vice-Chancellor Patna University 1930-33
Publications Ranchi District Gazetteer,
Jointly Settlement Report of Porahat.
Address Patna India

COLONEL CHARLES, C.S.I.,
Inspector General of Civil
P. 1881, Lduc. Camp-
n. Sch. Glasgow Univ., Ent.
Insp. Gen. of Prisons, 1902;
Factory Labour Commission,
of U. P. Leg. Council, 1903.
and

and several other joint stock companies
Minister, Bombay Government 1921-23
de Guerre), Afghan War 1919 Army
Headquarters, India, 1924-27, G. O. 1
Rawalpindi District 1927-1932 Address
Nawalpur (Summer) Bireilly (Winter)

MACNICH FISCAL ALPHEA M.A. (Contab)

(2nd edition) Address Nawalpur

GEORGE DOUGLAS, THE HON. MR.
B.A. (Oxon) M.L.L. (Mil) Judge,
B. H. Court 6 30 April 1884, in
a volume of the late Douglas
and Mrs. G. H. Charter House
College Oxford called to the Bar
admitted in Calcutta from 1912, joined
service in Mesopotamia 1916-19,
at Privy Council Bar 1920
High Court Calcutta

JANAPPA ATMARAM, J.
Secretary to Govern-
ment, Bombay, since

stoner (Karachi), 1920, Judge, High
1925-31. Address 17, Mathew
Bombay, 4

MADHAVLAL, SRI CHINUBHAI, DT
Ranchhodlal

M.

Jesus Christ, translated to Madras 1 Jan
1923 Address The Protestant Office, Catic
dral, P O Madras

of the Royal Society, London) Address
Lergusson College, Poona 4,

MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WAHED-UD-DAULA,
AZOD-UL-MULK, NAWAB MD74 KHAN
BAHADUR, C.I.E., b. 1834 Educ. India,
Arabia Travelled extensively in Arabia,
Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and
Europe; visited Mecca, Medina, Kaymah,
Address, Tirmingaz, Lucknow.

the President of that Municipality in 1931
Was again elected President of the Hubli
Municipality in 1932 for another triennium
Publications. Kanarese translation of
Mr G. I. K. R. R. Rural Economy in
the Bombay Decan Kanarese translation of
"Britain in India, Have we Benefited?"
Address: Opposite Native General Library,
Hubli, Dist. Dharwar

MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M.A. (Can-
tab), B.A. (Canab), B.A. (Hon) Smith &
Prizeman (1926), Principal and Professor

Member, Staff Selection Board, Madras.

924. Member, Senate Madras University,
950 President, Taluk Board, Kasargod
Madras) address Sea View, Kasargod, S
120118

Address Abhyudaya, Allahabad

one Detective in English Address. 4,
Mallamunge Calcutta

NOV (COM) & AIRPORT LIAISON DSO
1948) Indian Army (retired) on staff of
Rajwadi Himalayan Research Institute since
1948. He is a member of the Indian National
Congress and the Indian National Association.

Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924.
Resigned 1930 Address, Benares Hindu
University

bracket of 11 (13) Karmak Hill Forest
1923 for 1125. *Patella* & *Nippon* con-
arted & and short steps in various papers
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ing Lives of Maharaja Pradyumn Singh and
Sher Shah, Emperor of India also "The
Porter of India" b 1875 *Two Chiefs*
Coll. Lahore, Cambridge, Paris Address
Lahore

AJCOMDAR, BANGALORE DISTRICT, Assistant
Controller of Stationery Government of India
Offg Deputy Controller of Stationery and
Stamps in October 1927 and Offg Manager
Central Publication Branch March 1930 b
2nd Feb 1890 m Abhimayee, d of late
Promatna Nath Ghosh, Aunty of Ithalal
put Ldne Krishnagar College school
Krishnagar College, and Presidency College
Calcutta Culture Bengal Jungl Office
service 1911 Bengal Survey Office
as Asst to the Officer in Charge Bengal
Inverness Early 1917 Asstt Controller of
Printing, Stationery and Stamps Govt of
India, 1924, Acted as Hon Secretary Ingal
Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926
address 202 D, Bay Street, High Road
Calcutta

MAJIK SRI TINGZHAN NOON M A (Oxon)
 Minister Punjab Government b 7 May
 1893 *Idem* Chrls. College, Lahore and
 Wadham College Oxford 1st at law, Inner
 Temple London Advocate of the Lahore
 High Court and Member of the Punjab
 Legislative Council from 1921 Appointed
 Minister for Local Self Government 1 January
 1927 and Education Minister from October
 1930 *Address* Nurpur Noon, Dist Shahpur,
 Punjab.

MALIK MOHAMMED UMAR HAYAT KHAN
(FIWANA) COLONEL, THE HON NAWAB, SIR,
& CIL CIL MVO Member of Council
of State 1911 & 1975 Educ Chiefs'
Coh Jahore One of largest landholders in
Punjab Attached to H M the Amir 1907;
Deputy Herald Delhi Durbar 1911, Member
of Imperial Council, 1910 1921 Address
Kala Sahaur

MALLIK, DEVENDRA NATH, B.A. (Contab.),
B.Sc. (Hons.) FRSE, I.L.S. (Rtd.);
Principal, Varanasi College, Varanasi,
U.P., since 1923. b. Bengal
Educ. St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta
Gov. Coll., London, Peterhouse
Publications: Numerous works on
the analysis. Address 1.

MALAYIA, PANDIT KISHNA KANT,
1 liter of *Abyanga Loka* at All India
Publications, Sapar Sankat, Sahasrabai
Mantramata, Patra, Matritva or Motherhood

M

Assam

Publications Articles on economic subjects.
Address Fane Road, Lahore

series), and novels named *Abysmal*,
Hobbsy, *Bodhlu*, *Chandra Chai* *Address*.

Road, Lahore

MANSINGHI, see JHALA.

M

1930 *Publications* Articles in *Nunsmatic*
 Supplement of *Denzal*, RAS on Indian
 Nunsmatics and in *Journal of Dunsar*
 BRAS on Gujarati Phonetics, articles in
 Local Self Government Journal on Local
 ration.

reunburg Steel Industry, 1922,
 local Inspector to Govt of India,
 Technical Adviser, India 1925
 1923-24, and 1926 Member of Iron

and Steel Institute Inst. of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute Publication Papers for technical societies
Address: Bombay

College, Rangoon, and Gray's Inn, London, Assistant Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma at Rangoon from 1918-1920 when resigned and started practice at the Bar, Address: Danabgyn, Barrack

MAUNG TOK KYI, B.A. & 1884. *Lit.* Rangoon College Member of the subordinate Civil Service, Burma, from 1908 to 1929;

Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-23, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-23, Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31, President, Tariff Board, Simla, 1931. *Publications:* Village Government in British India, Agricultural Co-operation in India, Taxes and Liquor Control. Address: Tariff Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

MAUNG SIR SAO, K.C.I.B., K.S.M., SAHWA OF YAWNGHWE, Member of Federal Council of Shan Chiefs. Address: Yawnghwe, Shan States, Burma

MAXWELL, REGINALD MAITLAND, C.S.I. (1933) M.A. (Oxon) C.I.L. (1923), I.C.S. Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Dept. b 24 Aug 1882 in Mary Lyle, d of the Rev Henry Hubert D.D. *Educ.*

Mirshed, 1890 Asst Agent Govt Genl Khurasan and Seistan, 1894, British Viceroy Consul, Khurasan and Seistan 1896-98, on Special Political duty in Kaim, Seistan and Baluchistan, 1898, on special duty in Intelligence Branch, Quarter Master General's Dept, Simla, for revising Gazetteer of Persia, 1898-1899, Asst Dist Supt of Police in charge Nushki District, Baluchistan, 1900 Extra Asst

in Bombay 1921 Secretary to Government of Bombay Home Department, 1931 Address: Secretariat Bombay

MI

Frontier Field Force, 1919 Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace Conference, Rawalpindi 1919 Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22 Member, Jammu and Kashmir State Council, 1922-23 Chief Minister Bahawalpur State, 1925-28 Address: Woodlands Simla B. Ram, Srinagar, Kashmir, Islamabad, Lyallpur Dist

MAUNG KUN, B.A. Barr at Law and Member, Burma Legislative Council b 27 August 1891, in Ma Aye *Educ.* Government High School, Bassein, Burma, The Rangoon

Delhi

MILKIN DAVID EVANS-THOMAS, B.Sc., O.B.E. (1924) C.I.L. (1933), Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics b 19 March 1885 in Cornwall, Bette Young *Educ.* Glasgow University Indian Educational Service (1911) Director of Industries Bengal 1920 Director-General Com Intelligence and Statistics, 1926 Simla and Delhi

MIRBARI, DOWNSHAWAY Ayr Fellow of the Royal Society Assistant Commissioner

1,400 Members, and published 49 books
 members and published 49 books on

1931 Address Mount Vilas, Bandra
 Hill, Bandra

MEHTA, KHAN BABADUR SIR BEZONJI DADA-
 BHAY, KT Address: Nagpur.

M

THE HON. SIR HORMUSH MANSUKH,
 KT (1933), Governor, Reserve Bank, 8.1
 April 1871 to Gulbarga of late Mr H E
 Unruhig Ltd at Bombay Started 11-
 as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888

General Insurance Co, Ltd in 1913. Later
 joined Poona Electric Supply Co, Ltd, in
 1916 Nisbani L. I. Co, Ltd in 1922 and
 Nish Dabhi Electric Supply Co, Ltd, in

of Lohar and Orissa Separation 1904
 Committee on Reserve Bank and Imperial Bank
 1914 Delegate Geneva Conference 1917
 and 1924 Address, "Rajiv Vast," 111 R
 Road Bombay

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M, M.A., I.L.B., Barrister,
 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

Serving Brother's Lodge at the hands of
 His Majesty during the Centenary celebra-
 tions of St John Ambulance Association, 1911
 Associate Officer of the Ven Order of St
 John 1924 Retired Sanitary Commissioner,

areast committee, 1921-23, President, 1924-25,
 Provincial Congress Committee, 1925-26,
 President, Thana District Congress Com-
 mittee, 1921-1922 and Member, All India
 Congress Committee, 1921-1931 Member
 of the Working Committee of the Indian
 National Congress, Secretary,

to 111 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill,
 Bombay.

Service in 1919, was Private Secretary to successive British Ministers in Peking, 1919-27; Secretary to Governor-General, 1927-31, appointed Private Secy to the Viceroy, April 1931. Address: Cuop, India.

Lucknow. Publications: Asst. Editor of Oudh Law Journal, Lucknow, from 1916.

MILLER, SIR DAWSON, KT, KC of Patna High Court, since 191567. Educ. Durham Sch. and Oxford Bar, Inner Temple, 18 High Court Patna.

Letters to Indian Schoolboys; on School Management. Bari (Stories retold series). Address: College, Rajkot.

MILLER, SIR LESLIE, KT (181910) Chief Judge, Mysore & 24 June 1862, m. Marga O.B.L. Educ. Charterhouse, College, Dublin. Entered ICS, of the Madras High Court, 1906. Glen Morgan, Pykara, Nilgiri Hills.

Indian Round Table Conference 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Address: Carlton House, Bangalore.

Asst. Secy. and Secretary to C. P. Legislative Council 1919. Officiated as Additional Judicial Commissioner, June 1929. Joint Secretary and Draftsman Government of India Legislative Department, April 1927. Offs. Secretary, Legislative Dept., Govt. of India. Address: Delhi and Simla.

Court of Oudh. Member of the Lucknow University Court. Chairman District Board,

Advoc. Mid. Ind. 1922, Member of the

Sarace Congress, 1912 Fellow Asst e
Society of Bengal, President 1924-25,
Governor Imperial Bank of India 1921-1928
Address 7, Harrington Street, Calcutta

MOORE, W. ARTHUR, Editor of *The Statesman*,
Classical Scholar of St John's College,
Oxford, 1900-1904, President, Oxford Union
Society, 1904 & 1905 M. A. and LL. B. only

the Balkan Countries Special Correspon-
dent of *The Times* for Young Turk Revolu-

Austrian Correspondent 1914 Spain 1915

Address 10, Upper Circular Road, Singapore

Address "The Statesman" Calcutta.

MOOS, Dr F. N. A., M.D., B.S. (Lond)
D.P.H. (Engl.), D.T.M. & Hy. (Lond),
M.B.D.S. (Bombay), J.R.L.P.H. (London)
F.C.P.S. (Bombay) J.P., Superintendent,
and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Tejpal
Hospital & 22 Aug 1893, M. Sc. at
F. Marshall Lodge at Cathedral and
New High Schools, Highgate and
Grant Medical College, Bombay; Univ.
Coll. and Hospital, London, (Clinical Fellow
in Medicine Grant

rooms of Stoke Newington, Hackney
Fowler, London, Medical Referee, Lo
War Pensions Committee, Lecturer on
Colonies, University of Bombay, Hon. I
an, G. F. Hospital, Bombay, Fellow
Royal Society of Public Health, I
University of Bombay, Fellow, I
of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay
Fellow Physician St George's Hospital

from 1893 to 1920 Director of Bombay and
Alibon Observatories Fellow and Syndic
Bombay Univ., Dean in Science 1910-12,
Representative of the Bombay University on
the Advisory Committee of the Coll. of
Education, Procm Board of Trustees of
the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and
Board of Trustees, Victoria Technical
Institute Publications Papers in Royal
Society, Edinburgh, and Publications in the
series Bombay Observatory's Publications,
1894-1910 Bombay Magnetic Data and
Discussion, 1846-1915 Vols I and II
Address Poddar Road, Bombay

Address 10, Upper Circular Road, Singapore
Dhar, Central India

Arva Vilja Pit, and Vice-President, Jessore
Kanyasas Mahasudan Girls' School
Address Jessore, Bengal

Barat Mahomedan
Address Amraoti

SAID KHAN, HON'BLE
Minister Chhatari,

Station 62 1/2 ft. 10
Lafat Ali Khan
marriage, d of Raj

Burn Bank. Resides numerous other
 talia contributions the following
 chief—Rs. 1,500 to the Prince of
 Memorial Lucknow Rs. 50,000
 (Government) and Rs. 100,000 to the
 University. Life Vice-President of the Red Cross
 Society contributed Rs. 10,000 to Lady
 Hunting Child Welfare Fund and Rs.
 to Aligarh University for Marble Scholar
 Vice-President of the British Indian
 Club Member of the Court and Exe-
 cutive Council of the F. G. S. Society, Hon.
 Magistrate and Honorary Magistrate. All
 of these and his wife Mrs. B.
 Chandra Prasad Prasad Lucknow

Atman, Meerut

Mr

Mr

elected a member of the Municipal Board,
 Meerut, in 1916 and Vice-Chairman a
 year later, Elected Member, Legislative

Medicine and Hygiene, President, 1920

Mahabir Lal, Sharanpore. *L.L.B.*, Mahabir's Coll., Jaipur and M.A. Coll., Allahabad. Was Joint Member of the Council of State, Jaipur, 19-2-24. Visited Europe in 1924. *Publications*: *Sada-B-Watan* (Lauged Nalir); *Swarajya Home Rule*. *Address*: Pabasu House, Aligarh.

MUR WINGAT WEMYSS, LIEUT COL., C.B.E. (1906) M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920, Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926 & 12th June 1879. *Ldnc.* Balliol College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Lancers. *Address*: C/o the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla.

MUKANDJI LAL, B.A. (Oxon), Barr-at-Law, ex M.L.A., ex Dy. President, U.P. Legis. Council & 14th Oct. 1909 in *new* Miss Coll. (1910). *Ldnc.* at Shrods. Pauli and Almon in colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, and Christ Church, Oxford, 1911. Home 1917. Called to Bar, Gray's Inn 1918, returned to India, 1919, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1919, elected to U.P. Legislative Council for Garhwal 1923 and 1926. Writes to Hindi and English periodicals and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. *Address*: Vijaybhawan, Lansdowne Dist. Garhwal, U.P.

MUKERJI A. SATYABRATA, RAJ RAYNA (1914) B.A. (Oxon), Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London. Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. London. Development Commission. Baroda State. 1915 & 1917. *Address*: 22, Allpore Road, Calcutta.

Address: Mahant, N. Gujarat.

MUKERJI, LAL GOPAL, SIR B.A., LL.D., & 29 July 1874 in *Barisal* Nalair Dist. *Ldnc.* Ghazipur Victoria High School and M.G. of 1909. *Address*: 22, Allpore Road, Calcutta.

as Chief Justice in July 1922, again in 1932, retired 1934. *Publications*: *Law Transfer of Property*, 1st Edition (1st Edition, 1931). *Address*: Allahabad.

MUKERJI, MAXMATH NATH, THE HON. JUSTICE, M.A. (Cal.), B.L., Purna Ju High Court, Calcutta since 1924 & 24/1974. *Address*: 22, Allpore Road, Calcutta. *Ldnc.* Allpore School and College, Purna Ju, Calcutta, and Ripon College, Calcutta. *Address*: 22, Allpore Road, Calcutta.

MUKERJI, RAJ BAHADUR PARTHA SARATHI M.A. (1902), Raj Bahadur (1902) C.B.E. (1903); Postmaster General, Bengal and Assam & 1903.

Publications: Several Departmental Publications. *Address*: 22, Allpore Road, Calcutta.

Retired Mgt. of Jashpur. *Ldnc.* Uttarpara Govt. High School and Presidency Coll.

at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has at times been Member of Bengal Leg Council.
Address The Palace, Murshidabad.

M

Bahadur, 1917. Nawab 1921.
 131 *Publication* "Sword Hand of
 -a war publication. *Address*.

1927-29, Deputy Chief of General Staff,
 India, 1929-31, Secretary, Military Department,
 India Office, 1931-33. *Address*
 11ngstaff House, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, OBE, ISO
 Dy. Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1916-1921 (re-
 tired); b. 18 Dec 1864, *Edue* Doxton Prot
 Coll., Madras. Lat Govt Service in P. & T.
 Office, 1884, Pres. Postmaster, Bomb.
 1913-16. *Address* "Looland," 8 Cann
 ham Road, Bangalore.

Address Mysore.

NABHA, Gurcharan Singh, ex Maharaja of
 I R G. V. H. 18-5-14 March 1853-2-1911.

M.A.B.L.
 India, d.
 t. *Editor*
 Professor,
 1861-1866,
 1866-1867,
 1867-1868,
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t to music; lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious, and educational and national progress; specially connected with Women's Movement in India and welfare of Indian students. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. *Address* Congress House, Bombay 4.

1909; Law Reporter, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1918-20, Govt Pleader, 1919-23, Advocate-General, Madras 1923-24. Judge of High Court 1924, continued 1927. *Address* "Spring Gardens" Nungambam Lane, Madras.

AIR, Sir MANSATH KRISHNAN, KT (1930, DEWAN BAHADUR (1914) 6 August 1870. Elne Alathur Calicut, and Christian College and Law College Madras. Vakil, Calicut Bar Ch Justice, Travancore High Court for four years. Dewan May 1914 to July 1920. Member Council, Government of Madras. *Address* "Wadhwan Hall" 31 S. Malabar.

Catheterism, "Glaucoma Retinae, etc. *Address* Ahmedabad.

Association and President, Sabha President, Board of N. College, Berhampore, d. Society and Asst. Municipal Association, Chamber of Commerce, 301, Kasimbazar, or 302, 303, Chututta.

NANAVATI (or Sir BYAMJI Homayest) KT (1900), F.R.C.S. (Ed.) J.C.P.S. F.M.S. (which honor), F.M.S. Khan Bahadur (1910), C.I.L., June (1921). Consulting Surgeon and Physician. Specialist in Eye Diseases from Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields London 6 Decem 1901, in Dhankad, daughter of the

RAO BHADUR S. V. RAO, Rao Bahadur, June 1912, Presented Darbar Meht, Dec 1911 6 21st Oct 1873. Educ. Madras Christian College. Graduated 1893, had journalistic training in the office of 'The Hindu' in 1898, enrolled as leader in 1899, was Municipal Chairman from

presided over the Anantapur District Co-operative Conference (1923) and Bellary District Co-operative Conference (1924). President of the Kurnool United

Examining in Surgery and Midwifery in the B. M. & S. and M.B., B.S. examinations of the Bombay University, and also in the

{ Bombay.

regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India. *Address* Iqbal Manzil, Lahore

late Conference, 1910. *Sec., Madras*

NAYI DU RAJ BAHADUR KONA SURENIVAS RAO, B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad). Minister of Industries and Local Self Government, Central Provinces. *b* 22nd May, 1877. *in to*

ture and speeches etc., of public men, at India Wants Autonomy within Empire." *Address* Mangala Vilas Mysore, Madras

JUBHAI, TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS, Hon. Mag. and Fellow of Univ., Bombay, 1st or 2nd of Kapor Banya community. Held presidency after tenure thereof 5 years, 1912 *b* 28 Oct 1856. *Educ* Kaver's Coll., Bombay. Was for 20 an elected Mem. of Bombay Mun. C., has been Hon. Mag. since establishment of Courts of Bench Magistrates May. *Address* Sir Mangaldas Houseington Road, Bombay

B. SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, *b* 13 1889. *Educ* at Nizam College, a Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14 *ess* Hyderabad, Deccan

Z. BEGAM SHAH *d* of late Sir Muhammad

Member of the Punjab Board of Hindus since 1910. First Muslim woman to be sent to prison. All India Muslim League, one of the All India Muslim League. President of Provincial Executive Committee and Member All India Central Committee of the Red Cross Society. Punjab

known as collaborator 1932. Member, of Municipal Committee, since 1912.

Chairman District Council Wardha in Jan 1934, appointed Minister of Industries to the C. P. Government in March 1934. *Address* Civil Lines Nagpur, C. P.

NAZIMUDDIN THE HON. KHWAJA, M.A. (Cantonment) 1927. Barrister at Law. Minister for Education Government of Bengal *b* July 1894. *in* Shaher Linnou *d* of K. M. Ashraf. *Place* at Aligarh, M.A.O. College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Chairman, Dacca Municipality from 1923 to 1929, Member Executive Council Dacca University, 1924 to 1929. Member Bengal Legislative Council from 1923. *Address* Park Bagh, Ramna, Dacca. 25/1 Ballygunge Circular Road Calcutta

NAZIR AHMAD Dr. M.Sc. Ph.D. (Cantonment), Director Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory *b* 1 May 1894. *Place* M.A.O. College Aligarh Government College Lahore. Peterhouse Cambridge, Hon. of the Survey Department, Ishmaia College Lahore 1923-1930. Asst. Director, Technological Laboratory 1930-1931. *Publications* Various scientific and technical papers. *Address* Cotton Technological Laboratory Matunga Bombay

NEFDHAM MAJOR GENERAL HENRY, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Officer Commanding Bombay District, *b* 1876. *in* 1902, Viceroy, *d* of Captain H. Andrew, 8th Hussars, an Arab Browne. *Educ* privately Gloucester Regiment, 1900, P.C.

Staff, England, 1910-14; France, Salonika, Russia since 1914 (Earl Honour) St Vladimir, U S Disting Service Medal, C M G, D S O, comm 4th Worcestershire, 1922-23, Colonel, Military Attache, Brussels, Berne, 1920-22, Military Attache, Paris, 1922-23, Officer Commanding, Bombay D 1931 Address: Assaye Building, 6 Gun House Colaba, Bombay

of the Revenue Board Address
Tukoganj, Indore, Central India

Leg Assembly since 1921 Address 48,
Tombes Circular Road, Warli, Dacca, and
P 383, Russa Road, Tollygunge D O
Calcutta

NEHRU, PANDIT SHRI SURESHCHANDRA D Sc
MA, Ph D LL D L I D, F R S b 17
November 1888 in Raj Dulari Kishin
Jee Agr College (Allahabad University)
Magdalene College Cambridge University,
Hills College London University,
Globe International and Sorbonne, Paris
Service in the I C S. Professor of Physics
and Director of the Physics Laboratory M C
College Allahabad in War time Research
into aeroplane problems and visit to France
and England in War time Agriculture
Industries and Education Secretary to P P

Gorkha Rules (1930). Is Grand Master of
the Most Luminous Order of the Star of
Nepal Has been from time to time in
charge of various civil and military portfolios
which he conducted very ably and was the

NEVILLE, BETTIE AYNIE CRANFORD
Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of
India Calcutta b 7 October 1882 in
111 Mabel Jane Seales Lane, Corrig
School Kington, Ireland and How
College of Surgeons, Dublin. Ever since
with Bank of Ireland joined bank
joined in 1908 Address: 4, Bonabilla
Road Alipore, Calcutta.

HON SIR BARRINGTON BENNETT
Palace Judge, High Court
1916, b 7 March 1867 Lane
Pembroke Coll, Cambidge,
1880, Address: Long Walk
Calcutta.

VICAR GENERAL HENRY WILLIAM
C M G (1919), D S O, (1914)
Army Headquarters b July
in Hildon, eldest daughter of 2nd
barron, (died 1920) F R S
College and R M A, Woodstock
my Headquarters, Simla.

VICAR GENERAL CHARLES RICHARD
D S O, G O C, Malles Distinguished
1875, in Dorothy Sarah Carr
College First Commission in
1913, June 15, 1913 Address
186, Pargal, etc.

der 1st Class Lit Hum 1st Class
 Phil to Lit, 1901, practised
 Bar, 1904-1914, served in army
 India, Dec 1914-Sept 1918,
 High Court Lahore, 1919-1933,
 for Genl and Official Trustee
 1919-33 Govt Advocate, Punjab,
 Advocate Original Side, High
 Court 1933 Address Royal
 Yacht Club Bombay

H. CASTLE, J.P., M Inst T
 Chief Accounts Officer, G.I.P.
 Bombay b 18 Oct 1883 in
 Wood Edge at Leeds Great
 Railway (England) Great Indian
 Railway and Indian Railway
 service Address Victoria Terminus,

Bombay

CESON Major General WILLIAM
 RYNDER V.C. (1911) C.B. (1919)
 S. (1916) K.H.S. (1920) Director of
 Civil Service b 27 March 1873 in
 Marine Ave, Isobel d of W. Waller
 and Park Surgeon, Edue Victoria
 University of Manchester, M.D., Ch.B.
 60, D.P.H. (1907) Internl Army
 S, S African War 1899-1902 Despatches
 noted Captain served in Egypt, W
 ra, India Great War 1914-1919, A.D.
 of Division and D.D.M.S. of an army
 S. D.D.M.S.
 Black Sea 1919
 G, Lieut of C
 pt, 1922 to Ma
 , Eastern Comm.
 3 from 1929
 ctors, India

Articles in Chemical and Meteorological
 Journals Address Meteorological Office,

(London),
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 24 October
 school and
 Research
 Research

Scholar 1st Inst Institute of Preventive
 Medicine, 1919-21 Beit Memorial Fellow,
 1911-13 Physiological Chemist, Imperial

sloner, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1927, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1929. Honorary LL.D., Aligarh Muslim University Publications, England, India and Afghanistan (1902). Address, 4 King Edward Road New Delhi; Javeriana, Simla.

DATEY, EDWARD FARLEY, M.L.C., M.A., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, b. 23 Feb 1884 in Dorothy Alice Fegan, wife of late L. G. Fegan. Educ. St. Andrew's School, Tunbridge Wells, Tunbridge School, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (Scholar). On staff Haverley Coll., 1909-10, LL.B. as Prof of History, Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1909-15, Trooper, Calcutta Light Horse to 1915 thence to 1919 in I.A.R. attached with R.C.O. Lancers in N.W. Frontier and in the Punjab, including Waziristan campaign, 1917, LL.D., 1917. As Captain, 1919, Offg Asst Director for Mohammedan Education, Bengal, 1919, Offg Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, 1920. Offg Principal, Hughall College, 1921, Asst Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, 1921, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, 1924. Nominated member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1924, to present day, Fellow, Calcutta University, Major A. F. India 1927 in command of 2nd (Calcutta) Bn University Training Corps. Publications: "A sketch of Anglo Indian Literature", "European Travellers in India", "Glimpses of India's History", contributed to "Cambridge History of English Literature". Address: United Service Club, Calcutta.

OGILVIE, THE HON. LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE DUNMOWD, C.S.I. (1932), C.I.L. (1925), Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana b. 13 Feb 1882 in Lorna Rome, d. of the late T. Rome, Esq., J.P. of Cheltenham House, Cheltenham, Glouc. Educ. Cheltenham College, R.M.C., Sandhurst. Entered Indian Army, 1903, appointed Indian Political Department, 1905, Asst Secretary, Govt. of India, Army Department, 1915; Major 1915.

Commissioner Ajmer Mirwar
Address: Mount Abu, Rajputana.

OLIVER, ARTHUR, COLONEL, C. B. (1919), CMG (1919), F.R.C.V.S., Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department b. 4 August 1875 in Margate d. of Wm. Hart of Johannesburg Educ. H. Dolphin School, London and R. City College London. Joined Army Veterinary Department in 1897, served in African War, 1901-2 (Queen's Medal 3 clasps). Egyptian Army, 1906, P. O. Egypt Army and Sudan Civil Veterinary Service, 1907, Asst Director General, Army Veterinary Service, War Office, 1909; Great War, 1914-18 (despatches 3 times Lt. Col.), D.D.V.S.,

Dr. Raimont Comin, Canada and U.S.A. 1917, A.D.V.S., 1918th Commend, 1922-5 Colonel, 1928 A.D.V.S. 8. Commend, 1929 D.D.V.S. N. Colonel India, 1929-30. Expert Adviser, I.C.A.R. Department, Govt. of India, 1930. Publications: Various technical articles in professional press and in standard veterinary works. Address, 9, Hallam Road New Delhi.

Alice Leane, Mickleburgh, 1901 Fur Educ. Derby and R.M.C. Sandhurst. J. Royal Artillery.

1915-19 Despatches (over), Lieut. Col. & 1 (Colonel) Address: Army Headquarters, Delhi and Simla.

PADSHAH, THE HON. SAIFED MAHMOUD SAHIB KHAN, B.A., Member, Council of State, Member of the Roads Committee, Council of State Advocate b. 1907.

Executive Institutions, the
Temperance Movement, encouragement of cottage industries, etc. first joined the Council of State in 1924 and got re-elected to it in 1925, became a Fellow of the Andhra University.

1930, nominated delegate to the Second Round Table Conference, 1931, to represent Muslims of Madras Presidency. Nominated as a delegate to the Railway Board and Reserve Bank conferences, London, in 1933. Leader of the Independent party in the Council of State. Address: Madras.

PAGE, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR K.C. (1922), Chief Justice, Burma. B.A. Cant. & 1876, o.s. d. of late Nathaniel Page, J.P. Chesham, Surrey. m. Margaret, d. of J. Stiles Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.P. at 1. St. James Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.P. at 1. Harrow, Madras Coll. Oxford. Five Harrow, Madras Coll. 1897; LL.B. Classical Honours Moderations, 1897; LL.B. in Humanities, 1899; B.A., 1899. Barrister at Law, 1901, Conservative Candidate, Harrow, Jan. 1910; served European War in France and Flanders, A.B., R.N.V.R. 1915; 2nd Lt. Col., Royal Marine Artillery, 1917; Captain, 1917. Puisne Judge Calcutta, 1927. Publications: Licensing Bill, is it Just? 1903, Shops Act (Joint author), 1911. Legal Problems of the Empire in Order Survey of the British Empire, 1914. War and Imperialism and Democracy, 1913. War and After Leane's 1914, various articles.

and Social subjects; Harrow School
and football eleven and five player.
High Court, Rangoon.

Lombay

acted on High Court, 1928, 1924
1931, and appointed Judge High
1932 Address 82, Mount Road

IAM WALSH, RT REV HERBERT,
Dub), Principal, Bishop's College Cal-
Dublin, 22 March 1871, 3rd son of

dency Magistrate 1924, Judge, High Court,
1928 Publications Editor of series of
Science Primers in Malayalam author of
Primer on Chemistry, author of "Succession
and Partition in Malabar Law" Address:
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PARANJPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M Sc,
A I Sc 11 S, J P Professor of Physics,
Royal Institute of Science Bombay b 30
January 1891 m Mrs Malini Paranjpe
Lte Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin,
Bombay University Research Scholar at

DIKAR, SATYASHRUTA (GOPAL, M A

bay), 1918, Ph D (Lea London) 1921,
(Lea, London) 1926 Professor of
ry and Political Economy Lthm-tonc
r, Bombay Secretary, Board of Edu-
ca, Bombay b 18 July 1894 m, to Indira,

PARANJPE, RAGHUNATH PRERUSHOTTA
M A (Cantab), B Sc (Bombay
(Calcutta) b Murdi, 16 Feb. 187
Maratha H. S., Bombay, 1er

reference to occurrences of Petroleum; and several shorter papers in the Records, Geological Survey of India and elsewhere.
Address Geological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

PANJAB BAHADUR SING, RAJA, TALUQDAR
 of Kita Pantabgarh, CIE, Hon. Magistrate; Hon. Mem of U P Leg. Council
 & 1860. *Address* Kita Pantabgarh, Oudh

PATRO, RAO BAHADUR ANNETU SIR PARASURAM
 BAHADUR, KC (1894); KCIE (1894)
 High Court Yakh, Dargam, landholder
 Member of the Madras Legislative Council,

ected with the working of Local Government institutions in rural areas for over a quarter of a century. Master of Education Public Works and also, 1921-27, President All Parties Council, Delhi 1939, President South India

Bombay, 1922, 1923, Iranian Studies, Bombay 1927, many articles on Zoroastrian subjects in Gujarati newspapers and journals. Address Sumana House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Metropolitan Club, Madras

FANI, SIR PRADHANANKAR DATTATRAYA

President Council of Administration 1919-20 & 1902. *Lt. Col.* Morna Rajkote, Bombay. Address: Anandwadi Chavanyar.

PERSON. THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVID GILK, *Esq.* (Bombay). Judge, High Court, India. 1 May 1879 in Mysore, after Atkinson. *Lt. Col.* and Commander. Various Executive and Judicial posts. Local Address: High Court, Calcutta.

BY DASTUR SARDAR GURSHID ERACHTI, *Esq.* High Priest of the Fire in Bombay, elected, 29, Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia 29 elected Honorary Member of the Indian Oriental Society 1930 received a gratulatory Address from six of the world's foremost scientists and learned scholars including the secret of the photograph of the 1931-33 presentation 9 April 1934 with a Commemorative Volume comprising essays and research in the field of languages, literature, history, philosophy and art by

and Fellow of Cooper's Hall. Appointed Assistant Engineer North Western Railway, 1900. Executive Engineer 1908, Superintendent Engineer 1924. Address: Office of the Chief Engineer North Western Railway Lahore.

in England and in fourteen other countries on the Continent 1927 to 1930. Upon the establishment in London of the Zoroastrian House with the Hall of Prayer and the completion of the scholarly work in England, returned to India in 1930. Delivered a number of public lectures in Bombay and various other centres of learning in Northern India in 1931. Visited Europe again in 1932 for the completion of a literary project. Received an audience by Signor Mussolini in Rome May 1934. Returned to Bombay from London overland in October 1934 after visiting Russia, Iran and Afghanistan. Received an audience by the Shah of Persia in February (August 1934) and by the King of Afghanistan in Kabul (September 1934). Chairman of the Education Section, Inter-Collegiate Club (International House) New York (1934). Hon. Treasurer Hindustani

(Bombay), Bombay 1901 second edition 1911, Parikate Zarthoshti (Zoroastrian chronicles) Bombay 1902. Second edition 1922, Vazir Khurshed (Lectures and Sermons on Zoroastrian Subjects) Bombay 1904, Bakhsh Khurshed (Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects) Parts 2 & 3 Bombay, 1917-1931, Zarthoshti Sahitya (Zoroastrian Studies), Parts 1, 2,

Santa Cruz in 1897. A Trustee of Dr. Ghai Trust Fund for Technical Education and of the Navasari High School. A Trustee of the Petit Gymnasium. Life Member of Mazdayasni Mandal Barasa Class, Y.M. P.A., and Akhorshed Mandal. Chairman of Parsa Scout Federation and Parsa Purity League and Zoroastrian Band Executive Committee. President of the "Zoroastrian Orchestra", Joint Hon. Secy., "Par.I

(Cambridge, 1920); and many Iranian subjects in popular and journals. Address: Bomanas House, 111, Bombay.

Late REV. FERDINAND, S.J., Catholic Bishop of Calcutta, since 1924. b. 22 Sept. 1875. Joined Society 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Co-bishop, Dec. 1921. Grand Cross, the Crown; Knight Commander, Leopold. Address: 32, Park Street.

KHAN DARADUR KAVASI JAM. b. 24 Nov. 1877. m. Alambai, Jhangurshaw Ardeshir Tale.

VERMILION. b. 1897. b. 24 Nov. 1877. m. Alambai, Jhangurshaw Ardeshir Tale. Started career as Sub-Inspector of Police in Bombay City, C.I.D. and gradually rose to Chief C.I.D.

Inspector, 1914, Chief Inspector, 1917.

P]

India Kayastha Conference 1915, Member,
Bihar Young Men's Institute, Raj Sahib,
1914, Raj Bahadur, 1915 Ag. Chief Justice
in 1922, 1924 and 1926 Ag. Chief Justice
1931 Address Patna

PRASAD, HANSHU KANWAR, B.A. Juris-
di (1935), C.S.I. C.I.L. O.B.L., M.A. (Oxon)
O.B.L. (1919), C.I.L. (1923), C.S.I. (1924)
Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council
6 Jan 17 1880 Educ. Allahabad University,
Lincoln College, Oxford, Assistant Secy,
Joint Magistrate, Magistrate and Collector
1903-1910 Provincial Reforms Officer 1929,
Secretary to Government C.P., 1923-1927,
Chief Secretary to Government C.P.
1927-1931 Resigned Indian Civil Service
April 1933 Home Member to C.P.
Government 1934, Member Viceroy's
Executive Council, 1935, Address—Allah-
abad and Simla,

PRASAD, RAJENDRA M.A., M.L., L.S. &c.
1884 Educ. Presidency College, Calcutta
Vakil, High Court, till 1929, Professor,
Univ. Law College Calcutta 1914-16 Member,
Senate of Patna University, since its founda-
tion, resigned in pursuance of non-cooperation
resolution, Secretary, Bihar Provincial Con-
gress Committee, President, Bihar Provincial
Conference, 1920, Organizer, "Jharkhand
Sajila" founded Patna Law Weekly Chur-
man Reception Committee, Gaya Congr. Soc.
1922 President, 48th Session Indian Na-
tional Congress, held in Bombay, October,
1931 Address, Patna.

Indian Budgets, Military Expenditure in
India. Address 3, Anantosh Bha. Lane
Calcutta.

Praho Esq. two sons Educ. Trinity Coll. Ghazipur and I.M.C. Sindharat 2nd Lieut. Indian S.C., 1885, 2nd Lieut. Indian

of Ethics, Hibbert Journal, etc Address. University, Waltham.

in 1932 Address Poona

the Ordnance in India 1934 Address Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi and Simla

for centuries salute 11 guns Address New Palace, Pudukkottai.

PUDUMJEE, NOWROOJE, 1st Class Sardar of Deccan, Bombay, C.I.B. 6 1841, Educ. Poona Coll. under Sir Edwin Arnold, war mem. of Bombay Leg. Council, Promoter and Chairman of several Industrial and Banking Companies, Address Puduamjee House, Poona

PURHOFAMDAS THAKURDAS SIR, Kt. (1923), C.I.B. (1919), M.B.L. Cotton Merchant, 6 30th May 1879 Educ. Elph. Coll. Bombay Member Indian Retrenchment Committee, Governor, Imperial Bank India, Member, Royal Commission Indian Currency and Finance (1923) Delegate to Round Table Conference (1931) President Ind. Ind. Cotton Association Address Sumatra 1115, Road, Malacca Hill

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR, M.A., (1919) K.C.S.I. (1924) President Legislative Assembly 6 September 1867 m. Nisur Fatima Begum, Educ. Government High School, Minapore, Presidency College, Calcutta (called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890), practised as Advocate, Calcutta, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03, Fellow, Madras University since 1903, Member of the R. Commission on Public Services, 1913-15, officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July-October 1910 and July to October 1919 Publication 'Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence' Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, 1920-23, Member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1925-28, Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party, Minister on two occasions for short periods, Member Leg. Assembly 1931, Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931 now leader of the Opposition in the Assembly Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England Address 217, Lower Circular Road Calcutta

British and American Journals, President
Indian Academy of Sciences 1934 Address
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Mortgage Bank, 1950 Publications Development
of Indian Polity Address Filori
Mairas Presidency, and, 40, Edward Elliot
Road, Mylapore, Madras

1914 Publications Various
and articles on financial and
topics Address The Grove
Madras and D. L. L. Ootaca-

SIR THE HON. MR. JUSTICE VERT,
Judge High Court, Madras, b
75 m Lakshminarasimma, Edu
1, Vizagapatam Presidency Coll,
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Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from
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Pleader 1916 20 appointed Judge, 1920.
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RAMASWAMI AYYAR, SIR JUSTICE P.
KCIE (1925) B.A. LL. CIE
GOLD, Member of the Council of the
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in 1914 1915 1916 1917

and population 464,919 Permanent
15 Gaus. Address Bangalore State.

College Madras, Christ's College (scholar), Cambridge. Entered the Madras Law Department 1898. Prof. of Zoology 1910, retired 1927. Connected with the Madras University since 1912, Vice-Chancellor, 1928-34, Life Member of the Senate, nominated to the Madras Legislative Council on two occasions, represented the Madras University at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire at Edinburgh, 1931, Chairman, Inter-Universities Board 1932-33. Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, since 1928. *Address* Vepery, Madras.

RANCHHODLAL SIR CHINTAMAN MADHOLAI, Second Baronet, cr 1913 & 18 April 1906 & of 1st Baronet and Subochani, *d* of Chundil Khushtani & father, 1916 *m* 20th November 1921 with Janumati, *d* of Jaxmal Bulakdram Mulla of Ahmedabad (father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baroncy). *Her* son Udayan b 25 July 1929. *Address* 'Shantikunj', Shalubag, Ahmedabad.

A book on Village Panchayats. *Address* Ritherdon House, Vepery, Madras.

ber of the National Convention Deputy in 1924. Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928. Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association,

178, S. Hospet, S. India.

RANGNLIKAR SAKA SHANKAR, B.A., LL.B., Barrister at Law, Punesse Judge, Bombay High Court b 20th December 1878, Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1921, Acting Judge High Court Bombay, 1929-1927 and again in 1928, confirmed April 1929. *Address* High Court, Bombay.

RANGOON BISHOP OF. (See Table, the Rt Rev. Dr Norman Henry)

347, Kallakudi Road, Lohabag (2)

RAU, RAGHABENDRA, MA (Madras Univ);

tion. After serving in various accounts offices, entered the Government of India Secretariat Finance Department in 1921. After 5 years during which he was Joint Secretary and then Secretary in that

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treaty with the Yem in February 1931
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BFADYMONEY, SIR JERANGIE COWANJ
JERANGIE, see JERANGIE

BIDDI, SIR VENKATA KRISHNA (see under
VENKATA KRISHNA BIDDI)

RILLY, HENRY DAVID CORNEIUS,
Chief Justice of the High Court of
Madras 1934 to 19th January 1876
or to Margaret Florence Wilkinson
(1911) Educ Merchant Taylors' School
and Corpus Christi College Oxford Indian
Civil Service (Madras), arrived November
1899 Registrar of the High Court,
of Judicature at Madras 1910 1913, District
and Sessions Judge 1916 to Judge, High
Court of Judicature Madras 1924 1925,
and 1926 to 1927 Judge, 1927, 1928
and 1929 Judge 1928 Address: Hillside,
Palace Road Benalore

REMLIOS, MONSIGNOR JAMES DOB, B.A.,
J.P. (Oct 1918) Dean Vicariate of Bombay,
1920 (English St Teresa's Chapel and
Immaculate St Teresa's High School, since
1904 to 9th August 1875 Educ at St
and at the Papal Seminary,
Address: St Teresa's Chapel,
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m June 1925, Cushta, *cr. d.* of Lt-Colonel R S Pottinger *Lduc* Brodfield Col. (Berks) and R M C Lutard Army, 1911. Served during War on General Staff in Mesopotamia and as Asst Political Officer, Amara, Foreign and Political Department, December 1923, Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, Assistant to A O G Madras States Agency, November 1927, is Major, Indian Army, and British Trade Agent, Tibet and Assistant Political Officer, Sikkim. Thenceforth A P A Southern States of Central India and Alwar, Manjar, Under-Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad. *Address* Hyderabad Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Council, 1927, elected President. Legis Council 1921. *Address* Rampur, C P.

ROBERTSON, MAJOR GENERAL, DONALD LEITCHMAN, C B, D S O. Commander Waziristan District to 22nd Dec 1929 m. *Lduc* Cuthbert, *d* of Sir John Mills. *Lduc* Railway and Sandhurst. Joined Probation Horse in 1900, Chief Instructor, Cavalry School, 1921. A G, Northern Command, 1924, Commander, Jhansi Brigade, 1928; Director, Personal Services, 1932. *Address* Flagstaff House, D I K, N W E Province.

R.

of Sikkim, 1928, *Altai-Himalaya* 1929, Heart of Asia 1939 (also in Russian and Spanish), Flame in Chalice 1910, Shambhala 1930. *Reshma* of Light 1931, Lucy Stronghold (1933), Monographs on March by Rostislavov, Gidori, *See* Maho-sky (Tolson d'Or), Jubilee Monograph 1916 Alex Langs, Bultrushadde, Russell, Himalaya Monograph, Corona Mundi Monograph, Vrais et Beau, New York, Monograph 1942. *Life* Member of Royal Asiatic Society; *Member* of Indian Society of Oriental Member Maha Bodhi Society, Hon Member Bose Institute, Paintings in India in Bharat kala Benares, Allahabad Museum, Jodhpur, Adyar Museum, Madras, *Address* 310, Riverside Drive New Nazgar, Kulu, Punjab.

Nal Jaina, B A (Oxon), 1908, J, ICS, Govt of Central Pro-
5 Dec 1895 m. *Mark* Lakh Bha-
dhar and New Galla Oxford,
5 1909 Central Provinces Con-
sider Secretary 1918, D, Com-
mission 1920; Director of In-
Registrar, Cooperative Credit,
Secretary, Government of India
of Commerce, 1925; Finance

Secretary C.P. Government 1928; Comptroller 1933, Chief Secretary 1934, Temporary Member of Council, Revenue and Finance, 1934. *Address*: Nagpur, Central Provinces

OW, DIWAN BHAGDUR BHAGURATHA ROW RAMACHANDRA, C.S.I., b. 27 September 1871. *Educ*: Tiruvannam and Presidency College, Madras, Statutory Civil Service, 1890-92, transferred to Provincial Service, Collector, Beahatraz, Co-op Credit Societies; Secretary to Govt of Madras Collector of Madras. *Address*: Madras

the Legislative Assembly, served as member, Alameda Board of L. I. Railway, Calcutta. Donated Rs. 50,000 to Banipur Munkuridity and Rs. 25,000 to the Patna University. *Address*: Royanbas, Bhagalpur (Bihar and Orissa)

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Nayekar), Commentaries on Newman's "Idea of a University" and Walker's "Selected Short Stories". *Address*: Robertson College, Jubbalpur.

ROWLANDSON, LEONARD JAMES, C.I.E. (1932), Commissioner of Police, Madras b. 27 Oct 1862 m. to Kate Millicent Foster Crookenden d. of Lt Col Crookenden R.A. *Educ*: King's School, Linton, Somerset. Asstt Supdt of Police, Gunter and Ganjam Districts, Dist Superintendent, Malabar, Principal, Police Training School, Vellur. Asst Supdt, Cdn. Asst Inspector-General, Madras, Offg Dy Inspector General, Colimatore and Offg Dy Inspector General, Waltair, Commissioner of Police, Madras 1930. *Address*: Madras

ROY, RT. REV AUGUSTIN, Bishop of Colimatore 1904-1931 b. France, 1863. *Address*: Catholic Cathedral, Colimatore

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Parliament, Volumes 1, 2, 3, *see* *Address* The
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SACHSE FREDERIC ALEXANDER, B.A. (Cantab)
C.S.I. (1915) C.I.L. (1930). Member, Board of

Publications, "Mynenshich" in
Gazetteer *Address* C/o Grindlay & Co
Calcutta

President Punjab and N.W.F. Prov.
Assoc. of J. D. M. S. Association, 1934-35.

of the Institution of Engineers (India)
1933-34 *Address* Government of India,
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SAGRADA, Rt. Rev. EMMAUEL: Vicar Apostolic
of Eastern Burma and Titular Bishop
since 1902. b. Lodi, 1860 *Address*.
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MACHNAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.A.S.B., F.
P.; Hon. of Physics Dept., Allahabad
b. 1833 at Seorath in District
Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta
in Physics and Applied Mathematics
Univ. 1916, Prichard Research
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Shenoi, Bangalore (1930) Member of

SAYID MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN KHAN
Barnard, B.A., LL. B. 1873 *Trin* Pdu
College and L. N. College Began as a
student by Iqbal Sariff in 1896 and became

1918, Selective Radiation Pressure 1918
Theory of Thermal Ionization and Physical
Theory of Thermal Spectra 1921-22, Ex-
planation of Complex Spectra of Compounds,
1927, New X-rays 1932 Author of a
pamphlet 'On the Need of a Hydraulic Re-
search Laboratory in Bengal and numerous
Scientific papers, English, Continental and
American Author of a treatise on the Theory
of Relativity two text books on Heat
Address: Physics Laboratory, Allahabad
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SAHNI Rai Bahadur Daya Ram MA
(1903) C.I.L. (1931) 6 Jan. 1871 *1st*
Punjab University 1934 Lectur. in
Punjab University 1934 appointed Govt.
of India scholar for training in Archaeology
1904, Asst. Superintendent Archaeol. and
Survey 1910 Curator of Natural Museum
Lucknow 1912 Superintendent of Archaeol.

Millowners' Association, 1922. "Address"
Bombay House, Fort Bombay

SAKEAIVAJA SRI ABJITHKARJI M L, B A
J P Director Tata Sons Ltd & March 1979
in Membership of the Major Durbars, I M
S, J Inc at St Xavier's College, Chairman
Malabar Millowners Association, 1924 Vice
President Indian Central Union Committee
1924 at and 1928 at II of d Member
I and in I and in repr entire Millowners
Association I and a (Apr 1944) *Political and
History of Mill workers Association Malabar
State* I and at House Fort Bombay

and other kind journals (a) excavated many ancient sites in India including first systematic exploration of Harappa in the Punjab where Mohenjodaro was discovered. Address No 11, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

to the d. of the Nawab of Meja in Udaipur. Lduw + Mayo College Ameer Mahabadi
gana, Vice President
Mahabadi, President of
Mahabadi, Member of
Restoration Society
C. I.

RAMAIDAS, LALUDHAI—see LALUDHAI

Parliament, Volumes 1, 2, 3, *see* Address The
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RUSSILL, LT COL. ALEXANDER JAMES
HUTCHISON, C. L. L. M. A., M. D., Ch. B., S. A.
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Mulla Ltd. Address: Kolhapur, Maharashtra

Director, Land Records, and *see* *see*
Publications: "Mymensingh District
tree" Address: C/o Grindley & Co
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HASAN, S. R. A., Bar at Law
14, Legal Assembly, 1923-24
President of M. A. S. A. B.

ent, Punjab and N. W. I., 1904-05
Association, 1924-25

of the Institution of Engineers
1913-34 Address: Government of
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10th of Eastern Burma and *see* *see*
ina since 1902 b. Lodi, 1860 Address:
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MEGHNA, D. Sc., F. R. S., F. A. S. B., F.
P. - Phil of Physics 1914, 1915, 1916.

mittees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P. 1920-24; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur (1923), and 1931-32 and its General Secretary since 1933. Vice.

Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924. Publications, has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics; Allahabad Law Journal, 1904-1917. 200, Albert Road, Allahabad.

BAKSH KHAN RAISANI,
Premier Chief of Sarawan.

President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, since 1932. Address: Salar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

SAMTHAR, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR DIL SINGH DEO, MAHARAJA OF, K.C.I.E. b. 8 Nov. 1865. S. 1890. Address: Samthar, Bundelkhand.

6175 19/6-28. Indian Educational Series

ghal India. Anecdotes of Aurangzeb; nva. His Life and Teachings; Lessons of British India; India Through the Fall of the Mughal Empire; L. 2 Vols and continued W. Irvine. Later is 2 Vols. Address: Auckland Road, Hong Kong.

the legislature. Address: Zamindar of Sankaranagar, Vannarpet, Tanjoreilly.

Address: Tipkukulam, 10

Several years. Member of Mun. Corps of Calcutta, Member of Imp. Lib. Vice-President, Calcutta Literary Club, W.M. Lodge Anchor, Grand Hope Trustee, Imp. Museum, Pres. various literary, social and philanthropic

Army Headquarters, India 221 24 Metropolitan Chaplain, Calcutta, 1925-1928, Bishop of Lucknow 1928. *Address* Bishop's Lodge Allahabad

* June Month in Europe, * Probis
Travels in South Africa Summary
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Address Prasadpur, 20 Sari Lane, ...

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ASTRI, The Rt. Hon. A. S. SIVASANKAR
P.C. 1921 C.H. (1930) b Sept 22, 1891
Educ. at Kumbakonam. Started life as a
School master, joined the Servants of India
Society in 1907, succeeded the late Mr. K.
Gobchale as its first principal in 1915. Member
Madras Legislative Council 1915-16. Elected
from Madras District to the Madras Legislative

SANDANWATHI MAJUMDAR, HIRSHIPRASAD RAJEEV

U P

M I R

Conference at Lahore, Hon'ble Speaker was
 first time evidence before the Indian
 Law Commission in 1925. *Address*
 in District Satepur, Odisha

ing, Hornby Road, Bombay.

1918, M. A., 2nd January
 National High School and
 College, Trichinopoly. Was
 president of the Indian
 elected President of the Indian

board, Kullial, elected President of the
 Trichinopoly Dist Board, elected President
 of the Trichinopoly District Educational
 Council Assistant Secretary of the Trichinopoly
 National College and Hon Assistant
 Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Trichinopoly
 Dist, elected member of the Madras
 Legislative Council from 1921, Minister
 for Development, Madras Government
Address Boa Dib, Williams Road, Tenam
 pet, Madras

SEWALI ROBERT ROBERTSON SAMUEL
 FRUIT (Colonel Indian Medical Service)
 MA Sc D (Camb.), CIL (1913)
 FRS (1913-14), leader of the Indian
 Movement. *Address* Ootacamund, Mysore

Publications Elementary Wave Theory of
 Light and other small books. *Address*
 City College 102/1, Amburst Street, Calcutta.

MH, Bombay

SETALVAD, RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARI
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 Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *Address*
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Survey of India 1920-21. *Address*
 Naturalist 1921-25, Director, Zoological

various papers on
 phy. *Address* 18, Lahore

M.A. (Punjab), 1895, B.A.
 1898, B.C.L. Hon. (Oxford)
 Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford)
 Law Scholar (Gray's Inn)

1899; Honoursman of Council of Legal Education, 1899; Special Prizeman in Institute and Law, 1899; appointed Member of the Privy Council 6 May 1874

Address London

ALEXANDER BLAKE, C.I.L.,
Sutherland & Co., Calcutta
for Birkhamptoad Was
India Chamber of Commerce,
from Calcutta.

SINGH, SIR SARDAR SARDAR
C.I.L., C.I.E., Ch. Min., Jind
1860 Educ. Jindpur and
H.S. and Govt. Coll., Lahore
of Afghan War, 1870-80, with
march from Kabul to Kandahar, Ch. Jnd of
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11, Limestone Road, Allahabad

Journal Law Journal of India Indian Case
and two Punjab poems Address A
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SHAHJAHAN, RAJA DULAI LAL SINGH
RAJA SINGH of 7th March 1876 Successor
of 1st in 1912 Permanent side of
guns Address Shahjahan (Calcutta)

President,
Association of Calcutta 1931 - President,
Males of Calcutta 1932
Publications Indian High Court and
Tribunals Calcutta The Calcutta
Society of Calcutta 1931 Address Delhi
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SHANKARSHASTRI, NARASIMHSHASTRI
Lal Bahadur Shastri, Durgam
Chowk (May 1934) Astronomer Astro-

Jahar and Orissa Member of the Patna
District Board, Hon. Member on behalf
of the Government for the Cooperative
Society Jahar and Orissa Family enjoys
the hereditary title of Khan from the time
of Shah Alam II Mughal Emperor and the
family has been granted considerable landed
properties with 10,000 cavalry and infantry.
The late Alim Ali Khan, his great great
grandfather was the Commander in Chief to

SHANKARSHASTRI, NARASIMHSHASTRI
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SHASTRI, PRANSHU DATTA, Ph.D., K.C.L.
The Hindu (Oxon), T. m. L.
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SHAW FREDERIC JOHN FRESHWATER, D.Sc.,
(Lond.), F.R.C.S. F.L.S., Director Imperial
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1932 Address Poona

1925-34, Director, Imperial Institute of
Agricultural Research, 1934 *Publications*
Numerous papers on plant pathology and
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1932 Address Poona

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SHUJAUDDIN, DR KHAIIFA M.A. (Punjab),
B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge) LL.D. (Dublin),
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1887. *Educ* Central Model School Lahore
Islamic and Government Colleges Lahore
Jesus College and Fitzwilliam Hall Cam-
bridge, Trinity College Dublin Hon Prof
of English Literature Islamic Coll, Lahore,
1908-1908 Lecturer University Law Coll,
Lahore, 1917-1919, Member, Punjab Text
Book Committee 1919-1925 Fellow Punjab
Univ since 1917 Member of the Syndicate
of the Univ since 1921, Member Academic
Council, since 1923, Hon Secretary, Islamic
College, Lahore since 1921 Hon Secy
Punjab Muslim Educational Conference
Lahore, since 1942 Hon Secretary
Punjab Muslim League since 1939
Member of Council All India Muslim
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Governor's Council to 9th June 1934 M.B.L.,
1920 & B.E. 1933 *Address* 51, Lower
Mall Lahore, Wab (Dist. Campbellpore)

ice, Gangtok,

amindar and
College, Jub-
liss, sitting
of the C.P.
lars for two
scr, Legis
Zam

SHTON, SIR JAMES DAVID KCSI (1932),
KCIL (1931), CSI (1929), CIL (1921),

Title Doctor recognized by Govern
hereditary distinction Khia
barid H.E. the Governor, C. P.

First Leg Assembly Publication "A Tale
of the Old School" by "Helenorus"
"Arbitration" Address: Kamlapur P.
Sitapur Dist. (U.P.).

81

the press. Address: Secretariat, Lucknow.

SINGH, GAYA PRAS
Pleader, Muzaffar
and Calcutta. Was

Secretary of the All India Congress
Council of

pur (Bihar)

SINHA, ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L.
M.L.A., Zemindar, July 3, 1899. Educ.
Patna and Calcutta. Joined the Ill.

Committee of the All India Untouchable

Conference held at Patna in 1926. *Publications* - Translated History of Ancient Magadha from Bengali into Hindi. *Address* Villa Polawan, P. O. Aurangabad, Dist Gaya (Bihar and Orissa)

Oriental Conference, Madras 1924) Joint or of the typical selections from all proposed to be published by the Patna University, an Editor of the "Bihar Inscriptions" published by the Patna University in 1926. *Address* "Bihar Darbar," P. O. Aurangabad, Dist Gaya (Bihar)

(Bihar) *Address* Patna, Bihar.

Government of India. *Address* Patna, Bihar.

II. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAJA

MAHARAJA MAHARAJA MAHARAJA, G. C.

16 Sept. 27, 1883. *Address* Patna, Bihar.

April 29, 1920. *Address* Patna, Bihar.

gala Dosa", and "Discovery of Buncan"

in default of direct issue, 1900. Address: Ramnivas Palace, Sitamau, C. I.

SIVAGNANAM PILLAI, DEWAN BHADUR
SIR TINNIVELLY NELLAIHPA, B.A. 6 1st
 April 1861. Educ. Madras Christian
 College. Service under Government, Retired
 as Dy. Collector; President, Dist. Board,
 Tinnevely, 1920-1923 Minister of Develop-
 ment Madras, 1923-26. Address: 77, North
 Car Street, Tinnevely.

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, Sir P. S., K.C.S.I.
 1915, C.S.I. (1912); C.I.E. (1908).
 Retd. Member, Executive Council, Madras
 6. 7 Feb. 1864. Educ. S. P. G. College,
 Tanjore; Government College, Kumbha-
 konam; Presidency College, Madras,
 High Court Vakil, 1885, Asst. Professor
 Law College Madras 1902-09.

of Tanjore and Trichinopoly 1920 President

Magistrate and Collector Tanjore District

1908-1915, 1925-1932. Address. Delhi and
 Simla

and King's Bench 67 Pall Mall London

Address Westfield, Cawnpore, and Shro-
 wood, Virginia Water, Surrey.

Race Course Road, Lahore.

1933 Address Head Police Office, Bombay.

Barcelona, North of Spain Ordained at St

to 1903 A Delegate to the World's Fair

Author of "Service of the Philippine Islands" "A study of Seismic Waves" Contributor to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited at Madrid Author of "A Compendium of the Science of Logic" Address St Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay

to Govt., Public Works Department 1928, 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, 1930, 1st Member, 1931 Address Taylor's Gardens, Adyar, Madras

SRINIVASA IYENGAR b 11 Sept 1874 m a daughter of late Sur V Bhashyam Iyengar Educ Madras and Presidency College, Madras Vakil (1898) Advocate and Member, Madras Bar Council Member of Madras Senate 1912-16, President, Vakils Association of Madras, President, Madras Social Reform Association, 1916 20 Fellow of the Madras University, Member, All-India Congress Committee, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Advocate-General Madras, 1916 20, President, Indian National Congress, 1926 27 Publications "Law and Law Reform" (1909), "A Constitution for India, 1927." Mysore, Madras

SOUTER, CHARLES ALEXANDER (SI) (1913), 14th Member Board of Revenue Madras b 13th June 1877 m Charlotte Bertha Johnson Educ Calus College Cambridge

SRINIVASA RAO, RAI BAHADUR
 KATA, B.A., B.L., High Court Val
 and Member, Legis. Assembly.
 m to d. of Rao Bahadur Baru
 Pantulu Garu. Educ: Town High
 Noble College, Masulipatam, and Ch
 and Law Coll, Madras. Joined Co
 1903, and Guntur Bar in 1906. Vice
 Guntur Dist. Board, for 8 years; was
 Councillor for some years; wa
 Kistna Flood Committee; Secret
 First Dt. Congress Committee.
 Guntur.

8)

1
 2
 Lucknow

SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc. Sugar
 Technologist to the Imperial Council of
 Agricultural Research, India. & 10th Sept
 1891 m to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava
 and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava.
 Educ: Muir Central College, Allahabad,
 Municipal School of Technology, Manches-
 ter; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and
 University College, London; Manager, Caw-
 nore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Behar
 Sugar Works, Pachrukhi, and Deputy
 Director of Industries, U.P. Address: CIVIL
 Lines, Cawnpore.

Baluchistan, Kharan and Kalat, 1900-02
 retired 1929 Explored in Park
 Baluchistan a long Persian Gulf too

ology and Geography. Address: Shimla,
 Kashmir, E. I. United Service Club, London

PHENS, IAN MELVILLE, Director of Information, Government of India, February 1903. Unmarried *Educ* Winchester (1916-21) and King's Cambridge (1921-26) Took 1st Class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1921 and in the History Tripos, 1922. Exhibitioner, King's College, Cambridge. J. Smith Research Student, 1922-23. Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26. Held certain private secrets 1926-28. Appointed Deputy Director of Public Information with the Government of India in March 1930. On Special duties Indian Franchise Committee, 1932. Appointed Director of Public Information in August 1932. *Address* Home Department, Government of India.

Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30. President Madras Olympic Association, Indian Cricket Federation, Madras, and Madras Hockey Federation. *Address* "Tiruchengodu", Salem, District "Fairlawns", Egmore, Madras.

81

EDWARD MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD EDWARDS C.B. O.B.E. Director of Supplies and Transport Indian Army 6.5.1901. *Educ* F.M. Syon. *Educ* Haileybury College. Served in South African War 1901-1902. The Great War France and Mesopotamia, Afghanistan 1919. *Address* Army Headquarters Delhi.

HILL, CHARLES, C.I.E. Indigo Planter 6.1849. *Educ* . privately. *Address* Sathi Factory, Champarum.

the Municipal Corporation (1920). Wrote separate Minority Report on the Ir Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' C 1932. *Address* Kodak House, Road, Fort, Bombay.

Level of Directors: Inhyt commercial Bank,
Limited Mayavaram Address Mayavaram,
S. India

Thakur of
(1860),
(1860),
(1822) &
Paramnath
Settlement
ry, Marwar
7, Sonar
at 1908;
3; Revenue
J, 1910-21;

officiated as Vice-President, 1920. Political
Judicial and Finance Member, 1922 &
Musahib Ala, Udaipur, from 1900 A holder of
first rank with judicial powers in Marwar.
Holds three villages in Jagir of an annual
rental of Rs 25,000. Publications: *Famine*
Report, 1899-1900; *Origin of the Rajputs*;
Agricultural Indebtedness, Address:
Sukh Ashram, Jodhpur, (Rajputana)

(called to the Bar at the Inner
Temple, April 1894; B.A., LL.B.,
London, April 1894; was

of Medicine several pamphlets on Public
Health and Social Hygiene propaganda
Address: 2, Belvedere Park, Allpore,
Calcutta, India

SCHRAWARDY, Sri ZAHNADCK RAHM
/AHM, M.A., B.L., Bt., Barr-at-Law, Presi-
dent, Railway Rates Advisory Committee,
Government of India late Judge, Calcutta
High Court, & 1870 Educ Dacca and
Calcutta. Address: 3 Wellesley 1st Lane,
Calcutta.

Bombay, 1910-20. A delegate to the Round
Table Conference specially to represent
Gwalior State, 1930-31. Address: Gwalior,
India

SUNDARA RAJ, DR. B. MA (Madras)
Ph.D (Liverpool) Director of Fisheries,
Madras & 1904 Educ.; Madras and
Liverpool. Assistant to the Director of
Fisheries, 1915. Asst. Director of Fisheries,
(Island) 1920 Publications: The

Calcutta, Churn

legation and third
as a delegate
Lapur

in Allahabad Farmer November 1933
Address "Nowroj Gardens," Chetput,
Madras

SUNDARAM CHETTI KRISHNAMA CHETTIAR
DIWAN BHADUR BA B1 Public Judge
High Court Madras 6 18 Nov 1875 joined
the service as off district munsiff 1902
sub judge 1910 sessions judge 1911 district
and sessions judge 1929 off judge high
court Madras 1926 1929 and again in 1930
continued 1 July 1930 Address High Court
Madras

WILLIAM SINCLAIR
M.A., D.D. (Glasgow University), Kaiser-
i Hind Gold Medal (1930), Missionary Sup-
erintendent, Lady Willington Leprosy Settle-
ment Chanderpet S. to 11a 6 15 July 1877 in

and P.W.D., 1929-30 Member in charge of
of Finance and Law and Order from Nov. inter
1930 to April 1931. Address 216, Lower
Circular Road, Calcutta.

dominated non-official members
Hospital, Patna, 1923 Address
Lane, Bankipur, Patna

8

"Miratul Ierar" and "Nighadashi"
etc Address Akola

8

and also from the British Government
Address: Surat, and Sais Mahal, Malabar
Hill, Bombay.

1929 The Religion of Man (Unwin) 1931
antimuktan Bengal

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE (See
s)

PHILIP CUBITT M A (Oxon),
1929) C S I (1934) Joint Secretary,
Government of India Finance Depart-
ment 13 April 1886 *Ides* Harrow and
College Oxford Appointed to
409 Address New Delhi

J.M.S. of Punch Address Rangoon

C.I.E.
1871.
home

Casket presented to King by Corp. of Calcutta
1911; principal work consists in reviving
School of Indian Art Address: 5 Dwar-
kanath Tagore's Lane, Calcutta

from Tagore, 1918. The Parrot's Training,
1918. The Home and the World, 1919,

"Banking Needs of India," in 1
and the War, Regulation of 1

etc. Address: Commerce Department,
Government of India, Simla and New
Delhi.

Canals, District Engineer, Muzaffar
Superintending Engineer, Public Works
Bihar and Orissa, Chief Town Engineer and
Administrator, Jarnasbadpur. Publications

Lane, Surat.

Agent Akalkot, 1932 Collector 1932 appointed
Commissioner Bombay Municipality
1934 Address Municipal Offices, Bombay

THAKUR, RAO BAHADUR KASHINATH KESHAV,
I.S.O., Sen Div. and Sess. Judge, Nagpur
since 1911; b. 15 Feb. 1863. Educ.: Sangli
and Jubbulpore H. S.; Muz. Central Coll.,
Allahabad. Address: Nagpur.

TJ

Address: Thulral, Khajurao

Engineer, Birmingham Welsh Waterworks;
Military Works Services, India; Punjab

Excise matters in Assam, 1900, 1906,
States Sec., Indian Excise Committee, 1906,
L.G. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India,
1909-1910. President, Life Saving Appliances
Committee, 1913. Secretary to Govt. of
Madras, 1915. Member of Board of Revenue

1918. Member of Executive Council, 1919-21. President Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25. Member Council of State, 1926. Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. Address: Vasantha Mahal, Mysore.

TONE, H. H. SAID CD-DAULA, WAZIR-UL-MULK, Nawab Haidar Ali Mulkani, Nawab Ali Khan Bahadur, Sahib Jani, C. I. E. b. 1879. 1900. State has area of 1,834,061 acres and population of 317,560. Address: Tonk Rajputana.

TOTTENHAM, GEORGE RICHARD FREDERICK C.I.E. (1936), Secretary, Army Department, Government of India. b. Nov. 18, 1890, m. Hazel Joyce 2nd d. of the late Major Wynne, R. W. Public Educ. Harrow and New College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. in 1914. served in Malacca Presidency as Asst. Commr. and Sub-Commr. and as and Dy. Secretary to Govt. till 1924, with Army Department of India as officer on special duty, Dy. Secretary and Secretary since 1929. for one year with Govt. of Madras. Retrenchment Secretary, 1931-32. Ad. Co. Messrs. Grindley & Co. Ltd., 51, 1. ment street, London, S. W. 1.

Consecrated Bishop on 2. Feb. 1925. Address: Bishop's House, Kottayam.

etc. twice received mention by Commander-in-Chief "Recreation" shooting. Address: Baradilhi, Jalpaiguri.

TRENCH, WILLIAM LAUNCELOT CROSBIE, B. (Dublin), M. Inst. C. E., L.S.E., Chief Engr. F.W. b. 22 July 1862, m. Mar, 2. phone. Dublin. Educ. at school and Dublin University, Indian Sec. of Engineers. Address: Chief Engineer, Sind, Karachi (Sind).

TREVOR, CHARLES GERALD C.I.E. (11. Inspector General of Forests. b. 28. 1882. m. Paul Carroll Boston. Educ. Wellington College, H. I. C. E., Compton Hill. Asst. Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1903.

Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, 1909. Chief Inspector of Forests, Punjab, 1913. Inspector General of Forests, 1937. Publications: Practical Forest Management. Address: Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Officer, Dharwar Dist., 1909-10, Under-Secretary, Revenue and Finance Departments, Bombay, 1912-15; Cantonment Magr., Ahmednagar, 1917-1919, Collector, Ahmednagar, 1919-21, Personal Asst. to Lord Lee, Chairman, Public Services Commission, 1923-24, Ag. Secretary, Political Department, 1924, Secretary, General Department, 1924-1929, and Secretary, Political Department and Reforms Officer in addition, 1930. Ch. Secretary, Political and Reforms Department, 1933. Address: Secretariat, Bombay.

India, 1923-24. Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters. 924-7. Commander, Jullundur. 19.

Bombay, St Xavier's School and College; Downing College, Cambridge. Practised in the Bombay High Court. Address: Marzbanabad, Andheri.

Conference Presided over Punjab Political Conference 1932; was appointed Member, Consultative Committee, 19 Presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 19 Address: Mianchannu, Punjab.

Agent. Address "Glenogle", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TYNMS, FREDERICK, MC (1916); Ordre de la Couronne (1917), Croix de Guerre (1917), Associate of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

in Bomaland; joined Tibet on, was attached to the late Amir of Afghanistan, attended King George's Durbar at Delhi, saw action in the world war in France at Montamie Mons Star 1914, Member of the Recruiting Board; represented Delhi War Conference in 1916 in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in the Press), made Colonel; Member, Esplanade, 1920; has been President of the Indian Horse Breeding and Show Society of India Address: Katra, Dist Shahpur Punjab.

Scientific papers on Air Navigation Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society. Address: Simla and Delhi.

before the joint Parliamentary Committee; has been member of Shromani Gurdwara Committee since 1921, member of

Thought, (1922); Vedanta and Indian Thought, (1928). Contributor to Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics Address: Principal's House, Scottish Church College, Calcutta.

in 1923, Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923; First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. S. College in 1925, and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital in 1928. Address: 3, Rocky Hill Flats, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Class, 1923. Knighted, 1929. K. C. I. L. (1933).
 Officiating Governor of Madras, May-August
 1934. Address: Teynampet Gardens,
 Teynampet, Madras.

Ratan House, 12, Lannington Road (South),
 Bombay.

Hill, Bombay.

VAIL CHARLES EDWARD B A M D F A C S.

Acute Intestinal Obstruction, Cataract
 Extraction. Address: Mission Hospital,
 Miraj, S M C.

1934. Address: Secretariat, Madras.

Consul at Kermanshah and Shiraz; Resident in Kashmir, Political Officer of Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan, and Resident at Baroda
Address The Residency, Baroda.

W

WESTCOTT, RT. REV F., *see* Calcutta, Bishop of.

books, 'Systematic Organic Chemistry', 'Physico Chemical Methods'. Also translations into English of some German books
Address Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay

WHITE, MAJOR FREDERICK NORMAN, CI M.D.; Asst. Dir.-Gen., I.M.S. (Sanita 1914; Sanitary Commr. Govt. of India Sumatra. *Address* c/o Grindlay & Co Bombay.

W

Address The Residency, Lahore, Punjab

2, Secy
 Finance
 Department
 in India
 (Ld)

14/12/14

State Secretary to H E the Governor of Bengal, 1922-27. Address United Service Club, Calcutta.

1930: Hon Magte Ajmer Merwara, past

Ajmer.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRANST, M. Inst. C. E. & I. Mech. E., F.R.San. I., F.R.G.S., Member of Council, Institution of Engineers (India), late Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, Consulting Engineer, Member of firm of Williams and

mla

ROGER BOLTON, H. M. Trade Officer at Calcutta & 10 Oct 1892 embarked. In business in London. Joined Royal Naval Volunteer in 1915 transferred to Army with hon in R. G. A. (S.R.) in July 1917. Government service in London. Address Bengal Club, Calcutta

into Baluchistan, 1927, Political and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, 1928, Political Agent, Sibt, 1931.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1932; Officiating Secretary, October 1932. Address: Government of India, Delhi and Simla

WILLIAMS, CAPT. HERBERT ARMSTRONG, D.F.O., I.M.S.; Resident Medical Officer, Ranpoo General Hospital, since 1907. & 11 Feb 1875. Address: General Hospital, Ranpoo.

WILLIAMSON, SIR HORACE, KT. (1934), C.I.E. (1922); M.B.I. (1919), Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India & 10 July 1880. m Joan Laura Doran Holra, Educ. Cheltenham College. Joined

WINTERBOTHAM, GEOFFREY LEONARD BA (Captab) Merchant, Partner Messrs Wallace & Co. & 7 Oct. 1889. m Milda, youngest d. of D Norton, C.S.I. Educ Malvern Coll and Magdalen Coll., Cambridge Busi-

1931; Offg Commander, Lahore District, 1931. Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, India, 1932. Promoted Major General, April 1929. Fellow of Royal Geographical Society, Founder Member, Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), Founder Member of Himalayan Club, Bronze Medal of Royal Humane Society (1903). Officer of Norwegian Military Order of St Olaf (1909), Member of American Military Order of the Dragon (1901). *Address*: Army Headquarters, Simla or Delhi.

Bombay: St. Xavier's School and College, Downing College, Cambridge. Practised in the Bombay High Court. *Address*: Marbhana-bad, Andheri.

Address - Mianchann, Panjab.

Member, Railway Board, b 15 Nov. 1888 m Dorothy Margaret Melver *Educ*: "Greshams, Holt, Norfolk. Had three years' training, Great Northern Railway, England. Joined as probationer in Traffic Dept of G I P. Railway in 1908, was in charge of Gwahar Light Railway and subsequently worked as District Traffic Superintendent, G I. P. Was Claims Superintendent from 1922 to 1924, officiated as Deputy Traffic Manager and from 1925 to 1927 was Officiating Chief Traffic Manager, in 1928 was selected by Railway Board to organise the new department of State Railways Publicity and was Chief Publicity Officer, in 1929 he went on deputation to Europe and America to supervise the inauguration of extensive publicity schemes on behalf of Indian Railways; in March 1930 was appointed Chief Transportation Superintendent and in 1931 was made Agent. *Address* - "Glenogle", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

U?

of India. *Address*: Kalra, Dist Shahpur, Panjab

TYNMS, FREDERICK, M.C. (1916),
Ordre de la Couronne (1917),
Croix de Guerre (1917), A'sociat
of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Scientific papers on Air Navigation
Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical
Address: Simla and Delhi

before the joint Parliamentary Committee;
has been member of Ahromant Gurdwara
Committee since 1921; member of

Thought, (1922). Vedanta and
Thought, (1928); Contributor to Encyclo-
pedia of Religion and Ethics. *Address*
Principal's House, Scottish Church College,
Calcutta.

in 1923, Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923, First Physician J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College in 1925, and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital in 1926. Address: 3, Rocky Hill Flats Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Class, 1923 Knighted, 1928 K. I. E. (1933)
 Officiating Governor of Madras May-August
 1934 Address Teynampet Gardens
 Teynampet, Madras

Manual Address Banco Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

VAIL CHARLES EDWARD, D A M D, F A C S
K I H (Silver), 1930, K I H (Gold), 1932
Medical Missionary, b July 11 1850
m Elizabeth Crane Educ Blair Hall
Academy, Irlanston, N Y U S A
Princeton University, Princeton N Y,
Columbia Univ, School of Tropical Medicine
London, American Presbyterian Mission
Hospital, Miraj S M C since 1910 Publications
Arthroplasty of the Elbow joint
Gastro-enterotomy under local anaesthesia
Acute Intestinal Obstruction Cataract
Extraction Address Mission Ho-pital
Miraj, S M C.

VAZIFDAR, SOURAB SHAPOOR, M.B. (P.)
(Lond), M.R.C.S (Eng), F.R.C.P. COLONEL
I.M.S., J.P., Professor of Medicine, Grant
Medical College Senior Physician and
Superintendent, J.J. Hospital Superintendent,
B.J. Hospital for Children Bombay.
6 August 1963 m to Mary Hormuzji Wadia
Edac Grant Medical College, Bombay.
St Bartholomew's Hospital London. Entered

31 Jul 2004

Indies since 1929 to Oporto, 1859 Educ.:
Gregorian Uni, Rome Address, Nova
Goa.

Address Simla

1927; Muzur Personal Assistant to His
Highness the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot
up to October 1931 Address Bagasra,
Kathliawar

Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay
WADIA, ARDISHIR RUTTONJI, B.A. (Pom
and Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Professor of
Philosophy, University of Mysore and Sec-
retary

(1934) Bangalore Press, Bangalore Address
Uphanda, High Ground, Bangalore.

W &

Co., Agents, Morarji Gokuldas S. & W. Co.,

Consul at Kermanshah and Shiraz; Resident in Kashmir; Political Officer of Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan, and Resident at Baroda
Address: The Residency, Baroda.

WESTCOTT, RT. REV. F., *sec* Calcutta, Bishop
of

Mayo Road, Bombay

WHITE, MAJOR FREDERICK NORMAN, C.I.E.,
M.D.; Asst. Dir.-Gen., I.M.S. (Sanitary)
1914; Sanitary Commr., Govt of India,
Simla Address: c/o Grindlay & Co.,
Bombay

Labors: 1 Std. 1st 1870-71 and 2nd 1871-72

WIGRAM GENERAL SIR KENNETH MCB

In Cncl, Northern Command, India, May 1934 Address Headquarters, Northern Command, India, Rawalpindi/Murree

and Resident at Kolhapur, 1973-74. *see location*. The History of Kathiawar".

Address: The Residency, Lahore, Punjab

Y

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bengal, 1922-27. Address United Service Club, Calcutta

(1930), Hon. Magte, Ajmer-Merwara, past Vice-Chairman, Ajmer Municipality, and President, Rajputana Branch of the European Association. Publications "A Malaria Survey of Ajmer City, 1930". Address Ajmer.

Lodge, Simla

WILLMOT, ROGER BOULTON H. M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, 6 16 Oct 1892. Educ. Berkhamsted. In business in London 1911-1915. Joined Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1915. transferred to Army with a commission in R. G. A. (S.R.) in July 1916, in Government service in London, 1920-1924. Address Bengal Club Calcutta

WILLIAMS, CAPT. HERBERT ARMSTROVO, D.S.O., I.M.S.; Resident Medical Officer, Rangoon General Hospital, since 1907. b. 11 Feb. 1875. Address: General Hospital, Rangoon.

WILLIAMSON, SIR HORACE, KT (1934), C.I.L. (1922); M.B.L. (1919). Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India. b. July 16, 1840 in Joan Emma Doran Holtz. Educ. Chatterham College. Joined

1924, ditto Baluchistan, 1927. Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, 1928. Political Agent Sibi, 1931. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1932. Officiating Secretary, October 1932. Address Government of India, Delhi Simla

WINTERDOTHAM, GEOFFREY J. A. (Cantab). Merchant, Partner J. & Co. 6 7 Oct. 1839 in Rd of D. Norton, C.S.I. Educ. and Magdalene Coll.,

WHO'S WHO

AMONG

INDIAN

PRINCES

CHIEFS

AND

NOBLES



1935-36



SHRIMANT VIJAYSINHRAO
FATTESINHRAO RAJE
BHOSLE, RAJESAHB OF
AKALKOT.

Born 13th December 1915

Is a minor, 19 years old

Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, attended for some time the Deccan College, Poona, and is at present receiving general and administrative education at Bangalore under the guardianship of Colonel E. V. Sarson, D.S.O. Shrimant Rajesahb married on 23rd February 1934 Princess Kamla Raje (Shanta Devi) of Gwalior. But unfortunately Shrimant Soubhagyavati Shanta Devi

Rajesahb expired on 19th March 1934 at Akalkot.

Area of State 498 Square miles.

Population 92,605.

Capital Town—Akalkot (Sholapur District).

The State for the purpose of administration is divided into a Taluka—Akalkot—and two Pethas—Pihv and Kurla. Owing to minority the State is at present administered by the Dowager Rani Sahib Shrimant Tarabai as Regent with the help of a Government Adviser and exercises wide powers as Regent

Local Self Government Municipality at Akalkot and Taluka District Local Board.

General: A new Water Works scheme costing Rs. 8 lakhs has been in progress. More than Rs. 2½ lakhs are spent on this work. A new Girls' School at a cost of Rs. 40,000 was completed. Town planning and removal of congestion in Akalkot town is in progress.

State's Reserve Balance Rs. 14,94,829 earmarked for programmes of Public works and needs of the Rajesahb's family.

Government Adviser: RAO BAHADUR A. N. PRADHAN, B.A. He is also on the High Court Bench.

Dewan MR. V. B. PARULEKAR, B.A. He is also the District Magistrate and District and Sessions Judge

Chief Police Officer: RAO BAHADUR S. R. JAGDALE.

State Engineer in charge Akalkot Water Works. MR. B. M. BACHAL, L.C.E.

THAKORE SHREE KESHSINHJI the present Thakore Saheb of Ambalpara is aged about 48 years and completed the Silver Jubilee of his reign in the month of May 1933. The rulers of Ambalpara State are Chowhan Rajputs, tracing their direct descent from Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer



The State was acquired by the valour of the ancestors of the present Chief, during the reign of Aurangzeb (1658 to 1707) and they were famous for the heroic resistance they made more than once to the Gajwar's troops. The State is entitled to receive tributes in the nature of Chasdana and Giras Haks from various States as also from the British Treasury.

The State comprises of 36 villages covering an approximate area of 67 square miles *Population* nearly 11,000 *Revenue* of Rs 96,000

The State possesses Civil Powers to decide suits upto Rs 10,000, and Criminal Powers of giving imprisonment upto 2 years and fine upto Rs. 5,000

Owing to recent changes, the State has been brought under the direct control of the Government of India along with the other Mahi Kantha States

At present the Thakor Saheb has three sons, the eldest of whom Yuvaraj Shree Sardarsinhji, is getting his educational training at the Talukdari Girassia College, Wadhwan Camp

Primary education is imparted free throughout the State and Medical Relief is also given free to the State people.

Chief Officers of the State :—

- (1) Mr. TRYAMBAKLAL H SANGHVI, *Chief Karbhari and Revenue Officer.*
- (2) Mr. BHODASHANKER N GOR, B A, LL B. *Nyayadhish.*
- (3) Mr. LAXMANSINH D. CHOWHAN, *Chief Medical Officer.*



SHRIMANT BHAVANRAO SHRINIWASRAO *alias* BALASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI, the Ruler of Aundh, is a graduate of the Bombay University and a treaty Chief. His age is 66 and is married to Shrimati Saubhagyawati Ramabai Saheb *alias* Maisaheb from the Rode family of Poona.

Heir-Apparent: SHRIMANT BHAGWANTRAO *alias* BAPUSAHEB is 15 years of age.

Shrimant Pantaheb is alive to the rapid progress going on in the civilized world. A Legislative Assembly was established in the St. 39 members with a notable feature of the members. The Assembly is competent to discuss any subject and pass resolutions without restrictions, while the Annual Budget is passed item by item.

By the Aundh State Act passed in 1931 a Darbar has been formed to run on the administration. It is a miniature executive council and consists of the Dewan of Aundh and the High Court Judge. An elected representative of the people is to be a member of the Darbar from 1935. He takes considerable interest in Rural Uplift and has been making vigorous efforts in that direction.

Shrimant Pantaheb is a keen student of drawing and painting and has edited *Picture Verul*, *Pictorial Ajanta*, *Pictorial Ramayana* and *life of Shivaji* in three picture volumes. He also takes great interest in physical exercise and has written in English a book on the subject called "*The Surya Namaskars*."

The State possesses an independent High Court. Most of the villages have got Village Panchayats.

MAJOR DR HIS HIGHNESS
RUKN-UD-DAULA NUS-
RAT-I-JANG SAIF UD
DAULA, HAFIZUL-MULK MUHLIS-
UD-DAULA WA MUIN UD-DAULA
NAWAB SIR SADIQ MOHAMED
KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR ABBASI
V. LL D, G C I E, K C S I
K C V O, Nawab Ruler of
Bahawalpur

Born in 1904 Succeeded in
1907 Educated in Aitchison
Chiefs' College, Lahore Married
in 1921 Invested with full Rul-
ing powers in 1924 A member
of the Standing Committee of
Indian Princes Chamber A D C
to Prince of Wales during his
Indian tour, 1921. Hon'y Major
in the 21st K G O, Central
India Horse Visited Europe and
England, 1913-14, 1924, 1931
1932 and 1933 Received by King Emperor on each occasion



Largest Mohammedan State in the Punjab Direct descendant of
Abbaside Kaliphs of Baghdad and Cairo Heir SAHIBZADA MOHAM-
MED ABBAS KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR

Area . 22,000 square miles

Population 1 000,000

Revenue : Rs 85 lakhs

Salute : 17 guns

CABINET

Prime Minister

IZZAT NISHAN IMADUL-MULK, RAISUL-WUZRA KHAN BAHADUR
MR NABI BAKSH MOHAMMED HUSAIN, M A, LL B, C I E, Bo -CS

P W & Revenue Minister

MR C A H TOWNSEND, C I E, ICS

Minister for Law & Justice

RAFIUSHAN IFUKHARUL MULK, LIEUT -COLONEL MAQBOOL HASSAN
KUREISHY, M A, LL B

Home Minister

UNDAT-UL-UMARA AMINE-UL-MULK SARDAR HAJI MOHAMMED
AMIR KHAN

Army Minister

RAFIUSHAN-SHUJAULMULK, LIEUT -GENERAL SAHIBZADA HAJI
MOHAMMED DILAWAR KHAN ABBASI, M B E, R I.H.

Minister for Commerce

DIWAN SUKHA NAND, R.L.H.



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB BAHADUR BABI SHRI JAMIATAHANJI, the present ruler of Balasinor State, in the Gujarat Agency.

Born 10th November 1894.

Educated : At the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot. After finishing the full course at this College he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. He is a ruler of literary taste and can compose poetry in Urdu and Gujarati.

Ascended the Gadi on 31st December 1915

Married First with the daughter of Babi Shri Shermumakhanji Saheb, the heir-

apparent of Junagadh State, but she died. At present the Nawab Saheb has three Begum Sahebas (1) Sardar-Begum Saheba, (2) Khurshed-Begum Saheba, (3) Zohra-Begum Saheba. The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920, who unfortunately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has given birth to a daughter.

The Nawab Saheb comes of a dynasty the members of which, at the time of the Mughal Emperors,

the same magnificent position has been fully maintained and the British to protect the noble clan have endeavoured, but for of munificence

Permanent Salute : 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad of adoption. He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency with highest Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State 189 square miles.

Population 52,525.

NAWAB MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Banganapalle, the only Muslim State in South India

Born 1901

Installed on the Masnad of his ancestors on the 6th July 1922

Educated. At St George Grammar School, Hyderabad, Deccan The Newington Institution, Madras, and the Mayo College, Ajmer Passed the Diploma Examination in 1920

Married The only daughter of his paternal uncle, Nawab Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur in 1924



After the death of his first Begam Sahiba in the year 1928, the Nawab Sahib Bahadur re-married in the year 1930, a lady from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur

Recreation. Polo, Tennis and Cricket

The Ruler exercises full control over the administration of the State During the short period of his rule, the present Nawab Sahib Bahadur has given practical proof of his keen interest in every branch of the administration and is striving hard to do everything that can be done for the welfare of his loving subjects The Nawab Sahib Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes

Heir-Apparent. NAWAB MIR GHULAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, born 12th October 1925

Salute: 9 guns *Area of the State* 275 square miles

Population: 40,000 *Annual Revenue* Rs 4 lakhs

There are diamond deposits in the State, also copper and coal mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful and a high level of working ideal" is the view expressed by Geologists about the State and mines. The chief food grain is cholam

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan

MIR IQBAL HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR, B.A., B.L.

Munsiff: KHAZI GHULAM MAHAJAN, B.A.

Tahsildar: SYED INAM SAHIB, B.A.

Magistrate. SYED ALI NAQUI, B.A.



HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAWALJI SHREE
INDRASINHIJI PRATAP-
SINHIJI, Ruler of the Bansda
 State in Gujarat, belongs to
 the Solanki clan of Rajputs
 and traces his descent from
 Sidhiraj Jaysinh, the famous
 and illustrious Emperor of
 Gujarat in the twelfth century.

Born 16th February 1838.

Educated : at the Rajkumar
 College, Rajkot

Accession to Gadi : 11th
 November 1911.

Married A. S. Shreemati
 Anandkunverba Sahiba,
 daughter of Raoji Shree of
 Mansa

Clubs Willingdon Club,
 Bombay. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay. Shree Digvir Club, Bansda.

Heir YUVRAJ SHREE DIGVIRENDRASINHIJI SAHIB, born on the
 1st October 1927.

Area of State 215 Square Miles

Population : 48,807.

Revenue Rs 7,58,538.

Salute : 9 Guns.

His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own
 right

RELATIVES.

Brother : RAJKUMAR SHREE PRAVINSINHIJI

Nephews : K S NARENDRASINHIJI, K S. GNANSHYAMSINHIJI,
 K. S. VIKRAMSINHIJI, K S BHUPENDRASINHIJI, K S. PRADUMANSINHIJI,
 K S NRUPENDRASINHIJI

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan : H. P. BUCH, B.A. LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer : V. B. MOHILE, L.M. & S.

Private Secretary : MR. G. I. PUROHIT

Revenue Officer : MR. V. K. MOHILE

Treasury Officer : MR. T. B. UPADHYAY

Nyayadhish : A. N. VANSIA, B.A. LL.B.

Forest Officer : B. H. UPADHYAY, D.D.R.

Police Superintendent : MR. H. B. DURANI.

Palace Physician : DR. B. L. TRIVEDI, M.B.B.S., D.T.M.

State Engineer : M. M. PARMAR, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (London)

Inspector of Schools : MR. R. ADHIVARYU

Head Master : T. P. BUCH, B.A.

Riyasat Officer : MR. F. R. JADEJA.

Auditor : R. M. GANDHI, F.C.S. (London).

Abkari Supervisor : MR. G. K. DESAI.

Garden Superintendent : A. S. MAHFUZE, F.R.H.S. (London).

Mechanical Engineer : MR. DHANJI MAVJI.

MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAO SHREE SIR
RANJITSINHJI,
KCSI, Ruler of Baria

Born 10th July 1886

Educated. At Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Imperial Cadet Corps College, Dchra Dun, and in England

Married In 1905 to Shrumant Taktakunverba Sahab, daughter of His late, Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla

In 1918 to Shrimant Dilhar-kunverba Sahab, a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja Sahab of Rajpipla

Succeeded to the Gadi 20th February 1908 Assumed full Ruling Powers May 1908

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War (1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).



Second Son RAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI

Grandson, eldest son of Heir-Apparent RAJ KUMAR SHREE JABBARSINHJI

Family Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the renowned Pava paties, Rulers of Gujrat with their capital at Champaner

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government

Area of State 813 square miles *Population* 159,429

Gross Average Revenue Twelve lacs

Salute Permanent 9, Personal 11.

Recreation Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger hunting, etc

ADMINISTRATION.

Dezan RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL L PAREKH, M A, LL B

Officer Commanding State Forces LT-COL MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI

Rajkharch Officer SARDAR Z. N GOHEL

Personal Staff Officer Captain KALLIANSINH

Sar Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate U J SHAH, Esq, BA, LL B

Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate M V SHETH, Esq

Medical Department Dr. J H KUMBHANI, MBBS, D T.M., F C P S

Electrical Department M L PATEL, Esq, D F H. (London).

P W D Department: C S. MALKAN, Esq, B E. (Civil), A M I E.

Education Department. G L. PANDYA, Esq, M A, B T.

Banking Department. CHANDULAL N SHAH, Esq.



HIS HIGHNESS FARAND-I-KHAS-I-DOWLAT-I-ENGLI-SHIA MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR SENA KHAS KHEL SAMSHER BAHADUR, GCSI, GCIE, LL.D., Maharaja of Baroda

Born: 1863. Ascended the gadi 1875. Invested with full powers in 1881.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1880 Shri Chinnabai Saheb, a princess belonging to the House of Tanjore, who died in 1885.

Married: Second time in 1885, Shri Chinnabai Saheb of the Ghatge family of the Dewas State.

Attended the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931. The Minister was deputed to the third session of the Round Table Conference by His Highness, 1932

Publications

- (1) From Cæsar to Sultan; (2) Famine notes, (3) Speeches.
(4) Selected letters

Recreation: Billiards, tennis, shooting, tiger-hunting, etc.

Address: Baroda, Gujarat, Western India.

Heir: SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSIKH GAEKWAR.

Area of the State: 8,164 square miles

Population: 2,443,007 (1931)

Revenue: Rs 270 10 lakhs.

Salute: 21 guns.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMA CHARI, KT. C.I.E., Dewan.

COUNCILLORS.

SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSIKH GAEKWAR (*Karma Sachiv*).

RAO BAHADUR RAMLAL HIRALAL DESAI, B.A. LL.B. (*Mantra Sachiv*).

MANILAL BALABHAI NANAVATI, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (PENN) (*Mantra Sachiv*)

GOPAL KRISHNA DANDFAR, B.A., LL.B., *Legal Remembrancer*.

BHADRASIKH ANANDRAO GAEKWAD, B.A., LL.B. (CAMP).
Bar-at-law.

HIS HIGHNESS DEVI-SINGHJI, RANA SAHEB of Barwani (Minor), Central India

Born On 19th July 1922.

Ascended the gadi on 21st April 1930

Sisodia Rajput and a descendant of the Udaipur Ruling House None of the rulers of Barwani was ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Being educated at Daly College, Indore.

Area of State 1,178 square miles.

Population : 141,110.

Revenue . About Rs. 12 lacs.

Salute : 11 guns.

State Council appointed by Government to carry on Minority Administration.

Dewan and President.

DIWAN BAHADUR H. N. GOSALIA, M.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member.

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI.

Judicial Member.

RAI SAHEB M. S. DUTT CHOWDHARY, B.A., LL B





CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR ADITYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR, KCSI, the present Ruler of Benares

Born On 17th November, 1874

Received liberal education in Sanskrit, Persian and English and is a great reader of books

In his fondness for Shikar specially big game His Highness takes closely to his father the late Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur. He is also a good rider and used to play polo in his earlier days

His Highness possesses a thorough insight into the details of administration relating to all the important Departments and always devotes a considerable portion of his time to State work. He is readily accessible to all his subjects high or low and likes to hear all that they have to say

The Kingdom of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in the Hindu

and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Monamman Empire. In the 18th century when the power of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram an enterprising Zamindar of Gangapur (Benares District) obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State, which comprised the four Sarkars of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja but the latter withstood them successfully, strengthened his position and built the Fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was then placed on the Gadda. The latter proved an unbecome and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right, recognised by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue of the province which was worked out at the time to be one lac rupees was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue

and Ramnagar

The British system of administration in the U.P. is closely followed. The Diwan or Chief Minister is designated the Chief Secretary.

His apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR BISHUTI NARAIN SINGH, born on 5th November, 1927.
Adopted by His Highness the Maharaja as his son and successor on 24th June, 1934.

SHRIMANT RAGHUNATHRAO SHANKARRAO *alias* **BABA-SAHEB PANDIT PANT SACHIV, MADAR-UL-MAHAM** (most faithful) Ruler of Bhor

Founder of Dynasty — Shankaraji, member of Cabinet (ministry) of Eight, Chhatrapati Rajaram's time 1698

Present Ruler Born, 1878 Education, Collegiate. Ascended Gadi, 1922 Representative member of 'Princes' Chamber (7 years) Trip to England and Continent of Europe, 1930 Audience with King-Emperor



Heir **SHRIMANT SADASHIV-RAO** *alias* **BHAUSAHEB, B A**

State Matters Area 910 sq. miles. *Population* 141,546

Revenue : Rs 6,92,916. 9 guns Dynastic Salute bestowed for excellent administration and loyal and whole-hearted co-operation with British Government, 1927. Ruler enjoys full Internal Powers Reforms and improvements —

Administrative : Executive Council system started, 1925. Legislative Council established, 1928 and non-official majority and non-official Vice-President granted, 1933. Privy purse moderately fixed.

Judicial : An Independent High Court's Scheme inaugurated, 1928.

Educational : Primary Education made free, 1922. Scholarships and Freeships for higher-education founded. Library built at Bhor, 1928. Shrimant Babasaheb is President of Poona Boy Scouts' Association.

Local Self-Government Institutions : Bhor Municipality reconstituted and election-right granted, 1929. Taluka Local Boards established, 1932.

General : A big bridge over Nira built, 1932. The State rendered varied and valuable help to Government in the construction of Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar.



HIS HIGHNESS BHARAT
DHARAM-INDU
MAHARAJA SAWAI SIR SAWANT
SINGH BAHADUR, K C.I.E., of
Bijawar.

Born: 25th November
1877. ascended the Gadi
in June 1900, was married
first into the Bundelkhandi
Ponwar family of Sonrai in
Jhansi district and secondly
in 1913 into that of Diwan
Gajraj Singh, a jagirdar of
Datia State who belongs to
Karahiya family.

SON. MAHARAJ KUMAR AMAN SINGHJI

Area of the State: 973 square miles

Population: 115,852. *Gross revenue* 3½ lakhs

Salute: 11 guns

Railway Station: Harpalpur, G I P Railway, 57 miles lorry
service.

ADMINISTRATION.

Diwan:

SARDAR BASHESHA SARUP.

Chief Secretary:

PANDIT MAHADEO RAO.

Private Secretary:

AIMTAD-UD-DAWLAH
M. RAFAT ALI QURRESHI.

Revenue Officer:

L. RAGHUBIR CHAND.

Nazim:

MR. LAXMI NARAYAN,
B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent of Police:

M. GULAB KHAN.

Bundi One of the most picturesque towns in Rajputana

Ruler HIS HIGHNESS
Hadendra Shiromani Deo Sar
Buland Rai Maharao Raja
Ishwari Singh Bahadur

Born 8th March 1893,
succeeded to the Gaddi on
8th August 1927

Educated Privately

Heir-apparent Maharaj
Kumar Bahadur Singh

His Highness is the head
of the Hada clan of Chauhan
Rajputs and stands fourth in
order of precedence amongst
the Princes of Rajputana.



Area of State 2,220 square miles. **Population** in 1931,
2,16,722

Revenue Rs. 12,98,000 **Hali** and Rs. 3,51,000 **Kaldar**
(British Coin)

Salute : 17 guns **Annual tribute to Government** Rs. 1,20,000

COUNCIL.

Deuan and Finance Member : MAJOR W. F WEBB, I A.

Judicial Member . PANDIT DEOKI NANDAN CHATURVEDI,
B A , LL B.

Revenue Member , THAKUR MAHENDRA SINGH RANAWAT.

Home Member : KANWAR SHEONATH SINGH

Member without Portfolio : MUNSHI KHADIM HUSSAIN.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Private Secretary : MR SOHAN LAL R JHAMARIA

Inspector General of Police : PANDIT WASHESHAH NATH DATTA.

Chief Medical Officer . DR. D. N. AHLUWALIA, M B.

Accountant General : PANDIT MUKET BEHARI LAL BHARGAVE.

Superintendent of Customs and Forests THAKUR MAHIPAL
SINGH.

Sessions Judge : PANDIT JAGMOHAN NATH TIKRU, B A , L



HIS HIGHNESS NAZAMUD-DAULAH MUNTAZ-UL-MULK MOMIN-KHAN BAHADUR DILAVARJUNG NAWAB MIRZA HUSAIN YAVAR KHAN BAHADUR, Nawab of Cambay (A First Class State with powers to try capital offences) is a Mogul of Shiah Faith, of the Nazam-i-Sani Family of Persia.

Born: 16th May 1911.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 21st January 1915. *Ascended* 13-12-30 (With full powers).

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot, till April 1928; spent a year in Europe

accompanied by his tutor and companion.

Area of State: 392 sq miles.

Population: 87,761 (Census 1931).

Revenue: Rs. 13 lakhs (on the average of the last 5 years)

Salute: 11 guns.

Political Relations.—With the Government of India, through Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States, Baroda.

first step towards reform.

Devan.

KHAN BAHADUR FRAMROZ SORABJI MASTER, B.A.

Private Secretary.

LT.-COLONEL H. S. STRONG, C.I.E.

Chief Revenue Officer.

RAO SAHEB PURSHOTTAM JOGIBHAI BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish

MAGANLAL GHELABHAI MEHTA, ESQ, B.A., LL.B

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA RAM SINGH, the present Ruler of Chamba State, is a Rajput of the Surajbansi Race and the progenitors of the dynasty have ruled in Chamba for fourteen hundred years

Born 17th October 1890, ascended the Gadi in September 1919, installed in May 1920

Educated In Chamba and in the Aitchison College, Lahore.

Married : The daughter of Raja Raghunath Singh of Jaswan in 1912.

Recreation : Shooting, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey and Football

Heir-Apparent : Shri Tikka Lakshman Singh, born December 1924.

Salute : 11 guns.

Address : Chamba, Punjab, India

Chief Secretary . DIWAN BAHADUR LALA MADHO RAM.

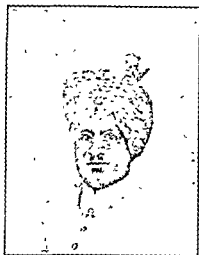
Area of the State : 3,216 square miles.

Population : 146,870.

Revenue : Rs. 9,00,000.

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A D. 550.





HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ SHRI NATWARSINHJI FATSINSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota Udepur State in Gujarat, is a Chowan Rajput and traces his descent from the renowned Pattai Rawal of Pawagadh.

Born 16th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadi. On 29th August 1923. Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928.

Educated. At the Rajkumar College Rajkot

Married In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, the daughter of His Late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise on 10th April 1928, married second time on the 3th December 1928, Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb,

daughter of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla

H. H. is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right Visited Europe in 1926

Near Relatives BROTHER, LT. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI.

Area of the State 890 34 square miles.

Population 1,44,640

Gross Average Revenue 13,10 259.

Salute 9 Guns

Clubs Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, W. I. Turf Club, Bombay, British Union Club, London, S. F. Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur

Recreation Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc

Tribute The State pays Rs 7,805 to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal

There are manganese mines in the State The State owns Railway in its limits There are telephone connections in the Town and Taluka Head Quarters. In the capital there are electric and Water Works. There is also a 'Dak Bungalow.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan RAO SAHEB JANNADAS D. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Officer MR. NATWARLAL D. PARIKH, M.A., LL.B., B.Com., F.R.E.S.

First Class Magistrate and Nyayadhishta: MR. CHANDRASHANKER I. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent of Police: K. S. RAISINHJI C. CHOWAN.

Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent. DR. R. M. DAVE, M.B.B.S.

State Engineer. MR. MORARJI C. RUPERA, L.C.E.

Forest Officer. MR. N. D. AIYENGAR.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SRI RAMA VARMA, G.C I.E., Maharaja of Cochin.

Born. 30th December 1861.

Ascended the Musnad. 25th March 1932.

Educated. Privately.

Hair. His Highness Kerala Varma, Elaya Raja

Cochin is a maritime Indian State lying in the south-west corner of India. It has an area of 1,480.28 sq. miles and a population of 1,205,016. It is bound-

ed on the north by British Malabar, on the east by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore, on the south by Travancore and on the west by Malabar and the Arabian Sea

In point of Education the State takes the 2nd place among the Indian States and Provinces. It owns 3 Colleges, 46 High Schools, 103 Lower Secondary Schools and 886 Primary Schools.

The State maintains 53 Hospitals and Dispensaries. Local administration is carried on by four Municipalities in the four important towns and 86 Panchayats in the Villages.

The Government of the State is carried in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain head of all authority in the State. The Chief Minister and Executive Officer of the State is the Diwan. To help the Government a Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority has been constituted.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The present Diwan of the State is Sir R K Shanmugham Chetty, K C I.E





HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHRI
BHAWANI SINGHJI
SAHEB BAHADUR, Danta
State, Rajputana.

Born : 13th September 1899 A.D. The Ruling family of Danta belongs to the celebrated clan of Parmar Rajputs. The founder of the State, His Highness Maharaja Shri Jasrajji came from Sind and established the State by way of conquest in 1068 A.D.

Educated : At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Ascended the Gadi : 10th March 1926.

Area of the State : 347 sq. miles. *Population :* 26,172.

Revenue : Rs 1,77,075 *Salute :* 9 guns hereditary.

The State enjoys full plenary powers, and the Ruler is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Succession to Gadi is governed by primogeniture

Heir-Apparent : Maharajakumar Shri Prithuraj Singhji Sahab Bahadur, born 22nd July 1928.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Madhusudan Singhji, born 31st May 1933.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Raghuvir Singhji, born on 4th December 1934

Places of interest : Shri Ambaji, Shri Koteswaraji and Shri Kumbhariaji are the places of interest and holy pilgrimage.

STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan : MR. RAMPRASAD BAPALAL DIVANJI, B.A. (Retired Senior Superintendent and Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department).

Naib-Dewan : MAHARAJ SHRI PRITHI SINGHJI SAHEB.

Revenue Commissioner : MAHARAJ SHRI NARAYAN SINGHJI SAHEB.

Private Secretary : BABU BISHRAM SINGHJI.

First Class Magistrate : MR. P. P. DESAI, B.A., LL.B

Assistant Revenue Commissioner : MR. R. P. KANHERE, B.A.

Medical Officer : DR. S. M. Rao, M.B.B.S.

MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA LOKENDRA SIR GOVIND-SINH JU DEO BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Ruler of Datia.

Born: 1886 *Ascended the Gadi on* 5th August 1907.

His Highness is a Patron of St. John Ambulance Association, Vice-Patron of National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Vice-President of Red Cross Society and All-India Baby Week Society, Vice-Patron of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket Club, India, besides being a member of several Societies, Associations and Clubs.



He contributed about 7 lakhs during the War, has presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital, Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital and Lady Willingdon Girls' School.

Besides shooting several big game in South-East Africa in 1912-13 he has shot 154 tigers in India

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933.

Constitution: The administration is carried on through the Chief Minister, who is the central administrative authority. The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of departments and advised by the Legislative Council which was constituted in 1924.

Chief Minister: SIR AZIZUDDIN AHMED, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., K.B.

Area of the State: 912 square miles.

Population: 158,834.

Revenue: About Rs. 18 lakhs.

Address: Datia, Central India.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR SAHAB BAHADUR (MINOR), Ruler of Dhar State, C.I.

Born : 24th November, 1920

Adopted by Her late Highness the Dowager Maharam Saheba, D.B.E., on 1st August, 1926

Succeeded to Gadi : On the 1st of August, 1926.

Education : His Highness is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, under the guidance of an European Guardian and Tutor, Captain M. S. Harvey Jones.

Salute : 15 guns

Area of the State : 1,800.24 square miles.

Average Revenue of the State : Rs 30,00,000 including revenue of the Khasgi, Thakurates, Bhumats and Jagirs, etc *Population* : 243,521.

Railway Station : Mhow—33 miles. Rutlam—60 miles on B. B. & C. I. Lines.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan and President, Council of Administration of the State and Khasgi Karbhari :

Dewan Bahadur K. NADKAR.

Member (without Portfolio) of the Executive Council :

Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Setu RAMJI SAHAB PUAR.

Home and Revenue Member :

MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI.

Military Member :

MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI (Acting).

Judicial Member :

MR. M. N. KHORY, B.A., LL.B.

Consultative Member and Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch :

RAJ SEVA SAKTA MR VENKAT RAO C. PALKAR

Consultative Members :

PANDIT PURNASHANKAR RAJ JOTISHI.

THAKUR JASWANT SINGHJI OF BIDWAL

Durbar and Council Secretary :

MR. B. S. BAPAT, M.A., LL.B.

HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARANA SHRI
VIJAYADEVJI MOHANDEVJI
RANA, Raja Saheb of
Dharampur

Born. 1885

Ascended the Gadi 1921

Educated at the Raj-
kumar College, Rajkot

Married in 1905 A. S.
 Rasikkunverba, daughter
 of His Highness Maharana
 Shri Gambhirsinhji, Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after
 her demise in 1907 A. S. Manharkunverba, daughter of
 Kumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana



Heir: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI NARHARDEVJI.

Area of the State: About 800 square miles.

Population: About 115,000

Revenue: Rs. 12½ lakhs.

Salute: 11 guns personal

SECRETARIAT SYSTEM.

Political Secretary

MR. DULLABHDAS VITHALDAS SARAIYA, B A, LL B.

Huzur Personal Assistant:

MR. BHOGILAL JAGJIVAN MODY.

Revenue Secretary

MR. SHANTISHANKER JESHANKER DESAI, B A.

General Secretary:

MR. PRANLAL DULLABHJI KAMDAR, B A., LL.B.



LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS
RAJS-UD-DULA SIPAH-
DAR-UL-MULK SARAMAD
RAJ HAI HIND MAHA-
RAJADHIRAJA SRI SAWAI
MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAI
BIHAN SINGH LOKINDAR
BAHADUR, DILER JANG JAI
DEO, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.,
K C. V. O., Maharaj Rana of
Dholpur.

Born : On 12th February
1893.

Succeeded : To the Gadi
in March 1911 and assumed
full ruling powers in 1913

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer,
where he passed the Diploma examination and won several
prizes.

Married : To the daughter of the Sardar of Badrukha
in Jind State. *Area of State :* 1,221 square miles.

Population : 2,54,986. *Revenue :* Rs. 16,78,000.

Salute : Permanent 15 guns and personal 17 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : H. H. THE MAHARAJ RANA BAHADUR
NAWAB RUSTAM ALI KHAN.

Political Secretary : A. N. THORPE, ESQ.

Revenue Secretary : R. S. R. B. MUNSHI KUNJ BEHARI LAL.

Financial Secretary : PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI.

Personal Secretary : RAI SAHIB MUNSHI DIN DAYAL, B.A.

Military Secretary : LT.-COL. SARDAR RAGHUBIR SINGH.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAHARANA SHRI SIR GHANSHYAM SINGHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar

Born: In 1889, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1911.

Educated Rajkumar College, Rajkot and later in England with private tutors under guardianship of Sir Charles Ollivant

Married: Five times



(2) Maharaj Kumar
Shri Dharmendrasinhji,

Area of the State: 1,167 square miles exclusive of the State's portion of the Lesser Runn of Cutch *Population:* 88,961. *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 25,00,000 *Dynastic Salute:* 13 Guns

STATE COUNCIL (Members).

Revenue Member: RANA SHRI SABALSINHJI S. JHALA.

Finance Member: RAO SAHEB CHIMANLAL A. MEHTA, B.A., S.T.C.

Military Member: RANA SHRI JASWANTSINHJI D. JHALA.

Political Member: ANANTRAI N. MANKER, M.A.

Huzur Secretary: RAJ RANA SHRI NARSISINHJI, P. JHALA.

Secretary to the Council: BALASHANKER M. BHATT, High Court Pleader

Chief Agricultural Products: Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat

Principal Industries:

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalies at Shri Shakti Alkali Works, Dhrangadhra, which is the first and only work of the kind in India.



L T.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS
RAIS-UD-DAULA SIPAH-
DAR-UL-MULK SARAFUD-
RAJ HAI HIND MAHA-
RAJADHIRAJA SRI SAWAI
MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAI
BHAN SINGH LOKINDAR
BAHADUR, DILER JANG JAI
DEO, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.,
K C V. O., Maharaj Rana of
Dholpur

Born : On 12th February
1893.

Succeeded : To the Gadi
in March 1911 and assumed
full ruling powers in 1913

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes.

Married : To the daughter of the Sardar of Badrukha in Jind State. *Area of State* · 1,221 square miles.

Population . 2,54,986. *Revenue* : Rs. 16,78,000.

Salute · Permanent 15 guns and personal 17 guns.

STATE COUNCIL

President : H. H. THE MAHARAJ RANA BAHADUR
NAWAB RUSTAM ALI KHAN.

Political Secretary : A. N. THORPE, ESQ.

Revenue Secretary : R. S. R. B. MUNSHI KUNJ BEHARI LAL.

Financial Secretary : PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI.

Personal Secretary : RAI SAHIB MUNSHI DIN DAYAL, B.A.

Military Secretary : LT.-COL. SARDAR RAGHUBIR SINGH.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAHARANA SHRI SIR GHANSHYAM SINGHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Sahab of Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar

Born: In 1889, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1911.

Educated: Rajkumar College, Rajkot and later in England with private tutors under guardianship of Sir Charles Ollivant.

Married: Five times. Has three sons (1) Maharaj Yuvraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, (2) Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji, (3) Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji.

Area of the State: 1,167 square miles exclusive of the State's portion of the Lesser Runn of Cutch. *Population:* 88,961. *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 25,00,000. *Dynastic Salute:* 13 Guns.

STATE COUNCIL (Members).

Revenue Member: RANA SHRI SABALSINHJI S. JHALA.

Finance Member: RAO SAHEB CHIMANLAL A. MEHTA, B.A., S.T.C.

Military Member: RANA SHRI JASWANTSINHJI D. JHALA.

Political Member: ANANTRAI N. MANKER, M.A.

Huzur Secretary: RAJ RANA SHRI NARSISINHJI, P. JHALA.

Secretary to the Council: BALASHANKER M. BHATT, High Court Pleader.

Chief Agricultural Products: Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat.

Principal Industries:

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalies at Shri Shakti Alkali Works, Dhrangadhra, which is the first and only work of the kind in India.



LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND I SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT I KAISAR I-HIND RAJA HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS BARADUR Ruler of Faridkot State

Born On 29th January 1915

Succeeded to the Gadi Dec. 1918 His Highness assumed full ruling Powers on 17th October 1934

Educated At the Aitchison Chiefs' College Lahore where he had a brilliant academic career. Passed the Diploma Test with distinction in the year 1932, standing 1st in his college in English and winning the Godley Medal, and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography. His Highness received practical Administrative and Judicial training in his State.



In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of Military training at Poona with the Royal Decan Horse. His Highness is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games especially of Polo.

Married. The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala District in February 1933

Salute : 11 guns

Area of State : 643 square miles

Population : 1,64,346

Gross-Income : 18 Lakhs

Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur —

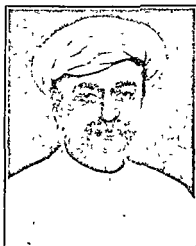
The younger brother of His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, is Military Secretary to His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur since 1934

Chief Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A.

Home Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh

Judicial and Revenue Secretary : Lala Hargobind, P.C.S. (Retired)

Under Secretary : S. Nazar Singh, B.A., LL.B.



HIS HIGHNESS SHREE
BHAGVAT SINGHJEE,
G.C.I.E., M.D.,
F.R.C.P.E., MBCN,
M.R.C.P., D.C.L., LL.D.,
FRSE, MR.A.S., M.R.I.
(G.B.), F.C.P. & S.B.,
H.P.A.C., Fell. Bom
University, Maharaja Thakore
Saheb of Gondal

Born : 1865.

Assumed Full Powers, 1884.

*Educated at the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, and at the
University of Edinburgh.*

*His Highness was married to
Nandkunverba, the daughter*

of H H. Maharana Shri Naran Devji of Dharampur.

*Author of : "A History of Aryan Medical Science," A Journal
of a visit to England*

Heir : YUVARAJ SHRI BHUJRAJJI

Area of State : 1,024 square miles. *Population :* 2,05,846.

Revenue . Rs. 50,00,000 *Salute :* 11 guns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Khangs Karbhari : P. P. BUCH.

Secretary : Miss J. D. RATHOD, B.A.

Huzur Secretary : P. B. JOSHI, B.A.

Nyaya Mantri : T. P. SAMPAT, B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish : K. J. SANGHANI, B.A., LL.B.

Vasulati Adhikari : P. W. MEHTA, B.A.

Manager and Engineer-in-Chief : J. M. PANDYA, B.Sc. (Edin),
A.M.I.E.

Police Superintendent : H. S. SANGHANI.

Bandhkam Adhikari : J. P. PARIKH, B.E., Ph.D.

Khajanchi . D. K. VYAS.

Chief Medical Officer : M. K. S. BHUPATISINGHI, L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., D.T.M., M.B., B.Ch.

Vidya Adhikari : C. B. PATEL, B.A.

Darbari Vakil : L. K. SHUKLA, B.A., LL.B.

RAJA BAHADUR NABA KISHORE
CHANDRA SINGH MARDRAJ
JAGADYB M.R.S. F.R.S.A.

(London), Ruler of Hindol in the Eastern States Agency in direct political relation with the Government of India.

Origin. The Ruler of the State belongs to the Ganga Dynasty tracing his descent from Kapilendra Deb a famous sovereign of the Orissa kingdom in the 15th century.

Born. On the 14th June 1895.

Succeeded to the Musnad. On the 10th February 1906 and invested with ruling powers on the 20th October 1913.

Educated. At Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack, and finally passed the Diploma Examination from the Rajkumar College, Raipur (C.P.).

Married. In 1912 the eldest daughter of the Raja Sahab ul Khair in C.P., a descendant of the Chowhan origin. On the 15th of the first Rani he married the only daughter of the Raja Sahab of Thumal, Rampur of the well known Nag Family.

Julia. Shriman Pratap Chandra Singh Deb the Her Apparent, born on the 12th October 1917.

Area. 312 square miles. **Population.** 48,871.

PERSONAL STAFF

PRIVATE SECRETARY
PALACE DEPARTMENT

ATO DE-LAKH
FAMILY PHYSICIAN

MANTRI MANDAL PRADHAN SACHIV

NAAYA SACHIV,
ARTHA SACHIV.

RASHTRA SACHIV
DHARMA SACHIV

VICAR PARISAD.

Chief Court
Munsiff's Court

Judge Court
Revenue Court

Magistrate's Court
Dharmadhyaksh Court

DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.

Superintendent of Education
Superintendent of State Jail
Office Superintendent,
Chief Medical Officer.

Chief Police Officer
Forest Officer
Officer in charge of P.W.D.
Auditor in Chief

General. Vernacular education is imparted free in the State. Scholarships for higher education have been founded. The State Hospital gives every sort of medical help free to all irrespective of caste and creed.

Importation of liquor is prohibited. Village Panchayats have been introduced almost in every important village.

All public buildings have been electrified and street lighting of the town is conducted by electricity as well. State Telephone Service links Institutions, Officers' Quarters, Police Stations in the interior and the nearest Railway Station.

Address: P.O. Hindol (Orissa). Railway Station, Hindol Road (B.N. Railway).





HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS, RUSTOM-I-DOWRAN, ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, LT. GENERAL, MUZAFFARUL-MULK & WAL MAMALIK, NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JUNG SIPAH SALAR, Faithful Ally of the British Government, NIZAMUD DOULA, NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH, GCSI, GBE, Nizam of Hyderabad.

Born: 1886.

Ascended the throne 1911.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1906 Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family.

Hesr NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR, AZAM JAH.

Area of the State: 82,698 square miles.

Population: 14,512,161.

Revenue 854.79 lakhs.

Salute: 21 guns.

Ellora and Ajanta.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

President.

RAJA RAJAYAN RAJAH SIR KISHEN PERSHAD MAHARAJA BAHADUR, YAMINS SALTANATH, G.C.I.E.

Finance and Railway Member.
NAWAB SIR ABBAS HADARI

Judicial and Army Member.
NAWAB LUTFUD-DOWLAN BAHADUR.

Public Works and Medical Member
NAWAB AQEEL JUNG BAHADUR

Political and Education Member
NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR

Revenue and Police Member.
T. J. TASKER, I.C.S.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHREE SHREE HIMMAT SINGHJI OF IDAR
 —The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line and the grandson of the well known soldier and statesman His Highness Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib of Jodhpur fame. Maharaja Himmat Singhji succeeded to the throne on the sudden death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singh on the 14th April 1931.

Born On 2nd September 1899

Married. In the year 1903 to Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Bhadela in the Jajpur State.

His Highness received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates in all the Chief Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's Gold Medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and 100 others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging and at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a sportsman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

to carry through successfully

His Highness has got two sons, Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the heir apparent, was born in 1917

Soldiers: 15 Guns, **Area:** 1,069 sq miles **Revenue:** Rs 21 Lakhs
Dewan: RAS BHABHUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B.





HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHREE YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Indore.

Born: 6th September 1908.

Accession: 26th February 1926

Investiture: 9th May 1930

Educated: In England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29.

Married: In 1924 a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur).

Daughter: Princess Ushadevi, born 20th October 1933

Invited delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931.

Area of State: 9,902 square miles *Population:* 1,325,000.

Revenue: Rs 1,35,00,000.

Salute: 19 guns (21 guns within State).

Address: Indore, Central India.

Recreation: Tennis, Cricket and Shikar

STATE CABINET.

President.

WAZIR-UD-DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR S. M. BAPNA,
C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Prime Minister.

MEMBERS.

Home Minister:

SARDAR R. K. ZANANE, B.A.

Revenue Minister:

DEWAN-I-KHAS BAHADUR RAO SAHEB K. B. TILLOO.

Finance Minister:

MUSAHIB-I-KHAS BAHADUR S. V. KANUNGO, M.A.

Member for Medical, Jails and Health & Sanitation Departments:

LT.-COL. J. R. J. TYRRELL, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired).

Member for Army:

MAJOR GENERAL T. M. CARPENDALE



HIS HIGHNESS SIDI
MUHAMMAD KHAN
NAWAB SAHEB OF
JANJIRA

Born : March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded : To the Gadi on
2nd May 1922. Was invested
with full Ruling powers on
9th November 1933.

Educated : At the Rajku-
mar College, Rajkot, where
he took the Diploma with
distinction in 1930. Received
instruction in administration,
politics and agriculture in
the Deccan College, Poona,
and administrative training
in the Mysore State.

Married : On the 14th November 1933 to the Shahajadi
Saheba of the Jaora State in Central India

Area : 379 square miles

Population : 1,10,388

Revenue : Rs 8,85,000.

Salute : 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local.

Principal sources of State income are Agriculture, Forest,
Abkari and Customs

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Deewan : RAO BAHADUR H. B. KOTAK, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
Sar Nyayadhish : MR. RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI.

Sadar Tahasildar : MR. SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHAH-
KHANI, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. A. F. DASILVA GOMES, L.R.C.P.,
L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Gls), L.M. (Dublin).

Chief Forest Officer : MR. L. P. MASCARENHAS.

Excise Inspector : MR. D. V. DESAI.

Chief Engineer : MR. V. V. DEODHAR, B.E.

Customs Inspector : SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHMAN
KHANJADE.

Mamlatdar, Jafarabad : MR. G. A. DIGHE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FAKHRUD DAULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULET-E-JANG, K.C.I.E., Nawab of Jaora.

Born 1883

Ascended the Gads in 1895

Educated at the Daly College, Indore. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army.

Married : His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in 1903, 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921.

Heir-Apparent : NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD USMAN ALI KHAN SAHIB

Area of State : 601 square miles.

Population : 100,204 *Revenue* : 12,00,000.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President & Chief Secretary :

KHAN BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD SERFRAZ ALI KHAN.

Secretary :

MR NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.)

Member.

NAWABZADA MOHAMMED NASIR ALI KHAN SAHIB.

Military Secretary : NAWABZADA MOHAMMED MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB.

Secretary, Public Health Department :

SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB.

Private Secretary : MAJOR P. F. NORBURY, D.S.O., I.A.

Judicial Secretary and Judge, Chief Court :

MR. SERAJUR REHMAN KHAN, Bar-at-Law.

Revenue Secretary : MIRZA MOHAMMAD ASLAM BEG.

Finance Member : SETH GOVINDRAMJI.





JASDAN is the premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Khshtriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja, Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Darbar Shree Ala Khachar is the present Ruler of Jasdhan. He was born on 4th November

1905. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination.

He succeeded to the *Gadi* in June, 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December, 1924.

Heir : YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJ, born 9th October, 1930

Area of the State : 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory.

Population : 36,632 including non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue : (gross) Rs. six lacs nearly.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also supplied free.

Importation of liquor is prohibited.

Cultivators are granted permanent heritable tenure with rights of full ownership over their holdings and are protected against usury by special rules for settlement of money-lenders' claims.

Village Panchayats introduced in twenty villages with a non-official president.

Subordinate land-holders have recently been granted the unusual privilege of exemption from resorting to the Civil Court for adjudication of their *inter se* disputes. These are now settled through the Arbitration Court presided over by the Nyayadhish.

LT-COL HIS HIGHNESS
RAJ RAJESHWAR
SARAMAD RAJAHAI
HINDUSTHAN MAHARAJA
DHIRAJ SIR UMAID
SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR,
G. C. I E, K C S. I,
K.C.V.O., ruler of the
Jodhpur State

Born. 1903 *Ascended*
the gadi 1918.

Educated : At the Mayo
College, Ajmer

Married : Daughter of
Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey
Singh Bhati of Umednagar
in 1921. Has four sons and one daughter.



Heir-Apparent : MAHARAJ KUMAR SRI HANWANT
SINGHJI SAHIB, born in 1923

Area of the State : 36,021 square miles.

Population : 2,125,982.

Revenue : Rs. 1,47,00,000.

Permanent Salute : 17, local 19 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President :

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR,
Judicial Minister

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR CHAIN SINGHJI, M A., LL.B
OF POHKARAN.

Home Minister :

THAKUR MADHO SINGHJI OF SANKHVAS

Revenue Minister :

MR. J. B. IRWIN, D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S.

P. W. Minister :

MR. S. G. EDGAR, I. S. E.



HIS HIGHNESS SIR MAHABATKHANJI RASULKHANJI III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab Sahib of Junagadh

Family: Babi (Yusufzai Pathan)

Born: 2nd August 1900.

Educated: Preparatory school in England and at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Heir-Apparent: NAWABZADA DILAWAR KHANJI, born 23rd June 1922.

Area of the State: 3,337 sq. miles. *Population:* 545,152.

Principal Port: Veraval. *Revenue:* Rs. 87,00,000.

Salute: 15 guns personal and local.

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabatkhanji Infantry.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan, Junagadh State and President of the Council:

J. MONTEATH, Esq., I.C.S.

Naib Dewan and Member of Council:

MR. ABDUL KADIR MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, J.P.

Revenue Member:

MR. S. T. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B.

**COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS
FARZAND-I-DILBAND
RASILKHUL ITIKAD**

**DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-
RAJAGAM MAHARAJA JAGAT-
JIT SINGH BAHADUR**, Maharaja of Kapurthala, GCSI (1911), GCIE (1918). Created GBE (1927) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee Honorary Colonel of 3-11th Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs) One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India In recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of £9,000 a



year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government, received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba; thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926 and 1927, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927 Received Grand Cross of the Order of St Maurice and Lazarre from the Italian Government

Born 24th November 1872; son of His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharok Singh of Kapurthala

Hew-Apparent. SIRI TIKKA RA A PARAMJIT SINGH

Chief Minister: LT-COLONEL G. T. FISHER.

Area of State: 652 Square Miles.

Population. 316,757.

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 sq. miles with a population of over 450,000.

Revenue. Rs. 36,00,000.

Address: Kapurthala State, Punjab, India.



RAJA SHRI BALABHADRA
NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO,
Ruling Chief of the
Keonjhar State, Eastern
States Agency.

Born : On the 26th December 1905.

Ascended the Gadi, on the
12th August 1926.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P.

Married. In June 1929,
Rani Saheba Srimati Manoja
Manjan Devi, daughter of the
Raja & Ruling Chief of the
Kharsawan State, Eastern
States Agency.

Heir : TIKAYAT SHRI
NRUSINGHA NARAYAN BHUNJ

DEO

Uncle ROUTARAI BASUDLU BHUNJ DEO.

Brother. CHOTARAI LALKSHMI NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO

Area of the State : 3,217 square miles *Population* : 460,647.

Gross Revenue. Rs. 15,05,415.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Diwan : RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE TRIPATHI, M.A.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Forest Officer : MR. E. S. HIGHER.

State Judge : RAI SAHEB SASHIBHUSAN SARKAR.

State Engineer : RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA.

Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent :

DR. D. C. SEALY.

Sadar Sub-Division : BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY,
B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Champua Sub-Division : BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI,
B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Anandpur Sub-Division : BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S.D.O.
Superintendent of Police : BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE.

**HIS HIGHNESS MIR
ALI NAWAZ
KHAN, Ruler of Khair-
pur State.**

Born 9th August
1884.

Ascended the Gadi
25th June 1921

*Educated at the Aitchi-
son College, Lahore, and
later privately in England*



He comes of the Baloch family called Talpur.

Heir-Apparent: Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan

Khairpur is a first class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State

Area: 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population: 227,168.

Current annual income: Rs. 15 Lakhs.

Minister: J. M. SLADEN, ESQ., I.C.S.



HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MIRZA MAHARAO
SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., Maharao of
Kutch.

Born in 1866. Succeeded to the Gadi in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885.

Attended the Imperial Conference, London, and the League of Nations, Geneva, in 1921. Attended the Round Table Conference, 1931.

Education Privately educated

Heir-Apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VIJAYARAJJI.

Area. 8,249.5 square miles, excluding the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles.

Revenue. About Rs. 32,00,000

Population: 514,307

Salute: Permanent 17 guns, Local 19 guns.

Dewan: SURYASHANKAR D. MEHTA, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

OFFICERS.

Naib Dewan: JADURAM P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Commissioner: H. H. DIVAN, B.A.

Police Commissioner: KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL RASHID KHAN.

Chief Judge, Varishta Court: PARVATISHANKAR M. BHATT.

RANA KRISHEN CHAND
BAHADUR, Ruler of
Kuthar State, (Simla
Hills).

Born. In 1905, the only son of the late Rana Jagjit Chand Bahadur. After being educated at the Aitchison Chief's College at Lahore, he was put under training, and after its completion was given charge of certain departments of the State. His father struck by the ability of his son, appointed him in 1927 as Administrator of the State,



with the approval and sanction of the Government. In 1930, Rana Jagjit Chand decided to hand over the entire administration to him, and magnanimously abdicated the Gaddi in his favour.

Rana Krishen Chand, when only 22, carried into practical shape the scheme conceived by his father of founding a new town in his State, called after him Jagjitnagar, and which though barely five years old is making fast progress. The views from Jagjitnagar, of plains and the snow-covered ranges of the higher Himalayas, are believed to be one of the best in India.

The area of the Kuthar State is 26 square miles, with a population of 6,000, and an annual revenue of Rs 55,000. The Rana Sahib is at the head of each department of the administration, and is assisted by a staff of judicial and executive officers.

He married in 1926 the daughter of the Rana Sahib of Dudhrej, Kathiawar. His favourite sports are tennis, cricket and shooting.

Address: The Palace, Krishengarh, and Kuthar House, Simla.



THE Rulers of Lathi State, which is situated in Kathiawar, are Gohel Rajputs and descendants of Sarangji, one of the sons of the famous Sejakji, the common ancestor of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi Houses. The present Thakoresaheb Shree Prahladsinhji is about the 26th in descent from Sarangji, who was famous for his glorious and chivalric deeds in Kathiawar. He is the grandson of the Thakoresaheb Sursinhji, best known as "Kalapi" whose poetic genius has shed a lustre over the literary life of modern Gujarat.

Born : 31st March 1912
Succeeded to the Gads on the
 14th October 1918, on which

date his father, Thakoresaheb Shree Pratapsinhji, died.

Educated : at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and before formal installation on the 9th February 1931, received practical administrative training in various Departments of Wankaner State under the able supervision of His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb.

Married : Suryakunverba, daughter of the late Thakoresaheb of Kotda-Sangani situated in Kathiawar.

The Thakoresaheb made primary education free at the time of his formal installation and organized a Praja Pratidin Sabha to learn public opinion on matters of public interest.

Area : 41.8 square miles

Population : 9,407.

Revenue : Rs 1,67,970

Rule of Primogeniture governs succession.

FAMILY MEMBERS.

K S. MANGALSINHJI.

K S HARISCHANDRASINHJI.

Both are younger brothers of the Thakoresaheb.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Karbhari : KESHUVAL K. OZA, ESQUIRE, B A, LL.B.

Private Secretary : K. S. GAMBHIRSINHJI VIJAYSINHJI OF LATHI.

Medical Officer : MR. PRANJIVAN KANJI DAVE.

Revenue Officer : MR. GOKALDAS DEVCHAND PATEL.

Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate :

MR. HARKART B SHUKLA, B A, LL.B.

Treasury Officer : MR. SHIVSINHJI R. JHALA.

Superintendent of Police : MR. GULMAHOMED H. SINDHI.

Superintendent of P.W.D. : MR. JETHALAL, R.

MAHARANA SHRI SIR DAU-LATSINHJI, KCSI, KCIE., THAKORE SAHEB of LIMBDI, is a direct descendant of Maharana Khetaji of Limbdi, A.D. 1486 (1542) and belongs to the Jhala Clan of Rajputs founded by Harpal Dev and the Goddess Shakti. He was adopted by the late Thakore Saheb Sir Jaswant sinhji and rules over one of the Western Indian States enjoying full powers of internal autonomy.

Born 11th July 1868

Accession to Gadi 14th April 1908

Educated Privately

Clubs A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society—Royal Empire Society—Roshanara, Delhi—Rajputana Club Mount Abu—Willingdon Club, Bombay

A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Salute . 9 guns

Heir YUVARAJ SHRI DIGVIJAYSINHJI who is married to Raj Kumari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of the late H H Maharaja Kesharsinhji of Idar

The State is bounded on the North by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the East by the British Taluka of Dholka and on the West by the Wadhwan and Chuda States

Area of the State : 343.96 sq. miles, besides 207 miles of Bar-walla territory.

Population . 40,088

Revenue Rs. 9,00,000

STATE OFFICERS.

Diwan.

RAJ KUMAR SHRI FATEHSINHJI, M A , LL B. (Cantab), BAR -AT-LAW, FRGS.

Personal Secretary and Head of Female Education
MISS (DR) ELIZABETH SHARPE, K H M , FRGS , etc.

Chief Medical Officer.

DR. KESHAVAL T. DAVE, L M. & S , etc

Finance Secretary

MR. TULSHIDAS J. LAVINGIA, B A.

Political Secretary.

MR. DOLARRAI M. BUCH, B A , LL B

Revenue Secretary : RANA SHRI JIWANSINHJI, M. G B.V.C.

Educational Inspector : MR A. D. PANDYA, B A.





KHAN SAHEB GHULAM MOINUDDIN KHAN, Chief of Manavadar and Bantva, is a descendant of the illustrious Babi (Usman Zai Pathan) family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Guzerat

Born On 22nd November 1911 Invested with full powers on 22nd November 1931

Educated At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married. In October 1933 Nawab Begum Qudsia Jehan Begum, daughter of the Heir Apparent to the Sheikh Sahab of Mongrol.

The Khan Sahib is an all round sportsman, distinguishes himself specially in the Hockey and Cricket Fields is the first Indian Prince to take to Hockey seriously and represent his country in the Western

Prince Abdul Hamid Khan Younger and only brother to Khan Sahib is a young man of charming habits.

The State imparts free education to boys and girls and every village is provided with a school where free primary education is given. An up-to-date Hospital looks to the wants of the poor classes.

Area of the State. 107 square miles

Population. 32,000.

Revenue: 7.50 Lakhs average

STATE OFFICERS.

IANMAD BADRUDDIN, B.A.
ILUDDIN GHANSI, M.A., LL.B.

M. & S.
MEHTA, L.C. P. & S.
L.B.

A. W. ASIM, M.A., M.O.L.

Huzur Office Superintendent: U.S. KHAN, B.A., LL.B.

Police Superintendent: KHAN BAHADUR N. BARI

SRAIKH SAHEB MOHMAD
JEHANGEERMAN, SHAIKH
SAHIB of Mangrol

Born 29th October 1860

Accession 29th June 1908

Educated Privately and at
the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Heir-Apparent SAHEBZADA
SHAIKH MOHAMED ABDUL
KHALIQ SAHIB, has four other
sons and five daughters

Area 144 square miles in-
cluding about 67 square miles
non-jurisdictional territory

Revenue Rs 6½ Lacs

Mangrol Chiefship is an Administration having plenary jurisdictional powers analogous to that of second class States as known in Kathiawar Its relations with Junagadh of Political Subordination are mediatized by the British Government This question is still under consideration by Government for final elucidation It is styled as a " Mediatized Taluka under Junagadh "



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari S ALTAH HUSAIN

Political Officer and Sir Nyayadhikari. KANTILAL M VASAVADA,
B.A., LL.B

Huzur Assistant: SHAIKH MD. HUSAIN.

Revenue Commissioner: MADHAVLAL S. MEHTA, B.A.

Chief Medical Officer: DR G. G GATHA, L.M. & S.

Private Secretary: K. S. GULAM ALI.

Customs Officer: FASHIULHAQ Z. ABBASEY.

Educational Inspector: MD. MURTAZAKHAN, B A

Engineer: A. K. PATEL, B.E.

Head Master: HIDAYATULLA KHAN,

Electrical Engineer: M. S. SAYED, M E

MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP
CHANDRA BHANJ DEO,
K. C. I. E., Maharaja of
Mayurbhanj

Born: February 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the
23rd April 1928 on the demise
of his elder brother Lieutenant
Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj
Deo.

The Maharaja was admitted
into the Chamber of Princes
by his own right in March 1931
by the Government of India

Educated At the Mayo
College, Ajmer, and Muir
Central College, Allahabad

Married On the 25th
November 1925, the daughter
of Maharaj Sirdar Singhji and
grand-daughter of the late
Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji,
K.C.I.E., of Shahpura in Rajputana

Heir-Apparent: TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO

Area of State: 4,243 square miles

Population: 889,603

Revenue: Rs. 26,60,384.

Salute: Permanent salute of 9 guns.



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan & Chief Judge of the High Court

DR. P. K. SEN, M.A. (Cal.), M.A., LL.D. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law,

Other Judges of the High Court:

MR. S. N. MUKHERJI, B.L.

MR. A. K. CHATTERJI, B.L.

Chief Revenue Officer (Excise, Income Tax and Zemindary).

MR. P. M. MUKHERJI, B.A.

Land Revenue Officer:

MR. H. R. MAHANTY, B.L.

Chief Engineer (P.W.D.): MR. F. D. WELLWOOD, M.I., Mun. & C.YE.

Forest Officer: MR. F. B. GAGLIARDI, M.R.A.C., M.E.F.A.

Director of Primary Education and Cottage Industries:

RAI SAHEB B. C. PATNAIK.

Examiner of Accounts: MR. J. G. MUKHERJI, B.A.

Superintendent of Police: MR. R. C. DASH.

Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent of Central Jail:

DR. C. M. SINHA, M.B.

Director of Industrial and Economic Survey:

MR. R. G. DAS, M.A., B.L.

State Archaeologist: MR. P. ACHARYA, B.Sc., M.R.A.S.



MEHERBAN MADHAVRAO HARIHARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, the present ruler of Miraj Junior State, is the 2nd son of late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.

Born. In 1889.

Educated. At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Assumption of Powers: Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909.

Caste: Is a Chitpawan Brahman.

Marriage: Married to Shrimati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly. Has three sons and three daughters.

Heir-Apparent. Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd of December. Married.

Other sons: 2nd son Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb, born in 1911, on 23rd May.

3rd son Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appasaheb, born in 1916, on 9th May.

Recreation: Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar.

Area: 196½ square miles.

Population: 40,686

Revenue: Rs. 3,68,515.

Tribute: The State pays an Annual Tribute of Rs. 7,388-12 6 to the British Government.

Capital Town: Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli).

Official: Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B A, LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Ruler's sole Minister.

Other particulars: The Ruler received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911.

He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The Miraj Junior State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India, with effect from the 1st of April 1933. The Resident at Kolhapur acts as Agent to the Governor-General of India, for this State.

This State is a full-powered State. It can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature.

**HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHREE LUKHDHIRJI
BAHADUR, KCSI,
Maharaja of Morvi**

Born 1876

Ascended the Gadi 1922

Educated Privately in
India and England

*Heir YUVARAJ SHREE
MAHENDRASINHJI* Age 17

*Second Son MAHARAJ
KUMAR SHREE KALIKAKUMAR*
Age 16

Area of State 822 square
miles Morvi State has a
district in Cutch also

Population 113,024 in
1931 (Increase during
1921-1931, 17 per cent)

Average Revenue Rs 40 00,000 *Salute* 11 guns

Chief Port in the State Navlakhi Regular periodical
service of ocean-going steamers from Europe, Japan, Java as
well as Indian Ports

Morvi Railway, solely the property of the State, 133 miles

Morvi Tramway, 63 miles

State Postal Service, post offices in over 50 per cent of
the State villages; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent of them

State Telephone, over 40 per cent of the villages directly
connected with the capital city.

Industries in the State: Cotton Pressing and Ginning
Factories, Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd, Morvi Salt Works,
Railway Workshop and Electric Power House. The Morvi
Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill started its work regularly from
13th July 1934. Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works are being
erected and are expected to begin work shortly.

Free primary and secondary education.

STATE COUNCIL.

Senior Member and Acting President: M P. BAXI, B A., LL B.

Junior Member: P. P. JADEJA.





COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS
 MAHARAJA SIR SRI
 KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR
 BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,
 Maharaja of Mysore.

Born: 4th June 1884.

Succeeded: 1st February
 1895

Educated: Privately.

Invested with full ruling
 powers. 1902. Celebrated
 Silver Jubilee of his reign:
 8th August 1927.

Area of the State: 29,474.82 square miles.

Population: 6,557,302.

Address: The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore; and Fern
 Hill (Nilgiris).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan of Mysore:

AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Members.

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA DIWAN BAHADUR K. MATTHAN, B.A.

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A., B.L.

Private Secretary to His Highness:

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I., J.P.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness:

RAJASABHABHUSHANA T. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A.

CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHRI
DIGVIJAYSINHJI
RANJITSINHJI JADEJA
 Maharaja Jam Sahab of
 Nawanagar.

Born 1895 *The*
 adopted son of His late
 Highness Maharaja Shri
 Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja

Ascended the Gadi on
 2nd April 1933

Educated : Raj Kumar
 College, Rajkot, Malvern
 College and University
 College, London



Commissioned in 1919, Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana
 Rifles Napier; rose to the rank of Captain

Specialised courses : Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun
 Course; Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight
 Course.

Recreation : Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting.

Address : Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar

Area of State 3,791 sq. miles

Population . 409,192.

Revenue : Rs. 90 lakhs yearly

Salute : 15 guns.

Chief Port : Bedi Bunder.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Deputy : KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI.

Military Secretary and Home Member : LT.-COL. R. K.
 HIMATSINHJI.

Revenue Secretary : GOKALBHAI B. DESAI, ESQ.

Manager, J. D. Railway : RAI SAHEB GIRDHARLAL
 D. MEHTA.

Port Commissioner : LT.-COMMANDER W. G. A. BOURN
 R.N.



HIS HIGHNESS
SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI,
BUNDELKHAND SHRI
SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHA-
RAJA SHRI VIR SINGH DEV
BAHADUR of Orchha.

Born : 14th April 1899.

Ascended the Gadi : On
the 4th March 1930.

Educated : In the Daly
College, Indore ; Rajkumar
College, Rajkot ; and Mayo
College, Ajmer ; also receiv-
ed administrative training
in the Saugor District in
the Central Provinces.

Married . A sister of His Highness the Maharana
of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who
is dead ; subsequently married a grand-daughter of His
Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

Heir-Apparent : RAJA BAHADUR SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH
JU DEV.

Area of State : 2,080 square miles *Population* : 314,661.

Revenue : About Rs. 17 lakhs. *Salute* : 15 guns.

STATE CABINET.

President .

HIS HIGHNESS.

Members :

SAWAI RAO RAJA GENERAL KARAN SINGH JU DEV,
(*Army Minister*).

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR PT. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA,
M.A., (*Chief Adviser*).

MAJOR B. P. PANDE, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., (*Chief
Minister*).

MR. A. K. PANDE, B.A., (*Home Minister*).

MAJOR SAJJAN SINGH, (*Revenue Minister*)

MR. M. N. ZUTSHI, B.A., (*Private Secretary*).

CAPT. CHANDRA SEN, (*Huzur Secretary*)

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAHENDRA SIR YADVENDRA SINGH BAHADUR, KCSI KCIE, of Panna, C.I., belongs to the eldest direct line of descendants of the famous hero Maharaja Chhatrasal

Born January 31st, 1893

Succeeded to the Gadi On 20th June, 1902

Was invested with full Ruling powers on 4th February 1915

Education At the Mayo College at Ajmer, where he took the Diploma—Joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1913. Attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December, 1911

Married On the 2nd December, 1912, the daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and has two sons. Her Highness the late Maharani received the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the 1st class on the 3rd June, 1916. She died in 1927. In 1928 His Highness married the sister of the present Maharaja of Jaipur

His Highness was created a KCIE on the 2nd January, 1922, and the Insignia of KCSI was conferred on him on 1st January, 1932.

The Supremacy of Panna State among all the sanad States of Bundelkhand was recognised and full Sovereign hereditary Powers conceded to the Ruler in 1933

Heir-Apparent : RAJA BAHADUR NARENDRA SINGH JU DEO.

Younger Maharaj Kumar : M. K. Pushpendra Singh Ju Deo

Area of State : 2,596 square miles *Population* : 2,12,130

Revenue : Rs 11,00,000. *Salute* : 11 guns

The administration of the State is carried on with the help of a Council consisting of three Ministers. His Highness himself is the President of the Council.

Revenue Minister : RAJA SHRI RAGHAVENDRA SINGH JU DEO
(Younger brother of His Highness).

Home Minister : RAJA SHRI BHARATENDRA SINGH JU DEO
(Youngest brother of His Highness)

Political Minister : PANDIT CHUNNI LAL SHARMA, M.A., I.C.S.





CAPTAIN MEHERBAN MALOJIRAO MUDHOJI-RAO NAIK NIMBALKAR
Maratha (Kshatriya), Ruler of Phaltan.

Born: 11th Sept. 1896.

Educated at: Kolhapur and Rajkot, obtained Diploma of the Rajkumar College

Married: In 1913 S Laxmidevi, daughter of Shrimant Raje Shambhusingrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar of Malegaon B K. in the Poona District.

Heir: SHRIMANT PRATAPSIKH alias BAPUSAHEB.

Date of Succession: 15th November 1917. Phaltan State dates its origin as far back as the middle of 13th century. The State has full control over its administration, having the right to inflict capital punishment and to enact its own laws.

Area of State: 397 square miles.

Population: 58,761.

Revenue: Rs. 4,44,215 based on the average of the past five years.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President :

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B A , LL.B., *Deuan.*

Vice-President .

S. H. KHER, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., *Revenue Member.*

Member :

B. L. LIKHITE, ESQ , M.A., LL.B., *Finance Member.*

**HIS HIGHNESS MAHA-
RAJA SHRI SIR
NATWARSINGHI BA-
HADUR, K C S I., Maharaja
Rana Saheb of Porbandar**

Born. 1901

Succeeded to the Gadi
1908.

Educated At the Raj-
kumar College, Rajkot

Married In 1920
Kunvari Shri Rupaliba,
M B E, daughter of His
Highness Thakore Saheb
Shri Sir Daulatsinghi Baha-
dur, K C S I Thakore
Saheb of Limbdi



His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes
of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers

Club The Maconochie Club, Porbandar

Area of State 642.25 square miles *Population* 115,741

Revenue Rs 20,00,000 *Salute* 13 guns

Wazir

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSIINGHI RAMSIINGHI

High Officials of the State :

Dewan MR TRIBHOVANDAS J RAJA, M A, LL B

Hazur Secretary MR B P PATTANI, B A (Cantab)

Private Secretary COL JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSIINGHI

Judicial Secretary MR BHUPATRAI M BUCH, B A, LL B

Ag Railway Manager HIRACHAND P DAMANI

Chief Medical Officer DR D N KALYANWALA, M R
C S (Eng), F R S M, L M & S (Bom), Etc

State Engineer & Ag Engineer in-Chief : (P S RAILWAY)

MR MANILAL R JIVRA JANI, B E, A M I E.

Ports Commissioner CAPT R S RAJA IYER, B Com.

Revenue Commissioner. MR GOPALDAS V. MEHTA

Officer Commanding the State Forces : MAJOR UDEY-
SIINGHI N GOHIL



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB SIR JALALUDIN-KHAN BABI BAHADUR, K C I E, the present Ruler of Radhanpur State, is a descendant of the illustrious Babi family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Guzerat.

Born 1889. Invested with full powers on 27th November, 1910

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and secured the Final Diploma in the year 1909 His Highness was the first Chief in the Bombay

Presidency to win the Guzerat Cup at the Pig-Sticking Meet at Bhandu, in the year 1911

The Nawab Sahab is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent salute : 11 guns

The State of Radhanpur is situated in the North of Guzerat and has 172 villages. It is a first class State in the States of Western India with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from some of the surrounding villages.

Area of the State : 1,150 square miles.

Population : 70,530 according to census of 1931.

Average Gross Revenue : Rs. 7,50,000 to 8,00,000.

Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA RAWAT
SIR BIR INDRA SINGHJI
SAHIB BAHADUR, K C I E
the present Ruler of Rajgarh

Born January 1892

Educated at the Daly College
Indore.

Ascended the gadi in 1916

His Highness is a member of the
Chamber of Princes in his own
rights

Rajgarh is one of the ancient
Rajput States in Central India
The principal town and capital of
the State is Rajgarh. Area of the
State 962 sq miles Population
1,34,891 Annual gross revenue
Rs 12 lakhs



Liberal remissions in land revenue are being given almost every

who are given free diet, clothes, bedding and other requirements. The
other public activities such as Boy Scout movement, Co-operative
Credit Societies and village Panchayats are also flourishing well in the
State The State has constructed a number of new roads in the rural

ing and developing the sources of irrigation There is a State Bank
also which provides cheap credit to the cultivators and traders

8-13-5

2,400

ceives

17-3-9

Heir : MAHARAJ KUMAR BRIJ RAJ SINGHJI, born December 1932

Hereditary and Dynastic Salute 11 guns



HIS HIGHNESS THAKORE
SAHEB SHRI DHARMEN-
DRASINHJI, Thakore
Sahib of Rajkot, Kathiawar

Born: On 4th March 1910,
succeeded to the Gadi on 21st
April 1931.

Educated: At Rajkumar Col-
lege, Rajkot, and later on in
England at the High Gate
School, London. He belongs to
the Vibhani clan of Jadeja
Rajputs and enjoys plenary
powers in the administration of
the State

Area of the State 283.59 miles

Population: 75,540

Average Revenue: Rs 12,50,000

Dynastic Salute: 9 guns.

The Administration is carried on a Secretariat system in co-operation with Praja Pratinidhi Sabha or People's Representatives Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and democratic Municipality linked thereto.

Rajkot town is a trade emporium, also known for its various industrial activities. It is the headquarters of the W I S. Agency, has a "Rajkumar" College and is served by three important Railway lines. Educationally it is a premier city in Kathiawar.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Political Secretary: DARBAR SHRI VIRAVALA.

Palace Secretary: DARBAR SHRI MADARSINHJI.

Judicial Secretary: MR. ABHECHAND G. DESAI, B.A. LL.B.

Revenue & General Secretary: MR. T. P. BHATT.

Public Works Secretary: MR. NENSHI MONJI.

Education Department Secretary: MR. TALAKSHI M. DOSHI.

Sar Nyayadhish: MR. H. R. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Police Superintendent: K. S. VALERAVALA.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. A. P. MEHTA, M.B.B.S.

Educational Inspector: MR. C. A. BUCH, M.A., B.Sc.

Managing Engineer: RAI SAHEB A. C. DAS.

Private Secretary: MR. JAYANTILAL L. JOBANPUTRA, B.A., LL.B.

MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAY-
SINHJI, K C S.I, MAHA-
RAJA OF RAJPIPLA

Family Gobel Rajput

Born 30th January 1890

Date of succession 26th September 1915

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corp, Dehra Dun

Has travelled extensively in Europe and America

Clubs Marlborough Club, London, Hurlingham Club, London; Wilington Sports Club, Bombay, The Calcutta Club, Calcutta

Recreations Polo, Racing, Shooting

Her Apparent YUVARAJSHRI RAJENDRASINHJI Born 1912

Younger Sons Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji Born 1915.
 Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji Born 1925

Rajpipla is the Premier State in the Gujerat States Agency. Its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty

Area of State.

Population

Revenue Rs 2

Indian States 1. ... *Cavalry* Troop of 25, B class

Important Feature The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines. The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State

Capital. Rajpipla, a pretty little town surrounded on 3 sides by the river Karjan with a population of about 15,000 and is studded



the State

3. Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education.
4. Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute.
5. Encouragement to Trade and Industry. Introduction he

6.

7.

8.

Principal Officer PHEROZE D. KOTHAVALA, Dewan.



CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZANDI-DILPIZIR-I-DAULATI-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID-I-JUNG, Ruler of Rampur. The Reigning family of Rampur are Syeds and come from the famous Sadati-i-Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar District (U. P.)

Born 17th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadi. On 20th June 1930. Formal installation took place on 26th August 1930.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1921 the daughter of Sahebzada Sir Abdussamad Khan Bahadur.

Kt., C.I.E. His Highness has two sons and four daughters.

Her Apparent Sahebzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, born on 22nd November 1923.

His Highness is a keen sportsman and has a taste for music and fine arts, is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club; and is a Captain

Ali Khan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the British Government

Area of State 892 54 sq. miles.

Population: 464,919

Revenue Rs 54 lakhs.

Salute: Permanent 15 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President.

KHAN BAHADUR MASUD-UL-HASAN, Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister.

Members.

SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Political Minister.

MR R S SYMONS, I.C.S., Finance & Revenue Minister.

COL. SAHEBZADA SYED HASAN RAZA KHAN, Household Minister.

COL. D. BAINBRIDGE, M.C., Army Minister:

MR MOAZZAM ALI KHAN, Bar-at-Law, Home Minister.

MR G. D. PARKIN, I.P.S., Inspector General, State Police.

MR. RAGHUNANDAN KISHORE, B.A., LL.B., State Advocate.

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS
SIR SAJJAN SINGHI,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H.R.H.
the Prince of Wales,
Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of
Ratlam

Born: 13th January 1880. Descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family. He is the recognised head of the Rathor clan and maintains a moral supremacy over Rajput Chiefs in Malwa.

Educated. At the Daly College at Indore and succeeded his father (Sir Ranjit Singhji, K.C.I.E.) in 1893.

Married. In 1902 a daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well-known Soda Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has three daughters and two sons.

Served in European War (France) from April 1915 upto 1918; was mentioned in despatches, was presented with "Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918. Served in Afghan War in 1919.

Has enjoyed an international reputation as a Polo Player.

Heir-Apparent: MAHARAJKUMAR LOKENDRA SINGHI.

Area of State: 693 square miles

Population: 107,321.

Revenue: Rs. 10 lakhs.

Salute: 13 guns (local salute 15 guns).

Administration: Of the State is carried on with the help of a Council of which His Highness is the President and RAO BAHADUR DEVSHANKER J. DAVE, Advocate, is D and Vice-President.





HIS HIGHNESS BANDHVESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF REWA (Rajput Baghel).

Born 1903, Ascended the gadi in 1918, invested with ruling powers in 1922.

Educated At the Daly College, Indore.

Married. In 1919 a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and also married in 1925 the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishangarh.

The Maharaja is a noted sportsman and has shot 491 tigers.

He was a delegate to the 1st and 2nd sessions of the Round

Table Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure Committee of the Conference. He is a member of the General Council of the Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King Edward Medical School, Indore.

Heir-Apparent SRI YUVRAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR MARTAND SINGH SAHEB (born in 1923).

Area of State 13,000 square miles. *Population* : 1,587,445.

Revenue Rs 60,00,000 *Salute* 17 guns.

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central Provinces, bounded North by the Banda, P. on the East by the Chhota Nagpur, on the South by the Central Provinces, and on the West by the State of Mathar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kotha. The State has a number of 'Waterfalls,' some of which, Chahcal and Keoti are famous for their height and grandeur. The State is very rich in mineral resources.

The Administration of the State is carried in the name and under

purpose he has instituted a state Bank with branches all over the State.

HIS HIGHNESS MUBARIZ-UD-DAULAH MUZZAFFER-UL-MULK, NASRUT-E-JUNG NAWAB BAHADUR SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN NAWAB OF SACHIN

Born 11th September 1909

Succeeded 19th November 1930

Married Her Highness Arjumand Bano, Sarkar Mahel, Nawab Nusrat Zaman, Nawab Begum of Sachin the eldest sister of His Highness the Nawab of Loharu, on 7th July 1930

Educated At home and later at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Brothers Captain Nawabzada Sidi Mohommed Suroor Khan Bahadur, Captain Nawabzada Sidi Mohommed Freeman Kaiser *alias* Salim Khan Bahadur

Sister Nawabzadi Roshan Ara Begum

Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India. The Rulers of Sachin are Habshi Mohommedans, and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira the Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and joined forces with the Peshwa. In



ment or to any other State.

Sachin : The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Dumas : The Summer Capital of the Ruler, is a delightful sea-resort ten miles by motor road from Surat. The only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast. Connected with Grand Trunk. Telephone and other modern conveniences. *Amusements in Dumas* : Sea bathing, promenade, tennis, cricket, motoring, etc.

Chief Minister : WAZIR-E AZAM ATMARANRAO B. ACHERAKER, M.A., LL.B.

Address . QASRE SULTAN, DUMAS, (Sachin State).



RAJA BAHADUR
LEELADHAR SINGH,
the present Ruler of
the Sakti State.

Born : 5th Feb. 1892.

*Succeeded to the gadi
1915.*

*Educated at the
Rajkumar College,
Raipur*

Married in 1914 Due to the demise of his first Rani Sahiba married a second time in 1929.

Heir-apparent : LAL JIVENDRA NATH BAHADUR SINGH—Born 12th August 1916.

Since the accession of the Raja Bahadur to the Gadi a steady progress in the affairs of the State has been made all round.

Area : 130 square miles.

Population : 48,493.

Annual Revenue : Rs 1,06,243

Annual Tribute : Rs. 1,500.

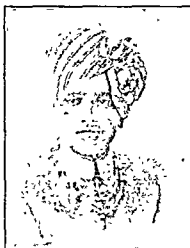
Diwan : RAI SAHEB PANDIT GANGADIN SHUKUL.

RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAKAT MADAR, SENAPATHI Ruler of Sandur

Born 1908 Succeeded to the Throne in 1928 Assumed the reins of administration in 1930

Married On 22nd Dec 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra, Major Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole, Deshmukh, Rustamjung Bahadur of Gwalior

A son and heir was born to the Ruler on the 7th December 1931, who is named Shrimant Morar Rao Ghorpade after Raja Morar Rao Ghorpade, the illustrious ancestor of the present Ruler. A second son was born to the Ruler on the 16th February



The State possesses sandalwood forests and rich manganese mines. Ramandrug Sanitarium (Altitude 3,200 feet) and Shri Karteek-swami Temple are the places of interest

All temples, wells and schools have been thrown open from 1932 to all Hindus irrespective of caste or creed Education is imparted free in the State, up to the Matriculation standard. A Proclamation was issued by the Ruler on 10th September 1934 directing that the execution of decrees passed by Civil Courts be stayed till 31st March 1935 as a temporary palliative. A committee has also been appointed to concert measures to relieve agricultural indebtedness.

The "Huzur Darbar" (Executive Council) was constituted on the 1st of April 1932. The Dewan, two Secretaries to Government and any number of extra members whom the Ruler may be pleased to nominate, form the "Huzur Darbar" The following are the Members of the "Huzur Darbar:"

how their actions affect the people and to have the benefit of the suggestions of the latter regarding these measures, the Ruler was pleased to constitute a State Council in 1931.



LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR CHINTAMANRAO DHUNDIRAO *alias* APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, K C I E, Raja of Sangli

Born, 1890, *Ascended the Gadi in* 1903 *Educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot* Her Highness is a daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, Kt, K C I E., B A, LL B, of Amraoti, *Ex Home Member of the Government of Central Provinces*

Heir SHRIMANT RAJKUMAR MADHAVRAO *alias* RAO SAHEB PATWARDHAN YUVARAJ

Area o State 1,136 sq. miles.

Population : 258,442

Revenue The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the actual receipts for the past five years is Rs 15,95,584

Salute 9 guns permanent and 11 personal Enjoys I Class Jurisdiction, *i e*, power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects

Has served as Member or first substitute member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes since 1924 and is a member of the Standing Committee now Served also as a Member of the I and II Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee.

consi
Polit
B A
LL I

The total number of Co operative Societies is 87, being made up of 70 agricultural and 15 non-agricultural Besides these there is one Central Co-operative Bank and a Co-operative Sale-Shop

The State has (a) three Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School and one Mahula Vidyalaya or School for Adult Women, and (b) one Hospital, five dispensaries and one Maternity Home.

THE Ruling Family in the Sant State belong to the Perwar or Parmar caste of Rajput and are believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came down from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his brother Lundev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

Area 394 square miles

Population 83,533 (1931)

Revenue Rs 4,68,342.

The present Ruler Maharaja Shri Jorawarsinhji was born on 24th March 1881 and installed on the Gadi in 1896. He was formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902. He was educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the



mental to keeping its head up

The Rajaji exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Heir apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI was born on 1st December 1907.

Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Married Maharaj Rajkumari, daughter of Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, Heir-apparent, Cutch State, on 15th May 1928, at Bhuj

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay States were brought into the Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujrat States and Resident at Baroda with head quarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.



SHREEMAN RAJA JAGENDRA
SINGHJI DEO BAHADUR
OF SOHAWAL STATE.

Born : 1900.

Educated : at the Daly College Indore and Privately.

Ascended the Gadi : on 16th February 1930, succeeding his father Shreeman Raja Bhagwatraj Bahadur Singhji Deo, C I E. Shreeman Durbar has two brothers 1. RAJ KUMAR VEERENDRA SINGHJI 2. RAJ KUMAR PURUSHOTTAM SINGHJI.

The Ruling family belongs to the famous clan of Baghela

Rajputs who came from Anhilwara Patan in the early part of the thirteenth Century. The State was founded in the beginning of the seventeenth Century by Raja Fateh Singhji, who was acknowledged suzerain of a large tract of country by the Imperial firman of 1066 A. H. (1655 A. D.) By a subsequent sanad dated the 1177 A. H. (1177 A. D.) hereditary title of "Raj Chahar-Hazari and the and Naqqara (Kettle drum) of Rs. 19 Lacs a year shrank in extent owing to the depredations of the Marathas and Bundelas. It was granted a Sanad by the British Government in 1809 A. D.

The Administration of the State is carried on by a Council of which the Durbar is the President and the following are members :—

1. RAI SAHIB MR. S. P. SANYAL, *Adviser.*
2. PANDIT NARSINGH NARAIN MISHRA, M.A., LL.B., (*Dewan*).
3. DEWAN LAL JAGMOHAN SINGHJI.
4. MUNSHI BANSHIDHARJI, *Secretary.*
5. KHASGI OFFICER.

SAPTASRI MAHARAJA
SIR BIR MITRODAYA
SING DEO, DHAR-
MANIDHI, JNANGUNAKAR,
K.C.I.E., of Sonpur State
Descended from the
Chohan Rajputs once
represented by the historical
Prithviraj of Delhi
and Ajmere

Born: 1874

Ascended the Gadi in
1902

Married in 1895, the
daughter of the Raja of
Kashipur, who is now
MAHARANI SRIMATI LADY PAPATI DEVI, 1st Class Kaisar-
i-Hind, Life-Fellow, Patna University



Heir-apparent: MAHARAJKUMAR SRIMAN SUDHANGSHU
SEKHAR SING DEO, M R A S, the general administrator of the
State under the Ruler, and President of the Popular Assembly
(Vichar-Samiti).

Tikait Lal Sahab Sri Bir Pratap Sing Deo, first grandson of
the Ruler.

Area: 961 square miles

Population 237,920

Income: Rs 5,17,000

Permanent Salute 9 guns.

Secretary:

AMARENDRA NATH SARKAR, B. L.

Legal Adviser:

B. C. MAZUMDAR, ADVOCATE, CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.



HIS HIGHNESS SAID-UD-DAULAH WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMED SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT-I-JUNG, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Tonk State (Rajputana), is an Afghan of the Baner tribe known as Salarzie

Born 1879

Ascended the Gadi on 23rd June 1930 on the death of his father H. H. Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,

Educated Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar

Area of State : 2,553 square miles

Population 317,360 according to census of 1931.

Revenue Rs. 23,00,000

Salute 17 guns.

During His Highness' rule many reforms have been introduced in the administration of the State, the most important being the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary by the establishment of a Chief Court and a Sessions Court.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of the State Council, which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. The personnel of the State Council is as follows, —

President : HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Finance Member MAJOR R. R. BURNETT, O.B.E., I.A.

Home Member : KHAN BAHADUR SZ MOHD ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN.

Judicial Member : KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH RAHIM BUKSH, O.B.E.

Revenue Member : KHAN SAHIB MOHD. ASAD ULLAH KHAN.

Secretary : M. HAMID HUSAIN, B.A.

**HIS HIGHNESS SRI
PADMANABHA DASA
VANCHI PALA RAMA
VARMA KULASEKHARA
KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN
MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA
BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG,
Maharaja of Travancore**

Born: 7th November 1912

Ascended The Musnad
1st September 1924

*Invested with Ruling
powers* 6th November 1931

Educated Privately

Heir: HIS HIGHNESS
MARTANDA VARMA ELAYA
RAJA



Travancore is one of the largest Indian States in South India under the Political control of the Government of India. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of

and according to the census of 1931, the population is 5,095,973

For males the figures are 408 per 1000, and for females 168. The Ruler of Travancore is the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative. The government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. There is a legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House, with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

The Dewan is His Highness' sole minister.

Revenue: Rs. 2,38,87,200.

Salute: 19 guns, local 21 guns.

Dewan: KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD HABIBU-UL-LAH
SAHIB BAHADUR, KCSI, KCIE, KT., LL.D.



HIS HIGHNESS
 MAHARAJAHDHIRAJ
 MAHARANA SHREE
 SIR BHUPAL SINGHJI
 BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler
 of Udaipur, the Premier
 State in Rajputana.

Born: 22nd February
 1884.

Married: First to the
 daughter of the Thakur
 of Auwa in Marwar in
 March 1910. After her
 demise to the daughter

of the Thakur of Achhrol in Jaipur in February 1911
 and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in
 Marwar in January 1928.

Educated. Privately.

Area of the State: 12,753 square miles.

Population. 1,566,910. *Revenue:* Rs. 60,00,000.

Permanent Salute: 19 guns. Local 21 guns.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Musahib Ala Raj Mewar: RAO BAHADUR PANDIT SIR
 SUKHDEO PRASADJI, KT., C.I.E., B.A.

Senior Minister: DEWAN BAHADUR PANDIT DHARAM
 NARAINJI, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

Minister: P. C. CHATTERJI, Esq.

DARBAR SHREE SURAGWALA, the Ruling Chief of Vadia State in the Western Kathiawar Agency (Western India States). He comes of a high and ancient lineage and is a member of the Virani Branch of the illustrious Kathi Clan from which this Province has taken its name.

Born: On the 15th March 1904

Succeeded: To the Gadi in 1930 and assumed the reins of the State Administration on the 7th September 1930

Educated: Privately under the supervision of a competent tutor

Married: In 1921 to A S Kunvarbaisahab, the present Rani Saheba and has two daughters and two sons

Heir-apparent: Yuvaraj Shree Krashnakumar Aged about 4 years. Born in 1931.

Rule of Primogeniture governs the succession

Area: 90 square miles. *Population* 13 719

Revenue: Rs 2,50,000.



Loans are also given to the merchants to facilitate Commerce at very low interest. A New State Hospital with a Tower Clock is built in Vadia which is one of the best buildings in the State

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari: MR. BHOLANATH J. THAKER, B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhish: MR. SAVAILAL G. DHOLAKIA.

Medical Officer: MR. KHODIDAS J. PANCHOLY, L.C.P.S.

Bank Manager & Office Superintendent: MR. HATHIBHAI R. VANK.

Private Secretary: MR. RAMBHAI D. PATGIR.

Treasury Officer: MR. PANACHAND BEAWAN SANGANI



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SHRI HAMIR SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR, Vijaynagar State, a second class State enjoying plenary powers

The rulers are the descendants of Jaichand, the last Rathod Raja of Kanouj, and belong to the famous section known in history as the Solar Race

Born : 3rd January 1904.

Date of Succession : 27th June 1916

Installed on the Gadi : 26th October, 1924.

Educated At the Mayo College, Ajmer

Area of the State. About 175 sq miles. Population 8,491.

Married The daughter of the nephew of His Highness the late Maharaja Dhiraja Shri Maharana Saheb Sir Fatehsinghji of Udaipur, and on her demise again married the daughter of the late Raja Saheb Shri Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singhji of Sohawal State in Central India

Recreation : Shooting, Riding, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Football

Heir-Apparent. MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRATAP SINGHJI SAHEB, born on 21st September, 1930.

Places of Interest : SHRI VIRESHWAR MAHADEV, with most charming and natural scenes on the hill side.

Political Relations : With the Government of India, directly through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, Rajkot.

Dewan : MR. RANCHHODLAL MATHURDAS TALATI, B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary : MAHARAJ SHRI GULABSINGHJI SAHEB.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. RAMANLAL M. DESAI, L.C.P.S., L.T.M.



THAHAKOR SHREE SHIV-SINHJI VIJAYSINHJI ZALA MAKWANA the Ruling Chief of Ilol State in the Sabar Kantha Agency under the Western India States Agency

Born on the 31st December 1910

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 18th October 1927

Ascended to the Gadi on the 1st April 1935 with full jurisdictional powers appertaining to the State

Educated At the Scott College Sadra for 7 years. Thereafter proceeded to England in company of Col Gordon the then Political Agent of the old Malu Kantha Agency from where he returned equipped

with higher education, ideal training and varied experience, necessary for an Indian Ruler, after about 4 years. He is free from any vice and worldly temptations, chose to live a life of a bachelor until he assumed the powers of his State. He is still unmarried

Rule of primogeniture prevails

Area : 19 Square miles

Revenue . Rs 55,000.

Population . 4,662.

There are stone quarries and mines of white, yellow and red clay deposits. Cotton is also produced in the State

Almost every village has a primary school where education is imparted free. In Ilol itself there are primary schools for boys and girls and also for the depressed classes. There is also one English school.

There is also a State Hospital, the advantage of which is taken not only by the State subjects, but also by those of the adjoining States.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

State Karbhar : Mr. CHUNILAL K. BUTALA

State Nyayadhish : Mr. HARILAL J. TRIVEDI.

ORIGIN



RAJA KALYAN SINGH
of Bhinai Estate,
Ajmer - Merwara,
Rajputana.

Born: 20th October
1913.

Succeeded: To the Gadi
on the 6th October 1917,
on the death of his father
Raja Jagmal Singh and is
the 9th successor to the
Bhinai Raj.

Educated: At the Mayo
College, Ajmer, where he
studied for 12 years.
Having successfully passed

the Diploma Examination in April 1931, he studied
for the Higher Diploma Examination for three years. After
receiving practical training, he was invested with powers
on 20th October 1934

Married The 3rd daughter of the late Rao Raja
Bahadur Shri Madho Singhji, K.C.I.E. of Sikar in 1931.

Family History: The rulers of this family are Rathore
Rajputs descending from Rao Jodha, the founder of the city
of Jodhpur (Marwar). Karamsen, the grandson of Rao
Maldeo (1581), was the head of this family. He came to
Ajmer, and having by stratagem intoxicated Madha, the
Chief of a band of Bhils, who ravaged the country near
Bhinai, slew him and dispersed his followers. For this
service Bhinai and seven other Parganas were bestowed upon
him in Jagir by Emperor Akbar. Subsequently, the title
of Raja was bestowed on Bhinai House in 1783 by the then
ruler of Jodhpur as a reward for military service. The head
of this house is the premier Raja of the district.

Annual Revenue: Over Rs. 1,00,000.

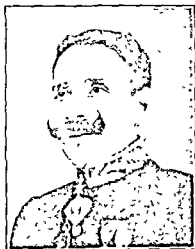
Area: 122 square miles.

Recreation: Polo, Squash and Hockey.

CAPTAIN NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN KCSI, KCIE, MBE, of Chatani belongs to the well-known Rajput clan of Lal-Khanis of Bulandshahar district

Born : In December 1888 in the Rohtak district of the Punjab
Educated : In the late M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and is well versed in Urdu and Persian, besides being a Hafiz *ie*, one who knows the Holy Qoran by heart

The Nawab Sahib has been in public life since 1910 and has taken a leading part in social, political and educational activities. He was elected President of the Rajput Reform Conference at Kalanaur, Punjab. He is patron of the Muslim High School Bulandshahar, which owes its existence to his generosity.



He entered the Provincial Legislative Council as an elected member in 1920 under the Montford Reforms. He was the first elected non-official Chairman of the Bulandshahar District board under the new District Boards Act which was passed in 1922. He was a member of various committees appointed by the Government. In 1923 he was appointed a Minister and worked in that capacity till January 1926, when he was appointed Home Member. Both as a Minister and as Home Member he always tried his best to carry the Council with him. In 1928, after the unexpected and untimely demise of Sir Alexander Mudiman, Sir Ahmad Said Khan was called to act as Governor of the Province for about two months. Early in 1932 he also acted as a Member of the Governor General's Executive Council for about two months. He was a member of the Indian Round Table Conference, and attended two of its sessions.

From April to November

ference, a premier political org-



NAWAB K. G. MOHIUDDIN FAROQUI, the only son of Kazi Rayazuddin Muhammad Faroqui, born in the year 1891, belongs to one of the few historic families of Bengal. He is the eleventh in descent from Kazi Omar Shah Faroqui, a lineal descendant of Hazrat Omar Faroqui, the second Khalif of Arabia who migrated to India and settled at Delhi. He was sent out to Bengal as a military commander by Emperor Furrokhshah and in recognition of his meritorious services was given the grant of extensive Jaighir of two parganas in the district of Tippera, and the original Sanad conferring the Jaighir

by Emperor Furrokhshah is in the possession of the family.

Kazi Aftabuddin Faroqui, the grandfather of Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui rendered great help to the Empire at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny. His only son, Kazi Rayazuddin Muhammad Faroqui, the father of Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui was recognized as the most influential Muhammadan leader and was highly respected by all communities.

Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui was the first non official Chairman of the Tippera District Board, Commissioner of the Comilla Municipality, Member of the A. B. Railway Advisory Board, Member of the Dacca University Court, an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the Governing Body of the Comilla College for several years before he entered the arena of higher politics.

He has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council since the

for solving the unemployment problem in Bengal amongst the Bhadrak class by reviving small cottage industries. He also took steps to establish co operative land mortgage banks for relieving the agriculturists of their indebtedness.

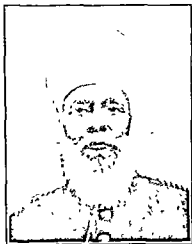
He enjoys the confidence of all sections of the people in the province. In recognition of his meritorious services and activities he was honoured with the title of "Khan Bahadur" in 1924 and with the title of "Nawab" in 1932.

He married Quatrina Begum, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble Allad Nawab Bahadur Sir Abdelkrim Ghuznavi, Kt., of Dilduar, Ex-Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bengal, in the year 1916.

NAWAB SIR AHMED HUSSAIN
AMIN JUNG BAHADUR
KCIE, CSI, LL D., of

Hyderabad, Peshi Sadr-ul-Muham
to the Nizam (that is, Minister-in-
Waiting on His Exalted High-
ness) Born on the 11th August
1863 at Madras The boy Ahmed
devoted such keen attention to
his studies that in matriculating
from the Church of Scotland
Mission Institution where he was
'Corningam Bursar' he obtained
the blue ribbon of University
Endowments at Madras, the
Governor's Scholarship, meant
for the prosecution of further
studies with distinction Ahmed
Hussain joined the Madras
Christian College, where he became
one of the favourite boys

of the Rev. Dr. Miller He
won the Miller's Prize and graduated B.A. second in the list of success-
ful candidates of the year 1885 He then decided on pursuing the
legal profession and accordingly joined the Law Class of the Presidency
College, Madras, obtained his B.L. Degree in 1889 and in the next year



the only
rents in
Exami-
ing his

w in the Chambers of
the Lion of the Bar
now Advocate of the
then generally known,
highest in the Revenue

Mr Hussain resigned

the post and joined the Bar at Madras. Mr Norton, who was in Hyde-
rabad in 1893, telegraphed Mr Hussain to go there for a few days to
appear with him in a big civil suit in the Nizam's High Court But
within three days of his arrival in Hyderabad he was appointed Assistant
Peshi Secretary to the Nizam When Nawab Server Jung, Peshi Secre-
tary, retired in 1896 his Assistant reluctantly stepped in his shoes to
hold the most difficult and dangerous appointment in the State The
Moulvi had to serve and satisfy not one but three masters—the Nizam,
the British Resident, and the Prime Minister—whose views and wishes
were not and could not always be identical The day after the death of
Nizam, the Sixth Asaf Jahi, Moulvi Ahmed Hussain resigned his post,



KISHUN PERSHAD—
RAJA-I-RAJAYAN, MAHA-
RAJA BAHADUR,
YAMIN-US-SULTANAT, SIR,
G.C.I.E., HEREDITARY PESH-
KAR, Prime Minister from
1901 to 1912, and President
of the Executive Council
of Hyderabad State from
25th November 1926.

Born : 28th January, 1864,
direct descendant of Maharaja
Chandoolal, the first Hydera-
bad Statesman to have reali-
sed the importance of alliance
between his sovereign, the
Nizam, and the British Power
and who first laid down the
tradition for charity and

philanthropy in the family. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad
lives up to these two ideals of the House. He was educated
first at the Nizam's College and then privately in Persian
and Arabic, particularly in the teachings of Sufism. Under
the nom-de-plume Shad he loves to write verses both in
Urdu and in Persian, mostly lyrics full of mystical thoughts.
He has also written many works in prose but mainly in Urdu.
Besides literature, his present hobby is sketching, particularly
landscapes in water colours. Maharaja Chandoolal as a des-
cendant of Todar Mal, the Minister of Akbar, culturally belonged
to the School of Akbar. According to the tradition of the House
and the custom of inter marriages inaugurated by Akbar, Maha-
raja Sir Kishun Pershad has married both Hindu and Moham-
madan ladies.

Heir : RAJA KHAJA PERSHAD also called RAJA ARJUN
KUNWAR.

Born : 17th May 1914.

Area of the Jagir : 490 Square miles.

Population . 1,23,691

The Jagir consists of 8 Taluqas with 196 villages and has the
Sessions powers as well as full powers in civil.

Revenue . Rs. 10,16,003.

MR. GUNDE RAO is the Estate Secretary and Session Judge.

SYED MOHIUDDIN ALI KHAN, NAWAB MOHIUDDIN YAR JUNG BAHADUR B.A. (Cantab.), known generally in the public as "Hunter Sahib," and among the Hindus particularly as Govindachary, was born in 1864 in Hyderabad-Deccan.

Is a descendant on his father's side of Nawab Raju Ali Khan (a Farooki by birth), Ruler of Khandesh and Nawab Najeib Khan, Salar Jung of Delhi, on mother's side of the Nawabs of Poona and Tippu Sultan.

Educated: At the Aligarh College and the Trinity College Cambridge Passed History Tripos in 1892, and returned to Hyderabad-Deccan by the end of that year



He was appointed on his return from Aligarh as Hon. Attache at the Residency and served Mr Cordery and Col Ross by turn, the then Residents at Hyderabad, till he departed for England to complete his education there. On his return from England he was offered a Com-

Married: In 1886 before going to England the only daughter of Nawab Nazim Jung Bahadur, and after his return from England made another Nekah. He has one daughter from the former, who is married, and one son from the latter. He is a young man of good promise, and is at present a Customs Superintendent.

The Nawab is a keen and well known sportsman and risked his life several times by saving the lives of beaters and others from the grips of infuriated wounded tigers by shooting them face to face on foot.

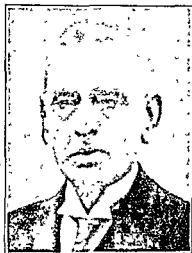


NAWAB MUHAMMAD MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN, NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA, BAHADUR, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad Deccan in the year 1891. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1,281 square miles and has a population of 276,533, while its annual revenue amounts to Rs. 22 lakhs. He carries on the adminis-

tration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the post, Nizam, his ards and he

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its standard not only in Hyderabad Deccan but in the whole of India. The All-India Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, which was started four years ago as a result of his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. fixture in Secunderabad, Deccan, was also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.



NAWAB MOHAMED
MUKHTAR-UD-
DEEN KHAN OF
Hyderabad who has the
following titles—NAWAB
NAMWER JUNG, IKHTIDAR-
UD-DOWLA, SULTAN-UL-
MULK BAHADUR, is the
eldest son of NAWAB SIR
VIKAR-UL-UMRA BAHADUR, Prime Minister to
the late Nizam. The
Nawab Sahib's mother
Jehandar Unnissa Begum

Sahiba is the daughter of the late Nizam Nawab Afsal-ud-Dowla Bahadur. The Nawab Sahib was born in Hyderabad on November 3rd, 1875, and on March 4th, 1888, on the occasion of the late Nizam's birthday the above mentioned titles were conferred on him. He was educated privately by tutors specially appointed, in English and Oriental languages. He went to Europe for general education where he stayed for a considerable time. In Berar C. P. he gained much experience in Revenue and Judicial administration. After the demise of his father, Sir Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur, the Nawab Sahib acted as administrator of the Estate from February 16th, 1902, to July 9th, 1907; and in 1927 he was acknowledged the Amir of Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra's Paigah. According to the latest census the Estate of the Nawab Sahib has a population of 1,87,098, and an area of about 8,25,271 acres. The annual revenue of the Estate is about O. S. Rs. 15,97,654.

RAJA VIRENDRA SHAH JU DEV BAHADUR OF JAGA- MANPUR RAJ

Born 28th July, 1915

Educated At the Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Colvin College, at Lucknow, and had a brilliant career. Throughout his student life he proved himself to be a keen and an all-round sportsman, and won innumerable medals and cups. He was the captain of the College Hockey Team, and was the Lieutenant of Riding. He takes keen interest in hunting and has bagged two tigers and ten panthers.

Succeeded 5th February, 1927

Marriage In 1932—with the only Princess of Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ju Dev Bahadur, C.I.I.

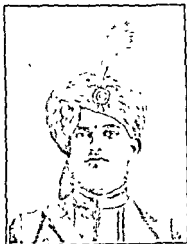
Younger brother Lal Narendra Shah Ju Dev—student of the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow under the charge of Pandit Mahesh Lal Tiwari, the late Tutor-Guardian of the Raja.

Heir: Raj Kumar Rajendra Shah Ju Dev—Born on 14th February, 1934

Capital: Jagamanpur

Area: 80 square miles

Population 25,000



The Raja is the descended from Shrin Dashrath of Ayodhya, married the daughter of and obtained in dowry blished this principality about 1100 A.D. Raja Jagaman Shah built the town and the fort after his own name in 1593. The fort at Jagamanpur was rebuilt by Raja Rup Shah, the grandfather of the present Raja.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: RAO SAHIB B. M. LAGHATE, B.A.

Medical Officer/Private Secretary: DR. F. C. SURI, L.S.M.P.

Darbar Secretary: KR. CHHOTI SINGH (Silaua)

Household Officer: K. L. CHAUBE.

Office Superintendent: S. L. GUPTA.

Personal Attendant: KR. N. N. SINGH.



RAJA SRI RAMACHANDRA
MARDARAJ DEO of Khallikote and Atagada Estates

Born January 1900 His father, the late Raja Harihara Mardaraja Deo belonged to the Rana family of the Solar Dynasty and was famous for his philanthropic works, munificent gifts and steady loyalty to Government. He endowed the college at Berhampore with a lakh of rupees, presented to the Berhampore Municipality a spacious Town Hall and was the founder and patron of the Khallikote College. He earned the title of Rajah by his golden deeds. The move for the crea-

tion of a separate province for the Oriyas originated with Raja Harihara Mardaraj Deo

Educated. At the Newington Institution and the Madras Christian College

The Estate of Khallikote and Atagada are the richest in the Ganjam District. The enlightened Raja Sahab occupies various posts of trust and responsibility both in the district and outside it. He is a member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the District Board of Ganjam and the Ganjam Landholders' Association and he has rendered distinct services to the District. He represented the Madras Presidency and gave valuable evidence at the Indian Auxiliary Force and Territorial Force Committees in 1924. He was Lieutenant in the Indian Territorial Force for about 4 years. The young Raja holds advanced and broad views on social, religious and political matters and while at the College rendered immense service during the famine in 1919.

The Raja Sahab gave very effective and sound evidence before the O'Donnell Committee appointed to enquire into the possibilities of having a separate province for the Oriyas. He was invited for the 3rd Round Table Conference and also to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

The Title of Raja (personal) was conferred in June 1929, and in appreciation of the Raja Sahab's public work this title was made hereditary by the Governor-General in 1934 which he rightly deserved.

RAJA SAHEB MEHARBAN-
I-DOSTAN RAJA RAVU
SRI RAMAKRISHNA
RANGARAO BAHADUR, M.L.C.,
of Kirlampudi Estate in the
East Godhavary District

Born On 20th August 1892
is the 2nd son of the late Maha-
raja Sir V S Rangarao Bahadur
G.C.I.E., C.B.E., of Bobbili
belonging to the tribe known as
Velma Doras who are equal to
the Rajputs and of a warlike
disposition

Educated Privately
He also received military train-
ing in the Indian Defence and
Territorial Forces during the
Great War having been made a Lieutenant in the Army. He was
also given good administrative training before he was put in
possession of his Estate



He is a man of very liberal and advanced views in all matters
of religious, social and political importance. He often visits his
Estates and is ever ready to attend to the needs of his tenants. Like
his father he has also been managing his Estates with tact and ability
and with the accumulated savings thereof has purchased estates
yielding an annual gross income of about $\frac{1}{2}$ lac of rupees. He has built
a secondary school at Kirlampudi, where free education is afforded
without caste or creed to deserving students. He also built a sugar
factory to improve the economical condition of his tenants as sugar
cane is the principal crop of the estate. The Royal Swimming Bath
on the People's Park at Madras constructed at considerable cost is
one of his gifts to the public.

The Raja Saheb has travelled extensively in India and Europe.
Recently he went round the World also. While in London he had the
high honour of attending H. M. the King's Levee.

Sports. Tennis and Shikar.

Marrried in 1912. Has two Sons and a Daughter.



THE HON'BLE R A J A
RAGHUNANDAN PRASAD
SINGH, M.C.S. of Mon-
ghyr (Bihar).

Born November, 1882, in an illustrious Haihaya Kshtriya family of Zemindars, a family which has been honoured with the high distinction of "Raja" four times in three generations Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh has enriched its noble traditions by his manifold personal virtue and his remarkable public services. His late grandfather, Babu Ramprashad Singh his late father, Raja Kamleshwar Prasad Singh (Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medallist), his late elder brother, Raja Sivanandan Prasad Singh,

O.B.E., made their marks in public life by their public activities and generous donations. The "Welcome Ghat", the Municipal market,

H.E. School, the beautiful many gifts.

Sri Radhamohan Temple at a total cost of Rs. 5,35,000

Raghunandan's devotion to

unfatigable industry and rare administrative ability enable him to manage his extensive zemindary and other business single-handed.

He was the sole elected representative of B & O. land-holders in the Legislative Assembly for two successive terms and just now he is one of the two elected representatives of B & O Non-Muhammadian

The Stephenson
 1st Sadr Hospital,
 3 contributions to
 Imperial Leprosy

Relief fund are but a few of a formidable list of public benefaction standing to his credit. His gifts in the cause of education in his native

RAJA MAHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the scion of a very noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, highest ecclesiastical, military, administrative position and power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah, Qazi-ul-quzat (i.e. Grand Qazi) of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahbuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct from the first Caliph (Abu Baker)



Mahmudabad is the premier Mushm Estate in Oudh. Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form the heirloom.

Estate The estate comprises of villages in Sitapur, Bara Banki, Kheri and Lucknow districts.

Born . on the 5th November 1914

Married In 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra, a collateral branch of Mahmudabad. There are two daughters from the union.

Brother MAHARAJ KUMAR MOHAMMAD AMIR HYDER KHAN, the younger brother of the Raja Saheb, who is living with him.

Succeeded His father the HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, KCSI, KCIE, on May 23rd 1931.

knows English and Persian well, and is a very promising "Marsia" poet of Urdu. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms and Politics. Reading, Natural History, painting, photography are his chief hobbies.

Recreation : Tennis, Motoring and Riding.

Address : Butler Palace, Lucknow, Qaisarbagh, Lucknow, Galloway House, Naini Tal and Mahmudabad (Oudh).



RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, the present Raja of Nanpara Estate. Born in the year 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. His father Raja Syed Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books. His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well known for her efficient management of the Estate, and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as

well as the King George's Medical College

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother—to which he has added the vast experience of a traveller having visited many times the continent of Europe and the near East.

There are many Muslim organisations which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan for his financial help and guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He plays tennis, polo and swims. He is a member of several clubs in Paris, London and Delhi. He is also a member of the U. P. Legislative Council and Vice-President of the British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh—and a patron of the U. P. Aero Club.

Gout Revenue : 3 Lakhs.

CAPTAIN RAJAH SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Rajah of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, in the Madras Presidency. The Rajah Sahib is the owner of the Parlakimedi Estate with an area of 615 square miles and of Gouduguranti and Boranta villages in Budarasingi Estate and the Malukdar Estate Anandapuram, in Chicacole and the Delang Estate in Orissa.

Born 26th April 1892.

Educated At Rajah's College Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras



The Rajah Sahib was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference, an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All-India Landholders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select

services. He
Coonoor, and
Great War he
and recruited

men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He has been holding Honorary Commission in the land forces of R. I. M. since 1918

also a keen Cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs of this Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London



AITMAD-UD-DOULA, VIQAR-UL-MULK, NAWAB SIR LIAQAT HYAT KHAN, Kt, O.B.E., K.B. Prime Minister, Patiala, is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., of Wah in the Attock District of the Punjab.

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success. His services were recognized by the grant of the "King's Police Medal" and the titles of "Khan Bahadur" and "O.B.E." as also a grant of land from Government.

In 1923 his services were lent to His Highness the Maharaja Dhuraj of Patiala as Home Secretary, but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister placing under his control the administration of some of the most important Departments in the State. In 1928 his meritorious services to the State were recognised by Government by the grant of the high title of "Nawab" which is now a rare distinction.

After seven years' loyal and efficient service to the State His Highness was pleased, as a mark of favour and appreciation, to appoint the Nawab Sahib as his Prime Minister and confer upon him the following honours and rewards:—

- (1) Title of Aitmud-ud-doula, Viqar-ul-mulk, "Nawab" and
- (2) .. 51,000
- (3) ..
- (4) First seat in Darbar to the left of the Gaddi (Masnad-i-Shahi), (Hereditary).
- (5) Khullat of Rs. 1,700 on all Khullat occasions for him and his heirs.

He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. In January, 1933, His Majesty the King-Emporer conferred upon him the honour of "Knighthood."

During the last ten years the Nawab Sahib has introduced many important reforms in the State, and has proved himself to be a very capable and efficient administrator and a statesman of high order. His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State have made him immensely popular with all classes of His Highness' subjects.

RAJA BAHADUR BRAJ
NARAYAN SINGH,
RAJA OF PADRANNA

RAJ, in the Gorakhpur District (U P), was born in 1875 and succeeded his father, Raja Udit Narayan Singh, in 1900. This family of Gaharwar Kshatriyas came into prominence in the first half of the 17th century. In 1686 the head of the family, Rai Nath Rai, received a Naukar grant of 33 villages and 5 Arms from Aurangzeb. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the present



Raja as a personal distinction in 1919 in recognition of his meritorious services during the Great War, the title of Raja being hereditary. The Raja Bahadur is a second class Hon'y. Magistrate for life and was a member of the Provincial Legislative Council in 1924-26, where he proved himself to be a man of great tact and resourcefulness. He is liked both by Government and the public for his numerous services to them. His efficient management of the estate has often been considered a model in the Province. Among his great public benefactions in the estate may be mentioned Victoria Memorial dispensary, Peace Park, an agricultural bank, an Anathalaya, buildings for the local Vernacular Schools for boys and for girls, the latest being the Udit Narayan Kshatriya High School which has been endowed with property bringing an annual income of 8,000. He is a sincere religious man who makes the old family temple of Radha-Krishna a live centre of various activities throughout the year.

The estate comprises 460 villages in the district of

ing electricity.



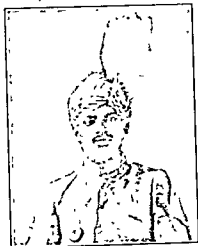
RAO BAHADUR JAGDISH
NARAYAN SINGH,

the younger brother of the Raja Bahadur of Padranna, is his right hand and no account of him or of the estate can be considered complete without a mention of the prominent part he has taken in its amelioration.

He was born in 1885, and made a Rai Bahadur in 1923 for his meritorious services. He is an Hony. Munsiff for life and a widely travelled man. His tour of Europe, where he came in contact with many important personages has left a great impress on him. He is a born engineer and businessman. He introduced motor cars and machines into the estate some years back. The inauguration of the first sugar factory of the estate was the result of his enterprise, of which he is the managing director. It was followed by the establishment of one of the largest sugarcane farms in the province, which is worked by an expert under his supervision. The creation of all the public institutions mentioned under the Raja Bahadur must be considered to be the joint work of both the brothers.

RAJA KRISHNA CHANDRA
MANASINGHA HARI-
CHANDAN MARDARAJ BHRA-
MARBAR RAY of Parikud, Orissa

Born. In June 1906.



The Rulers of Parikud claim their descent from the warrior class (Rathors) of Northern India and the first Raja Sudarson Raj had a small kingdom at Jaipur about forty miles to the north-east of Cuttack in Orissa. His son Raja Jaduraj was the real founder of the dynasty who established his kingdom at Bonkado in Banpur Orissa. In course of time the family removed to Parikud, consisting of a group of Islands and bounded on three sides by the lake Chilka and on one side by the Bay of Bengal. The land area is 67 sq miles and water area of Chilka Lake is 450 sq miles.

The family obtained the hereditary title of Raja from the British Government in 1872 and as such holds the first position in Bihar and Orissa. The present Raja is the 22nd heir of the family. His grand father, Raja Gour Chandra Manasingha Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Ray and great grandfather Raja Chandra Sekhar Manasingha Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Ray obtained the titles of Raja Bahadur and C.S.I., respectively, from the British Government for their humanitarian service in helping people at times of famine in 1866 and 1892. The family is well known for its fidelity and loyalty to the British Government.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

Succession: In August, 1930, on the demise of his father Raja Radhamohan Manasingha Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Ray.

He was made a member of the Advisory Committee of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in June 1933 and the Chairman of the District Board, Puri, in the latter part of 1933. He is also a member of the General Council, Raipur College.

Married. The sister of the Ruling Chief of Athamallik (Orissa) in March 1931.



BIRA SRI GAJAPATI
GODESWAR NABAKO-
TIKARNATOTKALA
BIRADHIBIRABAR BARGESWA-
RADHIRAJ BHUTAVAIRABSA-
DHUSASONOTKIRNA ROUTARAJ
ATUIABALAPARAKRAM SANMO-
RAMASAHASRABAHU KSHETRIA-
KULADHUMAKETU MAHARADHI-
RAJ SRI SRI SRI RAJA
RAMACHANDRA DEB RAJA of
Puri (B & O) belongs to the
famous Ganga Vanshi Rajput;
Descendant of King Chodagang
Deb who came from Southern
India The present Raja is the
direct lineal descendant of the
Hindu Kings of Orissa.

Maharaja Dibya Singh Deb,
the grandfather of the present
Raja, was conferred with the
title of Maharaja by the present Government The Moghul Government

which was the fountain of honour.

The Raja is the hereditary guardian of the famous Temple of Jagannath at Puri Electric lighting has been installed in and around the temple for the comfort of the pilgrims visiting the Temple.

Born 6th November 1898 as 3rd son of Raja Satchidanand Tribhuban Deb, late Chief of Bamra, a native State of Orissa, later father Raja Mukund

family of Mayurbhanj.
and then at Calcutta.

JENAMONI, born 2nd
July 1929 2nd Son SRI SRI RAJRAJ DEB SANJEMONY, born 8th
May 1933 Daughter RAJKUMARI KASTURIKAMODINI DEBI, born 1931.
2nd Daughter RAJKUMARI CHAPALA KUMARI DEBI, born 1934.

STAFF.

Rao, L. M. F. Domestic : Babu Padmalochan Naik.
Works and Repair : Babu D. B. Patnaik.
Teshudars of different circles : Babus Bainsidhar Bebartapatnaik,
Bihari Patnaik, Damodar Das, Birabhadra Mohanti, Mathuranand
Mohanti, Brahmanand Mohanti, Atchutanand Misra.
Agriculture. Babu Jayadeh Dash, A. O.

RAJA HARNAM SINGH,
R. S., RAI SAHEB,
RAJA OF RAMNAGAR
Dhameri Estate, Bara Banki
District, is the owner of
Ramnagar Dhameri Raj.

Born 1884

Educated At Colvin
Taluqdar School, Lucknow

Married 1904.

Accession In 1927 at
the age of 43, when his
father Raja Udit Narain
Singh died



Revenue of the Estate Rs. 226,000

The rulers claim their descent from the Raja of Qanauj. Their ancestors always maintained good relations with the Moghal rulers for which they were rewarded at various times. The Raikwar Rajas of whom they are descendants were held in high esteem and occupied good positions under the Delhi Kings. At a time when the finances of the estate were in a very bad position, the father of the present ruler by his prudent and wise administration brought the estate to its present solvent position.

Raja Harnam Singh takes interest in public service and was for some time chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki. For his services in this connection, the title of Rai Saheb was conferred on him in January 1927. The present ruler and his predecessors have given large amounts for various charities. The Raja Saheb is very much fond of riding. His permanent residence is Ramnagar. He is a good linguist having a good knowledge of English, Urdu, and Hindi. His father Raja Udit Narain Singh has endowed five Villages for the maintenance of a Sanskrit Pathshala at Ramnagar in 1926.



RAJA BARAHANDI MAHESH PRATAP NARAIN SINGH OF SHIVAGARH RAJ, (district Rae Bareilly, U P., Agra and Oudh) and head of Amethia Gaur clan of Rajputs

Born 19th December 1896.

Educated. At the Colvin Taluqdars College, Lucknow, where throughout his career, he was known for his social, frank and amiable nature and was spoken of very highly by the Principal, teachers and his colleagues. After finishing his education, he received practical administrative training in the various departments under the able guidance of his father, the late Raja Rameshwar Bux Singh.

Accession At the age of 28 in 1924

He hails from a very ancient line of rulers of the well-known Surajbansi race of Rajputs, tracing his descent back to Pushkal son of Raja Bharat, the brother of Maharajdhuraj Sri Ram Chandraj of epic fame. Adisur was the most prominent figure among the early rulers of Bengal who belonged to this branch of Rajputs and made Lakhnauti capital known as Gaurdesha Bengala. The members of this illustrious family of Bengal succeeded in carving out small principalities in the different parts of India.

In the dynasty of Raja Pirthi Chandradeo of Nar Kingdom came the ancestors of Shivagarh Raj. His son Raja Kandeo under orders from Maharaj Govind Chandradeo of Kanauj proceeded to Amethi

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Bha
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Lon

the revenue and brought the estates to a prominent and flourishing

It is an impartible Raj. The estate gives high guzaras to the members of the family

Area: 65,322 acres.

Gross Income: About Rs. 4,00,000

Railway Station: Bachhrawan, E. I. Ry., 10 miles pucca road

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH
NAWAB SHAH ROOKH
YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

Born: At Mazagon, Bombay, in 1874. Eldest son of the late Aga Akbar Shah, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, grandson of His late Highness the first Aga Khan and first cousin of His Highness the present Aga Khan.

Educated In English, Persian and Arabic.

Married Eldest daughter of the late Aga Shahabuddin Shah in 1897, at Poona.

Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur was appointed Honorary A.D.C. to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1918, and Honorary Private Secretary to His Highness the Aga Khan in 1900. He was President of the Poona Suburban Municipality for two consecutive terms from 1925 to 1931, and Chairman of the School Board of that body from 1925 to 1928 in which capacity he promoted primary education to a great extent. He was the founder and President of the Servants of Islam Society, Poona, in 1926, Director of the Queen Mary School for Disabled Indian Soldiers at Kirkee from 1923 to 1933, Jt. Honorary Secretary of the Lloyd Polo Club, Poona, from 1923 to 1928, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Poona and Kirkee Boy Scouts Association from 1931 to 1932. Elected life fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London in 1927, President of the Poona District Muslim Educational Society from 1928 to 1931. Nominated as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1932, Chairman of the House Accommodation Committee under the Cantonment Act, at Poona in 1924. Elected President of Dairat-ul-Adab, Bombay, in 1933.

He is a member of several Clubs and Societies in Bombay and Poona. As a born loyalist he has always stood by the Government.

He is an amateur artist in oil colours and is also fond of sport. He regularly hunted with Bombay and Poona Fox Hounds from 1889 to 1898 and participated in many point-to-point races in Poona. He was a keen cricketer and used to captain his family and school between 1892 and 1898.





TAMKOHI RAJ in the Gorakhpur District (U.P.) dates its prominence long before the Mohomedan Rule in India though recognition of titles and Mansabs were obtained during the reigns of the Emperors of Delhi by Raja Kalyan Mal and Raja Hamir Sahi, and from the British Government in the time of Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi.

Raja Indrajit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, the present Raja Saheb of Tamkohi, at

the age of 5 years succeeded his father, Raja Shatruijit Pratap Bahadur Sahi after his death in the year 1898, since when many improvements have been made to the Estate in almost all directions—Political, Industrial, Social and Educational. The Raja Saheb has been a member of the Legislative Council since the time of the Reforms of 1920 though at present has discontinued his connection temporarily owing to some important Estate affairs requiring his personal attendance. He is still on the roll of many Government and Public Institutions and has contributed a lot to the well-being of his ryots and for the progress of the Estate during the short period he has had charge of the Raj. He is popular among all sections of the Public of Gorakhpur acting presently as the President of the District Board. He is a good shot and fond of manly games.

The Raja Saheb is closely related to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares in U. P. and of Bettiah and Tekari in the Bihar Province.

The Estate comprises of 462 villages in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in U.P. and Chhapra, Gaya, Muzafferpur and Darbhanga in Bihar Province.

**CAPTAIN RAJA
DURGA NARAYAN
SINGH OF TIRWA**, district
Farrukhabad, United
Provinces.

*Born in 1896. The
estate was taken under
Court of Wards in 1907,
and was released in 1917.
It is one of the premier
estates in Agra Province.*



Educated in Mayo College, Ajmer

Tirwa house claims descent from Baghel family of Rewah. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred by Emperor Shah Alam

The Raja Saheb was a member of the Legislative Council from 1923 to 1927, and took notable interest in framing the present Agra Tenancy Act. He takes keen interest in the social, educational and political activities of the country, and has founded a High School in Tirwa. He is the President of the Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha, Secretary of the National Agriculturists' Party of the Agra Province and Vice-President of the Agra Province Zamindars' Association.

Visited foreign countries in 1928, obtained Captaincy in 1924 and is attached to 7/10th Rajput Regiment.



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Visited foreign countries in 1928, obtained Captancy
in 1924 and is attached to 7/10th Rajput Regiment.



NAWAB GULAMJILANI
BIJLIKHAN OF WAI.
Born : 28th July 1888

Succeeded October, 1894.
Termination of Minority Administration 1909

Married : The youngest sister of H. H. The Nawab of Jaora, 29th July 1909. Has one son and two daughters.

Educated At the Rajkumar College Rajkot, and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, for two years. He was invited to rejoin the Corps during the Coronation of the King Emperor in 1911.

Heir Sahebzada Sacedud-din Haider.

The founder of the family held a high command in the army of the Emperor Aurang-

..
..
grandson of Shivaji returned from Delhi and approached Satara he was opposed by Tarabai, his aunt Nawab Sheik Miran I espoused Shahu's cause and placed him on the throne of Satara In return for this service he received the Parganas of Erondol and Daryapur, and the highest honours that the Chattrapatti could bestow upon him When

In 1820 after the conquest of the Deccan by the British Government

and is permanent President of the Satara District Anjuman Islam He was appointed an Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. The Governor of Bombay in 1929, and was for some time President of the State Council, Jaora State.
Address : The Palace, Wai.

The Calendars.

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book. Below are given details of the other Calendars in use in India.

The *Farsi* year was derived from a combination of the *Hijra* and *Sarnvat* years by the order of Akbar; it is *Luni-solar*. The *Bengal* year seems also to have been related at one time to the *Hijra*, but the fact of its being *Solar* made it lose 11 days each year.

The *Mohammedan*, or era of the *Hijra*, dates from the day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which occurred on the night of July 15, 622 A.D. The months are *Lunar*.

The *Sarnvat* era dates from 57 B.C., and is *Luni-solar*. The months are divided into two fortnights—*sudi*, or bright, and *badu*, or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 tithis, which furnish the dates of the civil days given in our calendars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1935.

Parsee (Shenhshahi).

Jamshedi Navroz	March	21
Avan Jashan	April	14
Adar Jashan	May	13
Zarthost-no-Duso	June	14
Gatha Gahambars	Sept	5 & 6
Parsi New Year	"	6 & 7
Khordad Sal	"	12

Parsee (Kadmi).

Avan Jashan	March	15
Jamshedi Navroz	"	21
Adar Jashan	April	13
Zarthost-no-Duso	May	15
Gatha Gahambars	Aug	5 & 6
Parsi New Year	"	7 & 8
Khordad Sal	"	13

Mahomedan (Sunni).

Ramzan-Id	Jan.	8
Bakri Id	March	16
Muharram	April	13
Id-e-Milad	June	14
Shab-e-Barat	Nov.	13
Mahim Fair (Bombay City only)	Dec.	11

Mahomedan (Shia).

Ramzan-Id	Jan.	8
Bakri Id	March	16
Muharram	April	13
Shahadat-e Imam Hasan	June	1
Id-e-Milad	"	19
Shahadat-e Hazrat Ali	Dec.	13

Hindu.

Vakar Sankranti	Jan	14
Maha Shivratri	March	3
Holi (2nd day)	"	20
Ramnavami	April	12
Cocoanut Day	Aug	14
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari	Sept	2
Dussehra	Oct	7
Diwali	"	26 & 29

Jewish.

Pesach (2 days)	April 18 & 24
Shabbath	June 7
Tishabeab	Aug 8
Rosh Hoshana	Sept. 28
Sukkoth (1st day)	Oct 12

Jain

Chaitra Sud 15	April 18
Shravan Vad 13, 14, and 30	
Bhadarva Sud 1 & 2	Aug 26 to 31
Payushan, Bhadarva Sud 5	Sept. 3
Kartik Sud 15	Nov 11

Christian.

New Year's Day	Jan.	1
Good Friday	April	19
Easter	"	20 & 21
Christmas	Dec	25
New Year's Eve	"	31

Note—If any of the Mahomedan holiday shown above does not fall on the day notified the Mahomedan servants of Government may be granted a sectional holiday on the day which the holiday is actually observed in addition to a holiday on the day notified.

THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

Mahomedan.

1935.

1353.

January	1	..	Ramzan ..	24
January	7	..	Shuwal ..	1
February	6	..	Zul-kaidch ..	1
March	7	..	Tid hijed ..	1
April	5	..	Moharram ..	1

1935.

1354.

May	5	..	Safar ..	1
June	3	..	Rubbi-ul-Awwal ..	1
July	3	..	Rubbi-us-Sanee ..	1
August	1	..	Jamadi-ul-Awwal ..	1
August	31	..	Jamadi-ul-Sanee ..	1
September	30	..	Rajab ..	1
October	29	..	Saban ..	1
November	28	..	Ramzan ..	1
December	28	..	Shuwal ..	1
December	31	..	Shuwal ..	4

Bengalee.

1935.

1341.

January	1	..	Pous ..	16
January	15	..	Magha ..	1
February	13	..	Phalguna ..	1
March	15	..	Chaitra ..	1

1935.

1342.

April	14	..	Vaishakha ..	1
May	15	..	Jyaishta ..	1
June	16	..	Ashada ..	1
July	17	..	Shravana ..	1
August	18	..	Bhadra ..	1
September	18	..	Asvina ..	1
October	18	..	Kartika ..	1
November	17	..	Marga ..	1
December	17	..	Pous ..	1

Samvat

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1935.

1991.

January	1	..	Magsar ..	.. B 11
January	6	..	Pous ..	.. S 1
January	20	..	Pous ..	.. B 1
February	4	..	Magh ..	.. S 1
February	19	..	Magh ..	.. B 1
March	6	..	Fagoon ..	.. S 1
March	21	..	Fagoon ..	.. B 1
April	4	..	Chaitra ..	.. S 1
April	19	..	Chaitra ..	.. B 1
May	3	..	Bysack ..	.. S 1
May	19	..	Bysack ..	.. B 1
June	2	..	Jeshtha ..	.. S 1
June	17	..	Jeshtha ..	.. B 1
July	1	..	Asad ..	.. S 1
July	17	..	Asad ..	.. B 1
July	31	..	Sawan ..	.. S 1
August	15	..	Sawan ..	.. B 1
August	29	..	Bhadarva ..	.. S 1
September	13	..	Bhadarva ..	.. B 1
September	28	..	Aso ..	.. S 1
October	13	..	Aso ..	.. B 1

1935.

1992.

October	28	..	Kartick ..	.. S
November	11	..	Kartick ..	.. B
November	27	..	Magsar ..	.. S
December	11	..	Magsar ..	.. B
December	26	..	Pous ..	.. S
December	31	..	Pous ..	.. B

Telugu & Kanarese.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1935.

1483

January	1	..	Margashram ..	.. B
January	7	..	Pushyam ..	.. S
January	21	..	Pushyam ..	.. B
February	4	..	Magham ..	.. S
February	19	..	Magham ..	.. B
March	6	..	Phalgunam ..	.. S
March	21	..	Phalgunam ..	.. B

1935

1484

April	4	..	Chaitram ..	.. S
April	19	..	Chaitram ..	.. B
May	3	..	Vaisakham ..	.. S
May	19	..	Vaisakham ..	.. B
June	2	..	Jyeshtham ..	.. S
June	17	..	Jyeshtham ..	.. B
July	1	..	Ashadham ..	.. S
July	17	..	Ashadham ..	.. B
July	31	..	Shravanam ..	.. S
August	15	..	Shravanam ..	.. B
August	29	..	Bhadrapadam ..	.. S
September	13	..	Bhadrapadam ..	.. B
September	29	..	Ashwini ..	.. S
October	13	..	Ashwini ..	.. B
October	28	..	Kartikam ..	.. S
November	11	..	Kartikam ..	.. B
November	27	..	Margashram ..	.. S
December	11	..	Margashram ..	.. B
December	26	..	Pushyam ..	.. S

Tamil-Malayalam.

1935.

1110.

January	1	..	Margali-Uthanasu ..	17
January	14	..	Thailakaram ..	1
January	13	..	Maal Kumham ..	1
March	14	..	Panguni-Meenam ..	1
April	14	..	Chittirai-Mesham ..	1
May	15	..	Vaikasi-Vishambham ..	1
June	15	..	Ani-Uthanasu ..	1
July	17	..	Adi-Karkatam ..	1

1935.

1111.

August	17	..	Avani-Chingam ..	1
September	17	..	Poorattai-Kanni ..	1
October	18	..	Alippai-Thulam ..	1
November	17	..	Marthi-Elavil ..	1
December	16	..	Margali-Uthanasu ..	1
December	31	..	Margali-Uthanasu ..	16

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